The Mining Journal,

RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE:

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 1073—Vol. XXVI.] LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 15, 1856. (WITH SUPPLEMENT) {STAMPED .....SIXPENCE. UNSTAMPED...FIVEPENCE.

MR. JAMES CROFTS, MINING AND SHAREBROKER, No. 1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL, LONDON, TRANSACTS BUSINESS, both in BUYING and SELLING, for immediate cash.

DIVIDEND MINES, well selected, are the best of any known investments—paying from 15 to 20 per cent. per annum in dividends. The choice of NON-DIVIDEND MINES for speculation requires careful discrimination.

Mr. CROFTS is a BUYER or SELLER of the following:—Alfred Consols, Bedford United, South Tamar, Wh. Wrey, Sortridge Consols, Ivybridge, North Basset, West Basset, Trewetha, Wheal Hender, Rosewarne, Wheal Edward, San Fernando, West Providence, North Buller, Wheal Kitty (St. Agnes), Tincroft, Wheal Uny, Mill Pool, Port Bowen, Lelant Consols, Wheal Kitty (Lelant), East Gunnis Lake, Lamberoos, Vale of Towy, Tamar Consols, East Russell, Brynford Hall, Wheal Russell, Spearne Consols, Collacombe, St. Austell Consols, Wh. Emma (Buckfastleigh), Herward United.

MR. JAMES LANE, No. 29, THREADNEEDLE STREET, is a BUYER of Rosewarne, Sheba, Swanpool, Bryntall, Botallack, Trelawny, Alfred Consols, West Caradon, Trevelyan.—March 15, 1856.

MR. JAMES B. BRENCHLEY, No. 2, PINNER'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, DEALER in BRITISH and FOREIGN MINING SHARES. SALES and PURCHASES EFFECTED in BANK, RAILWAY, and INSURANCE SECURITIES.

FOR SALE, amongst other STOCK:—

1 Basset.	1 Buller.	10 Kitty (Lelant).
1 Botallack.	1 Clifford.	10 Wrey.
1 South Frances.	1 United Mines.	10 South Tamar.
10 North Basset.	5 West Basset.	15 Alfred Consols.
2 Gramb. and St. Aubyn.	100 East Wrey.	50 Vale of Towy.
3 East Rose.	30 Devon Buller.	20 North Unity.
3 Ding Dong.	10 Wh. Emma (Buckfast.)	5 North Frances.

DIVIDEND MINES, well selected, are the BEST of all PUBLIC INVESTMENTS, paying, as they do (in dividends every two or three months), from 20 to 30 per cent. per annum. NON-DIVIDEND MINES, carefully chosen, frequently advance in price 500 per cent., or more.

PETER WATSON, MINING BROKER, STOCK and SHARE DEALER, having 11 years' experience in every department of mining and its management, together with an extensive and regular correspondence with mining agents and others in Cornwall, Devon, and elsewhere, is enabled to judge of and select mines of intrinsic value. PETER WATSON, being a Member of the Mining Exchange, will forward a list of prices when required, and may be consulted daily as to purchases, sales, &c.
57, Threadneedle-street, London, March 14, 1856.

MR. E. GOMPERS, No. 98, GRACECHURCH STREET, has BUSINESS TO TRANSACT in most of the leading DIVIDEND and PROGRESSIVE MINES. Also, in Life, Fire, Maritime Insurance, Steam Navigation, various Gas Companies, and various Joint-Stock Companies' Shares, returning regular dividends.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—Mr. GEORGE SPRATLEY begs to inform his friends that he has REMOVED from Winchester-buildings to 15, OLD BROAD STREET, CITY.

GEORGE SPRATLEY has FOR SALE, at LOWER PRICES than hitherto offered:—

10 Great Alfred.	100 West Collacombe.	2 Rosewarne.
30 West Grenville.	50 Lady Bertha.	10 West Stray Park.
100 Carnewas.	20 Buller and Basset.	20 Tavy.
25 South Buller.	5 West Alfred.	2 West Frances.
25 Pendeen.	10 Kitty (Lelant).	20 South Crenver.
2 East Wheal Rose.	20 Trewetha.	100 East Wheal Wrey.
10 Boiling Well.	10 Great Wheal Fortune.	20 Clijah and Wentworth.
10 East Margaret.	2 Cargoll.	100 Molland.
1 Botallack.	5 Wheal Wrey.	100 Vale of Towy.
5 Gilmar.	10 East Buller.	10 North Basset.
10 North Frances.	10 Hingston.	2 Wheal Trelawny.
50 Pedn-an-drea.	5 Wheal Uny.	20 Tincroft.
2 East Basset.	20 Sortridge Consols.	5 Providence Mines.
1 Boscean.	1 West Providence.	10 Stray Park.
20 Grenville.	1 South Caradon.	10 South Tamar.
16 Welsh Potosi.	10 Alfred Consols.	10 Great Wheal Vor.
5 Carew United.	20 South Condurrow.	
WANTED—	50 Wheal Russell.	500 Fort Bowen.
1 East Pool.	10 Spearne Consols.	10 Marke Valley.
2 Wheal Margaret.	200 San Fernando.	

Full particulars, with prices, may be obtained personally, or by letter.
15, Old Broad-street, London.

MR. LELEAN, 4, CUSHION COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, has DIVIDEND MINE SHARES FOR SALE, paying 20 per cent. RAILWAY, BANK, or OTHER SHARES and SECURITIES taken in EXCHANGE at the market value.

Alfred Consols, £13¾.	East Fowey, 20s.	Providence Mines, £70.
Bedford United, £9¾.	Gonamena, £37.	Par Consols, £19¾.
Bell and Lanarth, £5.	Gawton United, 20s.	Rosewarne United, £112½.
Botallack, £200.	Great Vor, £4¼.	South Crinnis, £310.
Bull. and Basset Unit., £2.	Great Sheba, £6.	South Frances, £365.
Bryntall, £6½.	Great South Tolgus, £140.	Sortridge Consols, £3¾.
Carvath United, £5.	Great Sortridge, 3s.	Sortr. and Bedford, 5s. 9d.
Carn Brea, £6⅞.	Great Alfred, £2 18s. 9d.	South Garras, £105.
Carnewas, 3s. 9d.	Garreg, 5s.	South Caradon, £305.
Carnyorth, £4.	Great Hewas, 4s.	Trewetha, £3¼.
Clijah & Wentworth, £17.	Great Crinnis, 12s.	Vale of Towy, 29s.
Comford, £2½.	Gram. and St. Aub., £117½.	West Basset, £36.
Carvannall, £10.	Great Dowgas, £2¾.	West Par, 8s.
Condurrow, £132½.	Hingston Down, £6¾.	West Alfred, £25.
Cambrian Gold, £110.	Hawkmoor, 15s.	Wheal Buller, £575.
Dolcoath, £120.	Ivybridge, 30s.	Wheal Basset, £385.
Devon Wheal Buller, £2¼.	Lady Bertha, 21s.	Wheal Emma, £12½.
East Margaret, £8½.	Marke Valley, £4.	Wheal Edward, £4¼.
East Garras, 21s.	Mill Pool, £5.	Wheal Hender, £4¼.
East Gunnis Lake, £4¼.	North Buller, £6½.	Wheal Charlotte, £8.
East Wheal Wrey, 5s. 3d.	North Basset, £41.	Wheal Grenville, 37s. 6d.
Eaglebrook, £12¾.	North Frances, £10¼.	Wheal Wrey, £11⅛.
East Basset, £45.	North Trelawny, 20s.	Wheal Zion, 20s.
East Rose, £60.	Pendeen, 20s.	

MR. LELEAN is a buyer of any number of Swanpool.
Reliable information given for the purchase and sale of shares.
March 14, 1856.

REMOVAL—FROM CUSHION COURT, OLD BROAD STREET.—HENRY GOULD SHARP HAS REMOVED TO 2, CHURCH COURT, CLEMENT'S LANE, LOMBARD STREET.

HENRY GOULD SHARP, MINING SHAREBROKER, No. 2, CHURCH COURT, CLEMENT'S LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, has SHARES FOR SALE in the following MINES, at quoted prices:—

Alfred Consols, £14¾.	Garreg, 6s. 6d.	St. Day United, £1 15s.
Bryntail £6¾.	Great Wheal Vor, £4¼.	Swanpool, £4¼.
Botallack, £215.	Hingston Down, £6¾.	S. Bull. & W. Penstru., 26s.
Boiling Well, £13½.	Hawkmoor, 15s. 6d.	Trewetha, £3½.
Bedford United, £9¾.	Ivybridge, £1¾.	Tamar Consols, £3⅛.
Bell and Lanarth, £5¾.	120 Kilraine, 2s.	Tincroft, £4¼.
Brynford Hall, £80.	70 Lady Bertha, 22s.	Trehane, £3½.
20 Bull. and Bass. Unit., £2.	Ludcott, £1¾.	Tretoll, £3¾.
Carnyorth, £4¼.	Lelant, £110.	United Mines, £230.
100 Cwm Daren, 1s. 6d.	Lewis, 36s.	Vale of Towy, 33s. 6d.
Caradon Consols, £4¼.	240 Molland, 1s. 1d.	West Basset, £35¾.
Clijah and Wentw., £17½.	Mill Pool, £5¼.	West Alfred, £25.
5 Carvannall, £9½.	North Robert, £36¼.	West Sortridge, 3s.
50 Carnewas, 4s.	North Basset, £42½.	West Providence, £15.
Carvath United, £8¼.	Nanteos and Penr., £1⅜.	West Frances, £28¾.
Collacombe, £41¼.	North Buller, £6¾.	West Seton, £335.
Devon Burra Burra, £2¾.	North Rosewarne, £½.	Wheal Arthur, £11¼.
Devon Wh. Buller, £2¾.	North Frances, £10¾.	Wheal Buller, £570.
East Garras, 21s.	North Wh. Trelawny, 23s.	Wheal Emma, £15¼.
East Gunnis Lake, £4¼.	Okel Tor, £4.	Wheal Edward, £5¼.
East Boscean, £5.	Pendeen, 17s. 6d.	Wheal Hender, £4¾.
East Wheal Wrey, 5s. 3d.	Par Consols, £19¾.	20 Wheal Grenville, £1¾.
Eaglebrook, £14.	Pedn-an-drea, £2.	20 Wh. Kitty (St. Ag.), £2½.
East Basset, £47¾.	Rosewarne United, £112½.	Wh. Kitty (Lelant), £10¾.
East Wheal Rose, £63½.	Rosewarne Consols, 25s.	Wheal Tremayne, £6¼.
East Buller, £6¾.	Rosew. and Herland, £4½.	Wheal Tehidy, £2¾.
East Tolgus, £32¾.	2 South Crinnis, £330.	Wheal Trelawny, £37¼.
50 Fort Bowen, 4s.	10 Sortridge Consols, £3¾.	Wheal Mary Ann, £20.
Gawton United, 20s.	50 Sortr. and Bedf., 6s. 3d.	Wheal Uny, £6¼.
Gram. and St. Aub., £122½.	South Tamar, £6¾.	Wheal Langford, 6s. 3d.
Great Wh. Fortune, £9¼.	South Providence, £3½.	Wheal Seton, £215.
Gt. Wh. Baddern, 17s. 6d.	South Garras, £100.	20 Wheal Russell, 15s.
5 Great Sheba, £7.	South Frances, £360.	Wheal Wrey, £11½.
100 Great Sortridge, 3s.	South Crenver, 18s.	Wheal Zion, 28s.
Great Alfred, £3.	500 South Bog, 9d.	Wildberg, 31s.

P.S. Parties wishing to purchase in any of the above mines will please to mention the number of shares they require.

N.B. Country brokers, dealers, and others having shares for sale should state number, price required, and time allowed for the disposal of same.

WANTED.—15 Swanpool, £3; Rosewarne United, £102½; West Caradon, £140.

GEORGE MOORE, No. 1, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, DEALER IN MINING SHARES.
Business transacted in every description of British and Foreign Mines.

MR. JOSEPH JAMES REYNOLDS, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER, No. 21, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

MR. REYNOLDS continues to TRANSACT BUSINESS in BRITISH and FOREIGN STOCKS, FUNDS, and SECURITIES, BRITISH and FOREIGN RAILWAY SHARES, DEBENTURES, &c. Also, in ENGLISH, IRISH, SCOTCH, and FOREIGN MINING SHARES.

MESSRS. POWELL AND COOKE, DEALERS IN MINING SHARES, No. 8, HERCULES CHAMBERS, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.—The above continue to DEAL in the SHARES of all the leading DIVIDEND and good PROGRESSIVE MINES.—March 15, 1856.

MR. R. EMERSON, SHARE DEALER, 3, COPTHALL BUILDINGS, THROGMORTON STREET, LONDON.
BUSINESS TRANSACTED in DIVIDEND and PROGRESSIVE MINES, BRITISH and FOREIGN RAILWAYS, and every other description of STOCK.

MR. ADAM MURRAY, CONSULTING MINING ENGINEER, 76, CORNHILL, LONDON.

MR. B. LAMBERT, STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING AGENT, 3, HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET.

MR. HY. SIBLEY, STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING AGENT, 4, BIRCHIN LANE, CORNHILL.

MR. T. TYACK, MINE SHAREBROKER, AUCTIONEER, &c., CAMBORNE, CORNWALL.

MR. WM. SIMS, MINING SHAREBROKER AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT, REDRUTH, CORNWALL.

MR. M. W. BAWDEN, MINE BROKER, GENERAL ASSAYER, AND COMMISSION AGENT, LISKEARD, CORNWALL.

MR. RICHARD MICHELL'S MINING, AUCTION, AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENCY OFFICES, FORE STREET, REDRUTH.
Mines inspected, and information punctually furnished.

MR. W. H. BRUMBY, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER, 1, QUIET STREET, BATH.
BUSINESS TRANSACTED in every class of MINING PROPERTY.
WANTED.—West Polberro, Bryntail, Alfred Consols, Boscean, Wheal Zion, and Grambler and St. Aubyn.

MINING OFFICES, UNY LELANT, HAYLE, CORNWALL.—Mr. THOMAS TREWEEKE begs to inform his friends and the mining public generally, that he has COMMENCED BUSINESS at the above address as a SHAREDEALER and GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT; and trusts by strict attention to the interests of those who may favour him with their orders to merit a share of their patronage. Mr. TREWEEKE flatters himself that being in daily communication with the best mining authorities of the day, and having had very considerable experience in practical mining, he is in a position to offer more than ordinary advice as to what mines in which one should invest, or otherwise.—Uny Lelant, March 14, 1856.

CAPT. THOMAS DUNN, of TAVISTOCK, undertakes to INSPECT, REPORT, and SURVEY any MINES or MINERAL PROPERTY in ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, or WALES. No objection to take the management of any mine or mines in the neighbourhood of Tavistock.

MR. W. MICHELL, COMMISSION AGENT and DEALER in BRITISH MINES, is always in a position to BUY or SELL in most DIVIDEND MINES, as well as NON-DIVIDEND MINES, where the prospects are such as will lead to early dividends. Gratuitous advice given on personal application, or by letter.

W. MICHELL, having returned, after his several inspections of mines in Devon and Cornwall, is now prepared to ADVISE HIS FRIENDS the desirability of SELLING or PURCHASING STOCK, by the future prospects of the mine.

W. MICHELL, being the only commission agent a practical miner, and who makes periodical inspections of the mines, has better opportunities of advising his friends than any other commission agent in London.
2, Crown-court, Threadneedle-street, London, March 15, 1856.

MR. F. W. STOCKWELL, 75, OLD BROAD STREET, CITY, will give the best information and advice to persons PURCHASING BRITISH and FOREIGN MINING and RAILWAY SHARES, STOCKS, &c. Having facilities for acquiring a minute, and, at the same time, comprehensive knowledge of British mines of all classes, he feels confident of directing purchases and sales with advantage. Promptitude and immediate cash settlements may be relied on. References given if required.

MESSRS. C. H. J. GEDDES, W. BURGAN, AND CO., MINING AGENTS, beg to inform their friends and the public that they are DEALERS in MINING SHARES, both DIVIDEND-PAYING and PROGRESSIVE, and in all PROPERTIES relating to MINES; and they offer gratuitously information relating to such properties, which Mr. BURGAN, from his practical knowledge, extensive connections, and long residence in Cornwall, is fully competent to supply. They also TRANSACT BUSINESS in GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, at regular charges, and in all JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES and OTHER SHARES.

MESSRS. C. H. J. GEDDES, W. BURGAN, AND CO., have OPENED AN OFFICE at No. 60, GRACECHURCH STREET, CITY, for the purpose of BUYING and SELLING SHARES in the following MINES:—

Gawton United.	50 East Cefn Brwyno.
100 Lady Bertha.	Pennance Consols.
50 Catherine and Jane Consols.	2 Wendron Consols.
Dyfngwm.	Swanpool.
Rhoswydol and Bacheiddon.	12 Christopher Consols.
Great Sheba Consols.	1 United Mine.

50 East Halamanning.

MR. GEORGE BUDGE, of 4, BIRCHIN LANE, CORNHILL, LONDON, has SHARES FOR SALE at the following prices:—viz., Alfred Consols; Bedford United, £10; Boiling Well, £13; Boringdon, £1; Botallack, £215; Cubert, 6s. 6d.; Caradon Consols, £4¼; Craddock Moor, £44; Clijah and Wentworth, £17½; Devon Buller, £2½; Devon and Courtenay, 22s. 6d.; East Alfred, 5s. 3d.; Fort Bowen, 4s.; Gawton United, £1; Great Wheal Vor, £4¼; Great Wh. Alfred, £3; Great Sheba, £7¼; Gonamena, £24¾; Hawkmoor, 14s. 6d.; Lady Bertha, 25s.; Ludcott, 37s. 6d.; Molland, 1s. 3d.; Nanteos and Penrhiw, 31s. 6d.; North Buller, £6¾; Marke Valley, £4¼; Pendeen, £1; Rorrington, 1s. 6d.; Swanpool, £4; Sortridge and Bedford, 6s.; Sortridge Consols, £3½; South Frances, £366; Tees Side, 7s. 6d.; Tincroft, £5½; Tehidy, £3¾; Tretoll, £3; Tavy Consols, 14s.; Trewetha, £3; Vale of Towy, 31s.; Wheal Emma, £13; Wheal Kitty (St. Agnes), £2¼; Wh. Zion, 28s.; West Sortridge, 3s. 6d.; Wheal Arthur, £12; Wheal Edward, £5¼; Wheal Langford, 6s. 3d.; Wheal Buller, £580; Wheal Wrey, £11¼; Wildberg, 31s. 6d.; Wheal Russell, 23s.; Wheal Uny, £6½; Wheal Grenville, £2¼.
Mining Shares of every description bought and sold on commission.

MR. R. TREDINNICK, of No. 4, AUSTINFRIARS, LONDON, and CAMBORNE, CORNWALL, STOCK and SHAREBROKER, GENERAL DEALER IN SHARES IN BRITISH MINES, MINE INSPECTOR, and GENERAL AGENT, OFFERS HIS SERVICES to capitalists and the public, in the SELECTION and PURCHASE of SHARES of every denomination. Many of the mines of Cornwall pay large rates of interest upon the current value of shares, in many cases 15 and 20 per cent. per annum, without the corresponding risk attached to railway and many other descriptions of speculative investments; to such would Mr. TREDINNICK draw attention at this time as advantageous mediums for capital. Some few months ago he pointed out the following mines, which have since advanced materially in value, and others equally desirable at present quotations are upon the *tapis*, and it is incumbent upon those having a limited income from Consols or other securities, yielding only 3 to 5 per cent., to avail themselves of the favourable opportunity thus afforded. Mining is not at all times successful, but the risk is comparatively small when experience and practical discrimination is exercised in a judicious selection of progressive mines, situate in districts having analogy and profitable surrounding mines in their favour.

West Seton	£100	in January, 1855,	are now at	£350
South Frances	150	"	"	365
United Mines	120	"	"	235
Copper Hill	100	"	"	140
Basset	280	"	"	400
Buller and Basset United	1⅛	"	"	5⅛ 6
Stray Park	3	"	"	4 5
East Basset	25	"	"	50
Carvannall	3	"	"	10 10¼
West Frances	15	"	"	40 42
Kitty (Lelant)	1¼	"	"	9 9¼
Providence Mines	20	"	"	50 55
Carnyorth	1	"	"	4¼ 4¾
Condurrow	100	"	"	140
North Basset	18	"	"	42 43
West Basset	30	"	"	35 35⅛
Clifford	220	"	"	420

MR. T. P. THOMAS begs to return his most sincere thanks for the kindness and support which he has received from his friends and the public in general in his business as mining auctioneer; and to inform them that he CONTINUES his PERIODICAL SALES BY AUCTION, trusting that his experience as a mining agent, and the confidence and support he has received from the leading shareholders in Cornwall, London, and elsewhere, for the last 12 years, will be a guarantee that all property placed in his hands for sale will be disposed of to the best advantage.

Dividend and established shares bought and sold privately at the closest prices. Mines inspected and reported on by the most experienced agents.

N.B. Mr. T. P. THOMAS further begs to announce, that his sales by auction in no manner interferes with his business as a broker or agent, which he still continues; but, on the contrary, greatly facilitates same, as, in the event of being unsuccessful in private, he has the advantage of public sale, which has been generally successful.
75, Old Broad-street, London, Feb. 15, 1856.

MINING INVESTMENTS.—JOHN ROBERT PIKE, grateful for the support accorded to him by his numerous connection, is desirous of calling attention to the present most favourable juncture for the PURCHASE of MINING PROPERTY. From political causes, a great depreciation has taken place, and prices have been depressed to an extent which may fairly be characterised as absurd. A reaction must ere long occur, and intending purchasers will, therefore, do well to make their investments without delay. JOHN R. PIKE, having long resided in Redruth, Cornwall, the heart of the mining district, has naturally acquired a correct judgment as to the relative value of various undertakings; at the same time, that he has access to peculiar sources of information. Purchases or sales in English or foreign mining shares effected on the best possible terms.
South Sea Chambers, Threadneedle-street, March 14, 1856.

MR. W. LEMON OLIVER, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER, 4, AUSTINFRIARS, CITY.
BUSINESS TRANSACTED in HOME and FOREIGN RAILWAYS, FUNDS, SECURITIES, BRITISH and FOREIGN MINES, &c.

MR. HY. COOPER, SHAREBROKER, No. 1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL, having been for upwards of 30 years connected with the Share and Money Markets, can OFFER with confidence his ADVICE for the SALE or PURCHASE of every description of MINING, RAILWAY, BANK, and MISCELLANEOUS SHARES, also BRITISH and FOREIGN STOCKS; and is prepared to do business for cash at the current prices of the day.—Dated March 15, 1856.

MESSRS. W. J. MAXWELL AND CO. (late Shaw, Maxwell, and Co.), WINE MERCHANTS, beg to intimate that the BUSINESS is CARRIED ON AS USUAL at 7, SALISBURY STREET, STRAND, LONDON.

NICKEL AND COBALT REFINING, AND GERMAN SILVER WORKS, MILL STREET, BROAD STREET, BIRMINGHAM.—STEPHEN BARKER begs to inform the Trade that he has the following articles for sale:—

REFINED METALLIC NICKEL.	OXIDE OF COBALT. [WIRE, &c.
REFINED METALLIC BISMUTH.	GERMAN SILVER—IN INGOTS, SHEET,

NICKEL AND COBALT ORES PURCHASED.

COBALT AND NICKEL.—HENRY MERRY, REFINER AND PURCHASER OF COBALT AND NICKEL ORES, and ASSAYER IN GENERAL.—Address, LEE CRESCENT, BIRMINGHAM.

WANTED, a GENTLEMAN to JOIN the ADVERTISER in carrying out an IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENT in ROPE MACHINERY. From £500 to £1000 required. None but principals will be treated with.—Address, "A. Z.," 24, Jermyn-street, St. James's.

WANTED, a person of thorough business habits, competent to take the SUPERINTENDENCE of a COPPER and SILVER SMELTING WORKS in Lancashire. Terms liberal.—Applications, stating present address and occupation, to be sent to Messrs. JOHN BIBBY, SONS, and Co., Liverpool.

TO MINE DIALLERS AND MAPPERS.—WANTED, for the POWEY and PAR CONSOLS MINES, a competent AGENT, to undertake the duties of DIALLING and MAPPING. None need apply who cannot produce or obtain satisfactory testimonials of practical ability, diligence, and general good conduct.—Apply to Mr. MEREDITH, Par Consols, near St. Austell.

TO MINERAL AGENTS.—A PERSON, thoroughly competent to take the ENTIRE MANAGEMENT of the UNDERGROUND DEPARTMENT of an extensive COLLIERY, may HEAR of a PERMANENT SITUATION, on application by letter, addressed "F. G.," *Mining Journal* office, No. 26, Fleet-street, London. Satisfactory references will be required.

PRACTICAL CHEMIST.—A PRACTICAL CHEMIST is desirous of an ENGAGEMENT.—Address, "Bets," Mr. Dixon's Library, Erith, Kent.

ANTIMONY ORE WANTED.—The ADVERTISER is willing to CONTRACT to take a MONTHLY SUPPLY of Borneo, Spanish, or any other well-known FOREIGN ANTIMONY ORE.—Particulars to be addressed to "F. H.," *Mining Journal* office, 26, Fleet-street, London.

MANGANESE.—TWO valuable MINING SETTS, containing many rich lodes of MANGANESE TO BE SOLD (a bargain).—For particulars, apply to Capt. JAMES HAMPTON, Exmouth Mine, Christow, near Exeter.
Dated Christow, Exeter, Jan. 25, 1856.

GOLD QUARTZ, TIN MINING COMPANIES, AND OTHERS.—TO BE SOLD, a NEW POWERFUL CORNISH STAMPER, with a series of 12 stamps, copper sieves, &c. (cost £1600), capable of reducing from 15 to 20 tons per day, complete, with driving gear and connections for water-wheel or steam-power, together with a very superior oak amalgamating barrel.—To be seen at Messrs. SYMONDS, FELL, and Co.'s Smelting and Assay Works, Mill Wall, Poplar, London.

FOR SALE, ONE OF MEDWIN AND HALL'S PORTABLE STEAM-ENGINES, 16-horse power, quite new, never having been used. Cost £325; price £275.—Apply to "S.," 6, Pinner's Hall, Old Broad-street, London.

GERNICK MINE.—FOR SALE, ONE (128th) SHARE in this MINE, adjoining Wheal Hender (on the same lodes), and in the immediate neighbourhood of Rosewarne United. There is a 40 in. steam-engine on the mine, and the first sale of 24 tons of copper ore took place last week. The deepest level is 42 fms., but the shaft is down to the 52, where another level is just about to be commenced, and is expected soon to be under the ore ground found above.—Address, stating price offered, "F. L.," *Mining Journal* office, 26, Fleet-street, London.

CARNEWAS MINE.—100 Shares for Sale for £20; also, 20 South Buller and West Penstruthal for £25; 20 Buller and Basset United for £45.—Apply to Mr. BEARD, 15, York-terrace, Albany-road, Old Kent-road.

QUEEN OF DART.—SEVENTY SHARES TO BE SOLD, at £3 15s. per share.—Address, "B. A.," Post-office, Newton Abbot, Devon.

MR. JOHN H. CLEMENT begs to OFFER HIS SERVICES as CONSULTING MINING ENGINEER to gentlemen, capitalists, or public companies, holding or wishing to hold interests in mines or mineral properties in any part of the globe. Mr. CLEMENT having had a life-long experience in these matters in various parts of the world, enables him to give the most careful advice as to how, when, and with whom, to invest in mining properties.

Mr. CLEMENT will SUPERINTEND, for a fee per year and travelling expenses, Metallurgical Works, such as those for smelting and desilverising of lead or silver ores; Amalgamation Establishments, for gold or silver ores; also, Copper Smelting, in all its branches; home or foreign.

Mr. CLEMENT will INSPECT Patent Metallurgical Processes, and give an opinion thereon, when brought before capitalists or others, as to the possibility of such being brought into practical operation.

To parties inclined to invest in gold mines, Mr. CLEMENT recommends the perusal of his pamphlet on the Marble Springs Mine, to be had (gratis) of him on application, personally or by letter.—Office, 4, Union-court, Old Broad-street, London.

MINING INVESTMENT, &c.—The large amount of capital invested, and the great want of facility for conducting the sale and purchase of stock, has induced us to OFFER OUR SERVICES to capitalists and others, being in daily communication with practical men in all parts of the country, who have the means of obtaining the most correct information upon the principal mines in Devon, Cornwall, and Wales. There can be no doubt that mining securities afford to the capitalist a safe and profitable source of investment, many of which, by a careful selection, will ensure a return of from 15 to 20 per cent. for many years to come; others of a progressive character hold a promise of increased value, and of becoming a lasting and dividend property.

Messrs. FULLER and CO., 51, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, respectfully TENDER THEIR SERVICES in TRANSACTING any BUSINESS, or obtaining any information, connected with MINING, BANKING, or RAILWAY SECURITIES; and any orders confided to their care will receive the best attention.

FLETCHER AND CO., RAILWAY, MINING, INSURANCE, AND GENERAL SHAREBROKERS, 163, WOODHOUSE LANE, LEEDS.

THE MIDLAND IRON COMPANY, ROTHERHAM, YORKSHIRE, MANUFACTURERS OF RAILWAY TYRES AND AXLES FOR LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES, CARRIAGE AND WAGON WHEELS. From the tests to which this iron has been submitted by engineers and railway companies during several years, its superior quality has been generally acknowledged, and can be unhesitatingly affirmed.

LLANDDEWIBREFI UNITED SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

IN THE COUNTY OF CARDIGAN, SOUTH WALES.

Capital £60,000, in 6000 shares of £10 each.—No free shares.

DIRECTORS.

JOHN MARSHALL, Esq., Horsforth Hall, Leeds.
GEO. REED, Esq., Burnham, Somerset, Director of West Somerset Railway.
ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, Esq., Erskine House, Hampstead.
JOSIAH BATES, Esq., 27, Throgmorton-street.
HENRY NICHOLS, Esq., Stone buildings, Lincoln's Inn.
WILLIAM BEVAN, Esq., Stapleton, near Bristol.

SECRETARY—Thomas Baillie, Esq., Blackheath, formerly of the Colonial Office.
SOLICITORS—Messrs. Coode, Kingdons, and Cotton, 10, King's Arms-yard, City.
BANKERS—The Bank of London; Stuckey's Banking Company, Bristol.
ENGINEERS—Mr. Geo. Henwood, Leeds; Capt. Rowe, Laxey, Isle of Man.

OFFICE,—No. 11, OLD JEWRY CHAMBERS, OLD JEWRY.

PROSPECTUS.

This company is proposed to be established under the Act of Parliament 18th and 19th Vict., c. 133, by which the liability of each shareholder is limited to the amount of his shares; and the mines intended to be worked comprise a series of five distinct workings, called respectively "Llanddewibrefi," "Esgair Gadfach," "Cwm Dewlas," "Rhyscog," and "Cwm Robert," situate in the county of Cardigan, in South Wales, and are held under a lease from the Bishop of St. David's and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners of England, for a term of 21 years from Jan. 1, 1855, at 1-12th dues.

It is intended that the whole of the five mines shall be worked simultaneously under one management, and a staff of officers engaged, whose whole time shall be given up to the company; and as the selection will be made solely with a view to the efficient working of the mines, every department will be carefully filled with the best men, affording a guarantee to the shareholders that the mines will be properly and systematically developed. After the most liberal and careful calculations, it is believed that the sum named as the capital of the company will be sufficient to make the mines dividend-paying, and place them amongst the best in the country.

The reports of the engineers state that water-power can be used to any extent, which will render unnecessary the adoption of expensive steam machinery, the cost of the necessary water-power apparatus being, in comparison, very moderate.

The lodes have been ascertained and proved at a large cost, which will be included in the purchase, and the reports of the engineers will show the character and value of the mines.

The Esgair Gadfach Mine may be at once made productive, and lead ore raised and sold, and within two years the whole of the mines may be in full work, and returns regularly and profitably made.

The quality of the ore is very fine—that from Cwm Robert being peculiarly rich in silver, and of a similar character to that of the neighbouring mine, Llandfair, which averaged upwards of 80 ozs. to the ton: one of the lodes in Llanddewibrefi sett also produces lead ore rich with silver. The other lodes yield lead ore containing, on an average, 10 ozs. of silver to the ton.

The demand for lead is continually increasing, the price improving and remunerative, and the favourable reports and suggestions of the engineers render it desirable to proceed with the work as early as possible, to secure the coming season for making profitable returns.

It is intended the affairs of the company shall be conducted under the management of not less than six directors, until the first general meeting, to be held within 14 days after the complete registration of the company, at which meeting the shareholders may make such an addition to the number of the directors, not exceeding three, as they think proper, for carrying on the undertaking.

The lessees have expanded considerable sums in obtaining a lease, and in developing the five mines which it is the object of the company to work, and they have placed the question of their remuneration entirely in the hands of the engineers, who, after maturely considering the matter, have agreed that the following payments would be fair, as between them and the company:—

For their actual cost and outlay				£	4,500	0 0
For the purchase-money, and for their risk, trouble, and loss of time during three years, in surveying, testing, and developing the lodes, which, as will be seen by the plan, section, and reports, have been very extensive and satisfactory				5,500	0 0	= £10,000 0 0
The sums calculated to be required for the future working of the 5 setts—						
Llanddewibrefi	£10,000	0	0			
Esgair Gadfach	6,000	0	0			
Cwm Dewlas	2,000	0	0			
Old Rhyscog	12,000	0	0			
Cwm Robert	10,000	0	0	= 40,000	0	0
Contingency, if required				10,000	0	0
Not exceeding in the whole				£60,000	0	0

Maps, plans, and specifications of the different ores from each mine, with the stratifications and matrices, may be inspected, and all further information obtained from the secretary, at the offices, who will give introductions to enable parties to visit and inspect the mineral ground.

The promoters, in estimating the sum necessary for bringing the mines into full working condition, have put down what they believe to be the outside cost; and they have made the following arrangements for the payment of the capital, though they do not anticipate that more than £6 per share will be required. The capital will be raised as follows:—The sum of £2 per share on allotment, the further sum of £2 per share in three months from date of allotment, and a further call of £2 on Jan. 1, 1857. The remaining calls will only be demanded at intervals, after three months' notice, provided they shall be required during the progress of the works.

It has been thought desirable to have a reserved fund of £10,000, either for enlarged and at present uncontemplated discoveries, or for making provision against unforeseen interruptions from water and other accidental interferences with the gradual progress and development of the works. This provision is also desirable, considering the magnitude of the enterprise, which ought not to be left exposed or unprovided against any such unexpected emergencies.

Detailed prospectuses, containing Reports on the Llanddewibrefi Cwm Lead Mining Sett, from Mr. GEORGE HENWOOD, of Leeds; Mr. R. ROWE, of Laxey Mines, Isle of Man; and Mr. T. WILLIAMS, Manager of the Llwyn Malees Mine; can be obtained at the offices of the company, 11, Old Jewry Chambers, Old Jewry, London,—where applications for shares should be addressed.

FOURTH EDITION.

Just published, in crown 8vo., boards, pp. 400, price 3s. 6d., by post 4s.,

BRITISH MINES CONSIDERED AS A MEANS OF INVESTMENT.

By J. H. MURCHISON, Esq., F.G.S., F.S.S., &c.

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Copies may be obtained at Mr. MURCHISON'S offices, 117, Bishopsgate-street Within; or at the *Mining Journal* office, 26, Fleet-street, London.

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Mr. Murchison's new work on British Mines is attracting a great deal of attention, and is considered a very useful publication, and calculated to considerably improve the position of home mine investments.—Mining Journal.

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A very unpretending but useful little volume, and contains much information, which cannot fail to be interesting.—Morning Herald.

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A book extremely useful to the mine adventurer.—Plymouth Journal.

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This is a very valuable book.—Cornwall Gazette.

To those who wish to invest capital in British mines, this work is of the first importance.—Weishman.

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THE TWELFTH ANNUAL REVIEW.

Showing the position and prospects of nearly 250 mines.

By JOSEPH YELLOLY WATSON, F.G.S.

We commend this review to the careful perusal of our readers.—*Mining Journal.*

Effingham Wilson, publisher, 11, Royal Exchange; also, *Mining Journal* office, 26, Fleet-street, London.

THE AMERICAN MINING CHRONICLE, AND IRON MANUFACTURERS' JOURNAL,

Commenced its Sixth Volume, 1st January, 1856.

The CHRONICLE contains full and correct particulars of the progress and prospects of every Mining and Incorporated Manufacturing Association in the United States of America, the British Provinces, Mexico, and South America, furnished us by our own correspondents in the various sections; Reports of Proceedings of Mining Companies, &c.; Notices of New Discoveries in all branches of Metal Manufactures, and in all applications of Science to Mining; the fullest and most authentic Reports of the state of all the Foreign and Home Metal Markets; Prices Current of Metals; Prices and Fluctuations of the Mining Stock and Share Markets, in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and the other cities in the States where mining stocks are constantly or occasionally dealt in, regularly sent us by reliable correspondents.

The contributors to the MINING CHRONICLE embrace the most eminent scientific geologists, and thoroughly practical miners of America. The editorial department is universally acknowledged to be conducted with great ability, and is distinguished for the truth and impartiality of its discussions, and the fearlessness with which baseless schemes are exploded and unprincipled speculators exposed.

The MINING CHRONICLE is published once a week; each number contains eight large quarto pages.

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THE MECHANICS' MAGAZINE (published every Saturday, price 3d., stamped 4d., and in monthly parts) contains, in addition to a mass of interesting matter on scientific subjects, the SUBSTANCE of EVERY PATENTED INVENTION, together with all other current information concerning patents.

Messrs. ROBERTSON, BROOMAN, and Co. (Editors of the *Mechanics' Magazine*, established in 1823) UNDERTAKE the PROCURATION OF PATENTS for the United Kingdom and all Foreign Countries, and the transaction generally of all business relating to patents and the registration of designs.

Printed instructions supplied gratis on application.

Costs of provisional protection, £10 10s.

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TREBURGETT CROWAN CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

SITUATE IN THE PARISH OF CROWAN, THE BEST MINING DISTRICT IN CORNWALL.

Capital £25,000, in 2500 shares of £10 each.—Deposit £6 5s. per share.

The old shares of £1 each in the Treburgett Consols Mine will be received in exchange, and in payment of the deposit of £6 5s. per share.

OFFICES,—9, AUSTINFRIARS.

Prospectuses of this company will shortly be issued, and the company provisionally registered, according to the Act which limits liability to shareholders.

THE MINERS' ELECTRO-CHEMICAL REDUCTION COMPANY.

Liability limited to the amount of shares subscribed for.

Capital £30,000, in 10,000 shares of £3 each.—Deposit £1 per share.

A company is forming to work Wagstaffe and Perkins's valuable patent for extracting the various metals from ores, and preserving all the metals separately by a simple and effectual chemical process, at a small expense.

This process may be applied to every mine in the country with immense profit and little outlay. Mixed and poor ores, now almost worthless, may be rendered remunerative by this patent. Mining companies may obtain licenses; and chemists, metallurgists, and others, may test the process.

Every information may be obtained on reference to THOMAS LEE, Esq., solicitor, 26, Moorgate-street; or to J. H. CLEMENT, Esq., at the offices of the company, 4, Union-court, Old Broad-street, where applications for shares may be addressed, by letter.

SOCIETE METALLURGIQUE A BONN (PRUSSE RHENANE).

ANNONCE PREALABLE.

VENTE DE TOUTES LES MINES DE FER APPARTENANT A LADITE SOCIETE ET CONSTITUANT UNE PROPRIETE DES PLUS IMPORTANTES.

Ces groupes de mines, comprenant 72 mines, sont situées partie dans le duché de Nassau, partie dans les provinces rhénanes (fer oligiste rouge compacte, fer oxydé hydraté compacte, fer carbonaté lithöide) et seront vendues publiquement au plus offrant, par devant Me. EILENDER, notaire, en son étude à Bonn, le 27 Mars courant.

On pourra se procurer, à partir du 15 Mars courant, une nomenclature des mines avec descriptions et les conditions de la vente—à Bonn, au Siége de la Société, Allée de la pépinière E I NRO. 1; à Aix-la-Chapelle, chez Mr. le Conseiller LEOPOLD SCHEIBLER, President du Conseil d'Administration de la Société Métallurgique.

S'adresser, en attendant, pour plus amples renseignements aux facteurs des mines de ladite Société, ci—à Weilburg (Nassau) à MR. FRED. SCHMIDT; à Poppelsdorf, près Bonn, à Mr. FRED. HÖLLER.

Ces mines avaient été vendues par le Conseil d'Administration, de l'assentiment du Conseil général, et sous reserve de l'approbation de l'Assemblée générale, pour la somme de 525,000 Ecus de Prusse, soit 125,000 comptant, 400,000 en actions de la Société métallurgique au pair et la ratification du marché fut décrétée par l'Assemblée générale extraordinaire du 26 Janvier dernier.

La décision précitée a été rapportée par l'Assemblée générale extraordinaire du 25 Février en présence d'une protestation émanant d'une minorité d'actionnaires, et en conséquence la vente publique a été décidée.

DIRECTION DE LA SOCIETE METALLURGIQUE.

Bonn, le 26 Février, 1856.

[TRANSLATION.]

METALLURGICAL SOCIETY OF BONN (RHENISH PRUSSIA).—PRELIMINARY ADVERTISEMENT.

SALE OF THE WHOLE OF THE IRON MINES BELONGING TO THE SAID SOCIETY, AND FORMING A MOST IMPORTANT PROPERTY.

These groups of mines, comprising 72 mines, situate part in the Duchy of Nassau, and part in the Rhenish provinces, containing compact red oligistic iron, compact hydrated oxide of iron, and carbonaceous ironstone, will be PUBLICLY SOLD, to the highest bidder, by Maitre EILENDER, Notary, at his offices at Bonn, on the 27th day of March inst.

Catalogues of the mines, with descriptions and conditions of sale, may be obtained, on and after the 15th March, at Bonn, at the offices of the society, Allée de la Pépinière E I No. 1; and at Aix-la-Chapelle, of M. le Conseiller LEOPOLD SCHEIBLER, President of the Council of Administration of the Metallurgical Society. In the meantime, apply for more ample details to the mining agents of the said company,—viz., at Weilburg (Nassau), to Mr. FRED. SCHMIDT; and at Poppelsdorf (near Bonn), to Mr. FRED. HÖLLER.

These mines had been sold by the General Council, and under reserve of the approbation of the General Meeting, for the sum of 525,000 Prussian crowns (125,000 cash, and 400,000 in shares of the Metallurgical Society, at par), and the ratification of the bargain was decreed by the Extraordinary General Meeting, held on the 26th January last. This resolution was put to the Extraordinary General Meeting of the 25th February for confirmation, when, in consequence of a protest emanating from a minority of the shareholders, a public sale was decided upon.

Bonn, Feb. 26, 1856. DIRECTION OF THE METALLURGICAL SOCIETY.

SLATE SLABS AND ROOFING SLATES.—

The PROPRIETORS of the NEW MACHNO SLATE and SLAB COMPANY (LIMITED) have, at great cost, made arrangements to convey their produce from their quarries near Ffestiniog to Conway, to obtain the great advantage of access to the railway, giving them the facility of executing orders without the slightest delay. They trust that making Conway their shipping port will not cause them to be confounded with those hitherto known as the CONWAY SLATES, as the MACHNO SLATES are ENTIRELY FREE from PYRITES, or any metallic substance liable to OXIDATION; and, from having been tested in Wales for at least half-a-century, are found to attain a degree of hardness, by exposure to the atmosphere, unknown in any other vein. The MACHNO SLABS are too well known to need comment, but the annexed valuable testimonial from Mr. Magnus, and also a strong chemical test to which they have been subjected, will better explain their quality:—

Pimlico Slate Works, Upper Belgrave-place, London, April 7, 1855.—GENTLEMEN: I very readily offer my testimony to the excellence of your slabs raised at the Machno Quarries. I prefer them to all others obtained in North Wales, with one exception, and that is much of the same quality as the Machno. The slabs can be obtained of large sizes, and of every requisite thickness. They are homogeneous in texture, strong, of good colour, free from spots and other impurities, pleasant to the tool of the mason, easily planed and moulded, and will bear exposure to a much higher degree of heat than slabs from any of the Carnarvonshire quarries.

Signed, G. E. MAGNUS.

To the Proprietors of the Machno Slate and Slab Quarries.

Liverpool, Oct. 18, 1855.—DEAR SIR: The experiments which I have tried on the specimen of slate, in reference to its capability of resistance to acids, enable me to pronounce it in every way capable of retaining boiling vinegar, without injury either to its own substance, or to the contained vinegar. A piece of the slate, weighing 95 grs., was exposed for 26 hours to the action of cold strong nitric acid; it was then boiled in the same acid for 20 minutes, and when washed, dried, and weighed, was found not to have lost perceptibly in weight. This I consider the most conclusive experiment. Signed, GEO. C. HUSON.

Wm. Orme Carter, Esq., Machno Slate and Slab Company.

All communications must be addressed to the resident director, Mr. T. H. WHEELER, Conway, North Wales.

RANSOME'S SILICEOUS STONE.—

The PATENT SILICEOUS STONE COMPANY are prepared to execute CONTRACTS for the supply of all kinds of ORNAMENTAL DETAILS for BUILDINGS, &c., manufactured in this beautiful material, which has received the approval of eminent architects and scientific men, and which for sharpness of outline, durability, and cheapness, stands unrivalled.

It is especially applicable for the elaborate details of Mediæval and Ecclesiastical Architecture, for Gothic Windows, Doorways, Pinnacles, &c., Crosses, Corbels, Altar Screens, Pulpits, Fonts, Monumental Tombs, Tablets, Headstones, &c. Also, for all kinds of Garden Decorations, Fountains, Figures, Vases and Pedestals, Flower Boxes, Wardean Cases, Balustrades for Terrace Walks, Gate Piers, Caps and Bases, &c. And for Coats of Royal Arms, Chimney-pieces, Brackets and Trusses, Ashlars, Quoins, String Courses, and other Dressings.

Further particulars, with illustrations, on application to MR. FREDK. RANSOME, Whitehall Wharf, Cannon-row, Westminster; or Patent Stone Works, Ipswich.

HENRY J. MORTON AND CO.'S (No. 2, BASINGHALL BUILDINGS, LEEDS) PATENT WIRE ROPES, for the use of MINES, COLLIERIES, RAILWAYS, &c.; one-half the weight of hemp rope, and one-third the cost; one-third the weight of chains, and one-half the cost—in all deep mines these advantages are self-evident. References to most of the principal colliery owners in the kingdom.

GALVANISED SIGNAL CORDS AND KNOCKER LINES; will not rust or corrode, and not affected by the copper water in mines. Very strong, and not at all liable to break. Prices from 15s. per 100 yards.

PATENT ASPHALTED ROOFING FELTS, 1d. per foot.
DRY HAIR BOILER FELTS, to SAVE COAL.
PATENT BOILER COMPOUND, for bad water.
FAIRBANK'S WEIGHING MACHINES, of all sizes.
GALVANISED IRON ROOFING AND SPOUTING.
MILNER'S FIRE-PROOF SAFES.

STOCK of MINING and RAILWAY STORES in Liverpool and London:—viz., OILS, GREASES, COTTON WASTE, SPUN YARN, WHITE LEAD, VARNISHES, &c.; and at very low prices.—Address, 2, Basinghall-buildings, Leeds.

SOLE AGENTS for Prof. GLUKMAN'S ELECTRIC SIGNAL from RAILWAY GUARD to ENGINE DRIVER, and also for the use of COLLIERIES and MINES.

N.B. Illustrated price list on application.

MOST IMPORTANT TO COLLIERY OWNERS AND COLLIERY MANAGERS.—HENRY J. MORTON AND CO., GALVANISED IRONWORKS, No. 2, BASINGHALL BUILDINGS, LEEDS, beg to call attention to their IMPROVED SIGNAL BELL,

especially prepared to meet the requirements of the new Act for the Inspection of Coal Mines. It has met with the decided approval of many large colliery owners and managers. SIMPLE, EFFICIENT, and CHEAP. Price £2 to £2 10s. each.

BYRAM'S PATENT ANEMOMETER, for testing the ventilation.

Price £3 3s. to £4 4s. each.

STEAM PRESSURE GAUGES, very strong and accurate, £2 each.

For further information, apply to

H. J. MORTON AND CO., 2, Basinghall-buildings, Leeds.

FAIRBANK'S IMPROVED PATENT WEIGHING MACHINES, for the use of IRONWORKS, COLLIERIES, RAILWAYS, WAREHOUSES, STORES, &c. The most ACCURATE MACHINES in use, and the cheapest.

MACHINES of all sizes, from 1 cwt. to 30 tons, for RAILWAY WAGONS, CARTS, or WAGONS.—For prices and all other information, apply to HENRY J. MORTON and Co., Galvanised Ironworks, 2, Basinghall-buildings, Leeds.

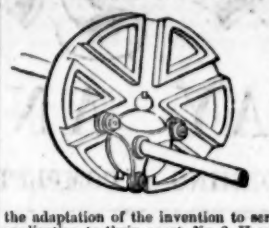
Asphalted Roofing Felts, Boiler Felts, Galvanised Iron, &c., in Stock.

CHEAP, LIGHT, AND DURABLE ROOFING, ONE PENNY PER FOOT.—HENRY J. MORTON AND CO., 2, BASINGHALL BUILDINGS, LEEDS. PATENT ASPHALTED ROOFING FELTS, for roofing sheds, contractors' cottages, ore-dressing sheds, brick and tile sheds, and all agricultural purposes. One penny per square foot. The cheapest roofing manufactured. Stocks kept in London, Leeds, and Bristol. DRY HAIR BOILER FELTS, for saving fuel.

H. J. MORTON AND CO., 2, Basinghall-buildings, Leeds.

TO MARINE ENGINEERS, SCREW SHIP COMPANIES, AND MACHINISTS GENERALLY.

THE NEW PATENT MULTIPLE ROTATIVE GEARING.—

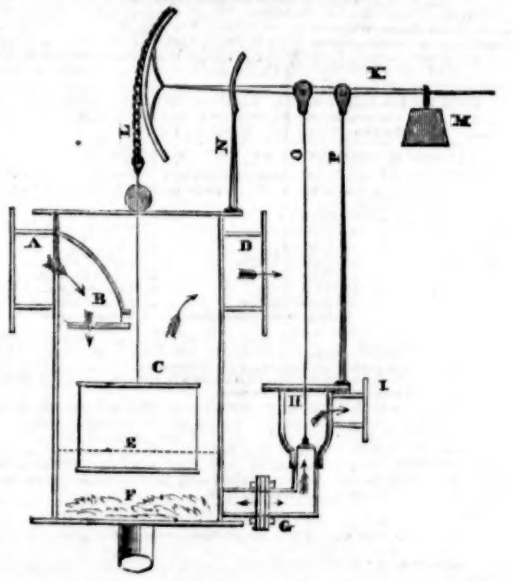


This justly admired invention contrasts with the ordinary toothed gearing, for which it is proposed as a substitute, and possesses the pre-eminent advantages of COMPACTNESS, STRENGTH, DURABILITY, FREEDOM FROM NOISE and RACKLASH, UNIFORMITY and SMOOTHNESS of ACTION, REDUCED FRICTION, FACILITY for LUBRICATION and REPAIR, and virtually WITHOUT RISK of ACCIDENT, advantages unequalled in any other arrangement of gearing. It is proposed for all purposes where a change of speed is required, and is peculiarly applicable for screw propulsion.

The proprietors of the patent are prepared to GRANT DISTRICT and OTHER LICENSES for the manufacture of this gearing, or to ENTER INTO CONTRACTS for the adaptation of the invention to screw steam-vessels, or other machinery, upon application to their agent, No. 3, Hanover Chambers, Buckingham-street, Adelphi, where any further particulars may be obtained, and models and testimonials inspected.

The invention was honourably mentioned by the International Jury at the French Exhibition of 1855; and has been favourably noticed in the *Artizan* of June and July, 1855, and the *Mining Journal* of 8th December, 1855. Manufacturers treated with on the most liberal terms. Communications by letter post paid.

HARRIS'S PATENT SELF-ACTING STEAM PURIFIER, AND THE GREAT DESIDERATUM FOR SUCCESSFULLY PREVENTING DEPOSITS IN STEAM-ENGINE CYLINDERS.



The above diagram is an illustration of the Steam Purifier, as patented by Mr. Harris, of the Nant-y-Glo Ironworks, and briefly noticed in the Journal of 24th Nov. A, communication from boiler, through which the steam enters the purifier, curved at B, giving it a direction towards the bottom; C, shows the space for expansion in a slight degree, thereby permitting all suspended matters in it to be precipitated in the purifier, and preventing all priming; D, eduction pipe, for the passage of purified steam to the cylinders; E, a wooden float, partially suspended in condensed water, which, as it accumulates, holding all mud and extraneous matters carried over from the boiler, will rise, and by the aid of the beam and rods, as shown, open the valve, H, permitting the steam to blow off all the sediment and water at the bottom of the purifier, F, until the float sinks again, sufficient to close the valve, H, thus rendering the apparatus self-acting; G, pipe for the discharge of the precipitated matters through exit pipe, I; K, beam; L, float-rod; M, balance; N, guide; O, valve rod; P, fulcrum.

SIR,—I again call your attention to the sentence introduced into my advertisement, which appeared in your Journal of the 15th December last:—"Although *self-acting*, as above described, it is exceedingly simple and inexpensive, but may be rendered still less costly if made to work by hand, when necessary to open valve H and exit-pipe, I, thus doing away with the float, beam, balance, and other apparatus." That I can assure you was sent you without my knowledge, by some evil disposed and ignorant Welsh parties, with an intention to do me great injury—a party who profess themselves engineers of upwards of 30 years' experience. The patentee has stated that any person of 30 hours' experience must know that anything *self-acting* is far superior to that worked by hand for the purpose. It is not known when to open this valve, or cock, to discharge the condensed water and mud without loss of steam; no one is inside the boiler or steam-pipes to give the information. It was the study of our ancestors, Boulton and Watt, to get something self-acting for this purpose. As regards receivers and cock in steam-pipes worked by hand, it would be better for proprietors to have them taken out, and cast into the depths of the sea, there for ever to remain. For instance, see the amount of fuel that must be consumed to keep up the quantity of steam losing continually—more fuel consumed—more burning of the boiler-plate. My Steam Purifier is self-acting, and doing its duty without the loss of any steam. I am happy to inform proprietors of engines that the saving effected by the Steam Purifier is upwards of 30 per cent. in tallow or oil used in cylinders; the saving in fuel, packing, &c., is 25 per cent., to say nothing of wear and tear of machinery. Now, let me ask the Welsh engineers, who have been trying to poison the minds of steam-engine proprietors against my Steam Purifier, what their saving is in tallow, oil, &c., with their receivers and cocks worked by hand? I fear I must consider that the greater part of the eminent Welsh ironmasters are still led in the dark by their Welsh agents, who know little or nothing of the really practical part in working steam-engines.

Particulars as to the efficacy of the Steam Purifier may be had by applying to A. HILL, Esq., Plymouth Ironworks, Merthyr Tydvil. THOMAS HARRIS.

Nant-y-Glo, March 11, 1856.

ANTI-EXPLOSIVE BOILERS, BY DUNN, HATTERSLEY, AND CO., WINDSOR BRIDGE IRONWORKS, MANCHESTER.

The more important of the numerous advantages possessed by DUNN'S PATENT DUPLICATE RETORT STEAM BOILERS, are, their EXCEEDING STRENGTH and SIMPLICITY OF CONSTRUCTION, enabling the manufacturers to make them at a LOW PRICE. Being made in parts, all of which are duplicates, any portion can be readily replaced at any time, or the whole may be enlarged with the utmost facility, by placing more cylinders side by side, joining the whole into a continuous corrugated flat-bottomed boiler.

This important point in their construction entirely OBVIATES the DANGER of EXPLOSION (from being tended by unskilful men), as damage done to one portion cannot affect the others, or disarrange the whole.

Every part is SEVERELY TESTED before leaving the manufactory, and warranted.

These boilers are ECONOMICAL in use, their large heating surface giving the greatest effect with the smallest amount of fuel. Their roomy furnaces admit of the consumption of the cheaper and more bulky kinds of fuel, such as brushwood, sawdust, small coals, peat, refuse of resin, pitch, grass, cane refuse, &c. They are adapted to any kind of smoke burners, and their clear circulation of water prevents scaling or clogging with dirt.

By a slight difference in the arrangement of the parts, they can be made SUITABLE for LAND, MARINE, or LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES; for use in sugar refining, tallow rendering, extracting palm, fish, and other oils, or the saccharine matter from beet-root, cane, &c., and every other use to which boilers are applied.

Being, as before stated, manufactured in parts, each of which will not exceed in weight 2 cwts. to 3 cwts. (as the case may require), they possess great facilities for transport by water or land, particularly in the interior of mountainous districts, where roads have not been established.

These boilers have been well tested in the manufacturing and mining districts of England, and have been most highly approved for both home and foreign use by the most eminent engineers. LICENSES are GRANTED to manufacture these boilers.

For prices, further particulars, or any information, apply to the patentees, Messrs. DUNN and Co., Windsor Bridge Ironworks, near Manchester.

HORIZONTAL ENGINES, from 8 to 70-horse power; and TURN-TABLES, from 10 ft. to 40 ft. diameter; always in a forward state of manufacture, to ensure quick deliveries. Every description of RAILWAY PLANT supplied at the shortest notice.

DONKEY ENGINES, DONKEY ENGINES, DONKEY ENGINES —R. and J. COUPE have in STOCK a number of their IMPROVED DONKEY ENGINES, which are so suitable to the requirements of mill owners and colliery masters, sailing and steamship proprietors, bleachers and printers, farmers, &c., for feeding boilers, as a fire engine, for slacking coke, for throwing large quantities of water for miscellaneous purposes, and for the irrigation of gardens, farms, &c.

For the satisfaction of parties requiring, R. and J. COUPE have fitted up one of these engines at their works (as below), which can be started throwing water at any hour of the day, and to which they respectfully call attention. Diameter of steam cylinder 4½ in., diameter of pump 3 in., delivering 3000 gallons per hour.—Drawings sent free by post on application to R. and J. COUPE, Clayton Foundry, Wigan.

TO ENGINEERS, MILLOWNERS, &c.—

N. WOOLWICH ELASTIC STEAM PACKING (CANVAS AND INDIA RUBBER), at 1s. 4½d. per lb.

S. W. SILVER AND CO., INDIA RUBBER WORKS, NORTH WOOLWICH (opposite Her Majesty's Dockyards), having considerably extended their manufacture, in order to meet the daily increasing demand upon them for this effective and durable article, are enabled to offer the very best material at the reduced price of 1s. 4½d. per lb. for sheet and rope.

Testimonials may be seen at S. W. SILVER and Co.'s warehouses, Nos. 3 and 4, Bishopsgate-street (opposite London Tavern), where orders for Steam Packing, also Buffer Springs, Pump Clacks, and the various India Rubber appliances, will meet with prompt attention.

CAUTION.—S. W. SILVER and Co. have found it necessary to stamp all their manufacture thus— "S. W. SILVER AND CO., Works, North Woolwich."

Original Correspondence.

PRACTICAL MINING—ON THE DIP OF LODES.

SIR,—An easy contrivance for measuring the underlay of shafts, dip of lodes, &c., may be useful to many of your readers, as it is simple, costless, and can be made by almost any miner or carpenter. The mode of construction is as follows:—On a convenient piece of wood, *abcd* (fig. 1), draw two straight lines, A, VI; VI, B, at right angles to each other; describe the semi-circle, A, VI; divide A, VI into six equal parts; on centre, A, and with distances, A I, A II, A III, &c.; describe semi-circles I I, II II, III III, &c., and from VI draw lines touching these circles; these lines indicate the underlays of 1, 2, 3 feet, &c., per fathom. Similarly as shown by dotted lines in fig. 1, lines can be drawn for 1 ft. 3 in., 1 ft. 6 in., and 1 ft. 9 in. per fm., or, if the figure is large enough, for every inch of difference of underlay.

Fig. 1.

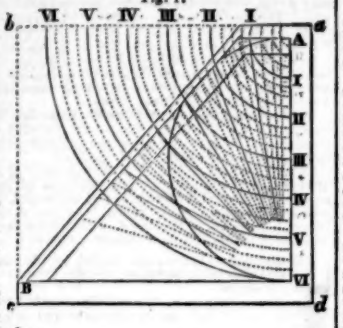


Fig. 2.

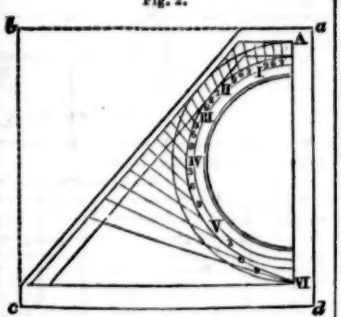


Fig. 2 shows the instrument finished; there are two ways to use it—First, fix a carpenter's common box spirit level, so as to turn round the point, VI, as on a centre; then place *a c* on the bottom of inclined shaft or footwall of lode, and move the spirit level round VI till it is level; the line it coincides with will indicate the underlay. Secondly, at the point A, fix a plumb-bob of the length A, VI, so as to hang freely; then, as before, place *a c* on the declivity to be measured, mark the point where the plumb-bob cuts the semi-circle, A, VI, and the line on the instrument cutting it at the same point will show the underlay. If it be required to measure the underlay of the hanging-wall of a lode, or top of an inclined shaft, place a piece of wood, so as to complete the parallelogram, *a b c d* (fig. 2, dotted lines), and apply the side, *a b*, to the hanging-wall. Remark that, in this construction, an underlay of (say) 2 ft. in a fm. means that 1 fm. in length on the dip of the lode subtends a horizontal length of 2 ft.; or, in other words, that two-sixths, or one-third, is the cosine of angle of depression.—*Launceston, March* 12. A. H. PATTERSON, C.E.

THE RICHEST MINING DISTRICT IN CORNWALL.

SIR,—As I promised, I will now give you a description of a mining district which differs from all others that I have written on. In fact, I believe there is not another district in which there are so many rich mines, in the same extent of ground, to be found in the known world. I will take the the Carn Brea Hill, from the eastern part of South Carn Brea Mine to the Condurrow Mine, and a little beyond, for my centre of observation. I will now commence from the place I left off in your Journal of Feb. 2, under the heading of the MINING DISTRICT WEST AND NORTH FROM CARN MARTH. In order to clearly convey my views and observations to your readers, I will give you two longitudinal parallels—the one, already described, from the South Carn Brea Mine to Condurrow, and the other from the high ground to the south and adjoining the rich great Bulier, westerly on to the end of this high ground, which extends nearly to Pendarves, which is distant between three and four miles.

This run of ground is bounded on the south by what I will call (for distinction sake) the great Wendron granite. The Wheal Buller, Wheal Basset, South Frances, a part of West Frances, also a part of Wheal Grenville and New South Condurrow rest on the north confines of this granite range. Between this line and the Carn Brea granite range lies a bed, or a basin, of slate formation (killas). I believe that all the lodes which rest on the base of this Wendron range of granite have their dips, or inclination, north, and towards the slate formation to the south. Directly behind these mines there is not one, to my knowledge, that has proved productive for copper.

In the ground intermediate between these two longitudinal ranges of granite, you have North Basset, a part of West Frances, and a part of Wheal Grenville. A little to the east of North Basset are the East Basset and Copper Hill Mines, which, relatively speaking, is in the same channel of ground as the North and West Bassets, which make their riches for copper in the granite, but below the killas, or slate ground, as is the case in all the rich mines along the line described. It is from this fact that East Basset, which has not yet sold a ton of copper ore, stands so high in the market. This mine is 60 fms. deep, sinking in the killas or slate basin, having to the west the North Basset granite, dipping east; to the south Wheals Buller and Basset granite, dipping north; therefore it is only a work of time to reach in depth the granite, when all who know this district anticipate good results.

Copper Hill stands to the east of East Basset: formerly it formed part of Wheal Buller, but being on a north lode, separate and distinct from the lodes worked in Wheal Buller, it was worked as a separate mine. I am not certain that they have yet reached the granite, but having met with good ores lately, I should think that they have done so. Be this as it may, my anticipations of the productiveness of this mine, as also the East Basset, is when they reach the granite in depth.

MINES IN THE CARN BREA RANGE.

The various mines and trials made in this portion of the district have not yet been crowned with success. I will commence with the most eastern mine—South Carn Brea. At this mine they have a very large lode, and the captain from time to time reports very favourably; and I must confess that I have been watching it with considerable interest for a long time, and am much disappointed in there not having been something better found ere this. I have also been watching the North Wheal Frances, with the same expectation and solicitude, but to the present time I cannot find that they have improved in the ratio a miner would have expected, reasoning from the generally encouraging indications which have presented themselves for the last year or two.

These disappointments have led me to search for the cause of the non-fulfilment of such promises. In doing so I have thoughtfully reflected on this piece of ground, and find that all the mines, and the explorations made in the Carn Brea high range of ground, up to the present time, have proved worthless, with one exception only—Condurrow Mine. Then comes the question—What is the cause of the unsuccessful mining in this range of high ground? Is a greater depth required to get at the hidden riches? Is it that the lodes are to continue non-productive in this long slip of ground? Many think that a greater depth is required; others that this high granite ridge is the main foundation, or base, on which rests the southern extensive groupe of rich mines in this district, having their dip, or inclination, off, and not towards or under this hill. Presuming this to be correct, then we find a similar instance to the south of Carn Brea Hill, or granite range, which is the northern part of the great Wendron granite, so called for distinction sake. On this, and with its dip or inclination north, we find first, as before stated, the Great Wheal Buller, Wheal Basset, and South Frances. The other mines to the west in that line have not yet reached the ore ground, which they may yet do by perseverance.

In the high Carn Brea range, I should like to see the South Carn Brea Mine worked, say 50 or 60 fms, below the adit level, which has been brought into the deeper part of this mine, even to the bottom of the engine-shaft, brought from the old Carn Brea Mine. They have a large promising lode in this mine, with such strong indications as to lead a miner to expect good results; but I believe, if ever there is to be copper found to constitute it a rich mine, it must be in depth; but this even is very speculative and uncertain. These remarks must apply to all the other mines in this long and high slip of ground. This is the opinion of observing men, and it is my opinion, founded on comparison with other mining localities and districts. It may not be correct, although it is written by—

A BAL CAPTAIN.

P.S.—The northern mines, which rest on the base of this Carn Brea range, and those still to the north, I will notice in my next.—B. C.

WHEAL FRIENDSHIP UNDERGROUND HAULING-MACHINES.

SIR,—Observing of late allusions made to these machines, I beg the favour of occupying a space in your widely-circulated Journal to give some particulars respecting them. Their origin arose from the circumstance of there being a very great expense incurred in raising the ores, &c., from the lower levels of this mine by manual labour, in situations where machinery could not be brought to bear from the surface for that purpose. These circumstances being brought under my notice by the agents, I contrived or invented a machine to be worked by the pump-rod of the engines employed for pumping the water out of the mine, from which a rope or chain could be conveyed to any part of the mine, shaft, winze, &c., where it might be required. This was in the latter part of the year 1841; in February, 1842, the first of these machines were set to work, which machine has been working up to this time, wanting but little repair. At the meeting of the Royal Cornwall Polytechnic Society, held in September of that year (1842), I exhibited a model of the machine, and was awarded a silver medal for my invention. Since then two others have been erected in this mine, one in the year 1844 and the other in 1850; they have fully answered all the purposes for which they were intended, and are as applicable for the surface as for underground, where the moving power is at a distance from the shaft, whatever that distance may be; one of them at this mine is placed 180 fms below the surface, and the water-wheel is 200 fms. from the shaft, the whole being 380 fms.

The construction of these machines is simple, durable, strong, and cheap. The cost of one I sent to North Wales in 1844 was under 40*l.*, complete at foundry, exclusive of wood; as to its capabilities, there can be no reasonable limits assigned to it as to weight or speed. Its simplicity is proved by the circumstance that it requires no attention in its operation but by the lander, who can manage it, together with the landing, with perfect ease, this man (the lander) being but very recently an agricultural labourer. Its durability is proved by the 14 years it has been in use, and the amount of work done in that time. They are hauling from 30 to 40 fms. in depth, at the rate of a sufficient quantity of stuff for a man to remove with a shovel, while it (the machine) is at work. It occupies a small space, and is capable of modification, so as to be suitable to almost any situation; as proof, neither two of the machines at work here are alike, and one that I erected at the Tywarnhaile Mines, in Cornwall, in 1852, had not even two wheels, but one only, and it fully answered all the purposes for which it was designed, and continued to work as long as the mine did.

I should not have troubled you with these remarks but for the allusions made to my invention. Much has been said about the new machines lately put up at the Devon Great Consols for the same purpose, and I doubt not but what some alteration has been made in the construction, but whether these alterations are improvements I think yet remain to be proved. ANTHONY ROWSE, Engineer.

Wheal Friendship, March 11.

WHEAL EXMOUTH AND ADAMS, AND MR. N. ENNOR.

SIR,—I observe a letter, in your last Journal, from Mr. Ennor, reflecting on the management of these mines, and which, I think, calls for a short notice from me. His statements cannot mislead miners, who, I believe, generally look upon them, as they are doubtless intended, as advertisements to his clients; but they may mislead the shareholders, whom it is my duty to put upon their guard.

Assertions, and, least of all, Mr. Ennor's assertions, are not proofs, and when, as in this case, recklessly and thoughtlessly made against individual character and property, with which he has no connection, cannot be too severely reprehended. He has, however, shown more than his usual mining ignorance in this instance. What miner of reputation would have hazarded the assumption as he has, that there is an uniform ratio between the returns and costs of mines? It is palpably absurd, and equally so his assumption that the depth of a mine is a test. A shallow mine may employ more men, and have harder or more costly ground, with less value, than a deep one. Our ground here is speedy, as he says, but, as a consequence, expensive for timber, and our lead averages only from 12*l.* to 15*l.* per ton; whereas, I believe the Tamar Mine, which he names, produces 25*l.* or more per ton.

Certain other advantages may and do belong to the Tamar Mine which we have not, such as landing and shipping the ores and materials to and from the mine direct, without any land carriage. These are some of the many elements necessary to form an estimate of the relative cost of mines, which Mr. Ennor has overlooked. That he should have advised his friends without taking these into account, and disappointed them, is natural and characteristic of him, but cannot affect the mine, or its management. There are, however, other elements connected with these mines which he seems equally ignorant of. Our returns are great and increasing, and now that our late heavy expenditure in erecting machinery, laying out floors, and bringing dressing water to it, is nearly finished, they will be considerably increased, with little, if any, additional cost. So much for Mr. Ennor and his assertions.

To the shareholders I would here give a short *resumé* of what we have done in the last three years; it must interest them, and give them a clear insight into the value of their property. A new engine-shaft, heavily timbered, has been sunk 85 fms. deep, or 60 fms. below adit. The lodes are cut from it by two cross-cuts, each 50 fms. long, in the 20 and 40 fm. levels below adit, and driven upon and laid open 130 fms. long in the higher, and 60 fms. in the lower level, with all necessary winzes, &c.

A new 70-in. pumping-engine, with 15-in. pitwork, and two 22-in. winding and crushing-engines, have been erected, and are now in most efficient working order. A new and capacious dressing-floor has also been laid out, and is now, after considerable but unavoidable delay, amply supplied with water. It is this want of water which has alone prevented us from increasing our returns for the last six months, besides entailing the cost of an extra engine, to pump water to our old floors. Both these evils are now removed, and, as I have already observed, we are now in a position to reap the full benefit of our vast outlay, and, with our present plant and arrangements, to greatly increase our returns.

I hope, after this statement, that even Mr. Ennor's friends will cease to despond; and I assure them that, whether he favours us with an omission from his future notices or not, the value of the mine will not be in the least affected thereby.

In conclusion, I must deny Mr. Ennor's right to criticise my conduct, or the mine, even if he had the qualifications for the task, which I maintain he has not.

March 12. JAMES HAMPTON.

THE GORN LEAD MINE, AND ITS MANAGEMENT.

SIR,—It is a source of pleasure to me to know that there is at last a chance of the Gorn Mine being proved in depth, the directors having now adopted the plan laid down for its working as proposed in the first instance, and for the carrying out of which the present company was formed—viz., sinking to a depth of 30 fms. below the adit, in place of which hitherto the shareholders' money has been spent in useless cross-cuts, in testing that which had been already done; and my opinion is, if any body of shareholders had a just cause to be dissatisfied with the management, the shareholders of this mine had every reason. Indeed, all acquainted with the working of the mine concur with me that no worse management could well be conceived; however, I am glad to notice that a change has really taken place, and that the shaft in the adit is being sunk to test the lode at a greater depth. The indications of which have already given the best proofs of the correctness of my former statements, good ore being now produced. Being fully persuaded had this course been adopted in the first instance this undertaking would have been attended with profitable results, and further considering that my experience (having had the management of the Gorn Mine for nine years) justifies the assertion, strengthened as it has been with the opinion of Capt. Matthew Francis, I shall, therefore, be glad to see Capt. Pierce's reports inserted in your valuable Journal. THOS. OWEN (late manager).

Llanerch Mine, Talybont, March 8.

DEVON AND COURTENAY MINE, AND ITS MANAGEMENT.

SIR,—The 80 end west was reported, in the *Mining Journal* last week, to be producing a little ore, from which I infer it was worth but little, if anything. That end must be now a considerable distance west of the engine-shaft, and, consequently, close to the disordered channel of ground, in which the lodes are also disordered and worthless, and, therefore, nothing of importance can be reasonably expected in that direction. The pitch in the back of the 90 was again reported to be worth 30*l.* per fathom, but what tribute is paid for raising the ore we are not told; a very high figure, no doubt, consequent from mismanagement, for want of an efficient agent to conduct the operations of the mine, which are brought, I am credibly informed, to a ruinous state. The operations are now, and have been for some time past, confined to the driving of the 80 end, and the pitch above referred to; nevertheless 5*s.* calls have to be made to pay the cost, without the least possible chance of improvement to repay the outlay. The 90 is so poor that it would not pay for working under any circumstances; and if it were desirous to make a further trial, a new shaft would be indispensable, which I am persuaded no one would advise. A pitch on the *north lode* is also "worth 30*l.* per fm.;" this, of course, is a separate thing. It would be interesting to know that this discovery was in new ground, instead of being in the old workings; but, unfortunately, *a shallow adit level* was driven a long time ago, from *west to east*, under the ore, and beyond it. A shaft also was sunk to communicate with the level on *the east side* of the ore, and of course the ore is on the west side, in the direction of the mouth of the level. The lode was laid open in driving the level below, and a great portion of it worked away above the level, therefore the discovery is not at all important; in fact, it does not enhance the value of the mine, because the end of the ore is seen. The only opinion is that the present workings must cease ere long; and the only chance of having a paying mine is in the western ground, which is maintained by all practical miners in the neighbourhood against that of the agent, who condemned it "for the want of practical experience as a miner," and drew up the pitwork, and sold the materials. The management, too, should be more spiritedly conducted. A SHAREHOLDER.

PENNANCE CONSOLS, AND ITS MANAGEMENT.

SIR,—A meeting of the shareholders in this company was held some two or three weeks since, at the offices of Captain Burgan, Gracechurch-street, for the purpose of considering the propriety of reforming its constitution, and working the mine on the Cost-book System. The company was originally projected in the autumn of last year, and was to be conducted on the "Scrip Cost-book Principle," the shareholders being liable only for the amount of their shares paid up. Capt. Burgan acknowledges that in the original license there was no clause as to any particular mode of managing its affairs, but that the trustees had subsequently come to the determination of not allowing any operations to be carried on, unless under the strictly cost-book rules, which would guarantee the discharge of any liabilities incurred on account of the company, as all the shareholders would be registered, which in the scrip system is not the case. This may be all very well, but what is to be said to those parties who purchased scrip with a definite understanding that their liability was to be limited. I do not find fault with Capt. Burgan and his friends doing the best they can to secure their own interests, but I must protest against their paying no regard to the interests of others interested in the question. The projectors of the Pennance Consols adventure entered into a specific contract with those who took up their scrip, which they ought not lightly to set aside. If, at the eleventh hour, they find themselves not in a position to fulfil their engagements, I am of opinion that a compromise should be effected with those who have no disposition to undertake *unlimited* liability under the cost-book for the *limited* liability guaranteed to them at the commencement. It is true that the resolutions proposed at the meeting were carried, because Capt. Burgan held the great proportion of the company's scrip, and was, therefore, in a position to disregard the protest of those who held scrip for which they had paid in hard cash, and whose claims were consequently the more imperative. Though, under the circumstances, Capt. Burgan has been enabled to carry his point, I decidedly think he is morally bound to devise some plan to satisfy the claims of the scripholders under the late company.—*City, March* 13. R. G. S.

MINING IN PORTUGAL—THE LUSITANIAN MINES.

SIR,—My last cause of complaint against the parties into whose care the management of the mines of Palhal and Carvalhal, in Portugal, are entrusted, may be seen in the *Mining Journal*, page 58, for Jan. 26, in the present year. My complaint now is of another nature, and is as follows:—Capt. Thomas Chegwin is too fond of letting the stoping of the backs on the rich courses of ore in the Mine of Palhal at so much per fathom, as it is well known that the miners care more for fathoms and feet in such cases than the saving of ores, particularly when in a mine like the Palhal, where the miners are only visited by the captain on measuring days (once in a fortnight); consequently, when they have stulls, and when the ores fall down in large lumps, the miners find it gives them less trouble to bury the large stones of ores than to break them into small pieces, and send them to surface; therefore, in the few stulls now in the Mine of Palhal, their attle is full of rich ores, and there have been left in places, sticking or adhering to the walls, veins of rich ores, from 4 to 6 in. thick, which are buried, and lost to the company.

Again, it may be remembered that in Sept., 1854, the Mine of Palhal was said to be poor by some of the parties who now govern in that mine, but it was because they knew nothing of its nature. The footwall of the lode in that mine is subject to protuberances of a greater or less extent, called by the Portuguese "bladders," which very much resemble a bladder in the skin, caused by a gall from a bad fitting shoe, &c. Well, Sir, as soon as that is the case, and Capt. Chegwin meets with one of the bladders in the wall, he stops that part of the works, and puts the men on the lode where the bladder is not to be seen; consequently, it might be justly said that he is digging out the eyes of the mine, and making no discoveries; while a third part of the ores the miners break are lost, and by the present system of working a great injustice is done both to the mine and owners.

Besides the neglect of duty alluded to, after heavy falls of rain before Jan. 21, it began to rain again on that day, and continued without the least cessation, so that the waters in the River Caima began to increase and encroach beyond its accustomed boundary, giving every sign of overflowing its banks, and thereby endangering the rich silver-lead and copper ores, which had been carelessly heaped upon the eastern bank; when, besides the warning the waters were giving, several of the native workmen went to Capt. Chegwin, and told him what the consequence would be; but he paid no attention to them or their warnings, till on Thursday, the 24th, the waters came, and took away about 500 quintals of rich silver-lead and copper ores, in all probability worth nearly 500*l.*, besides filling the eastern part of the mine with water, and hindering the men for many days. Even the filling of the mine was caused by careless neglect. The Carvalhal Mine now has three adits in the course of driving, but they are most improperly worked, by very inefficient hands. The prospects are good, but lost to the company by not being judiciously developed. I believe the Carvalhal Mine is capable of yielding thousands of tons of ores, and, comparatively speaking, for a very small capital; but up to the present time the money has been, and still is, badly spent there, as well as in the Palhal Mine.

About the engine wheel at the Palhal Mine, I have only to add that the works necessary for its erection are a great deal further from being completed now than before anything was done towards it—that is, provided it was to be erected in its proper place, or where Johns had ordained it to be. Now, the company has already been put to a needless purchase, and three times the expense for its erection will yet have to be incurred than there was need for in the place alluded to; besides its interference with the only convenient place they have in the mine for dressing-floors, and instead of having water running over their floors, they are obliged to hand-pump it. What stupidity! They now intend opening a level for the rods from the wheel to the shaft, and fix the bob underground. What time and expense will it yet take? and you have daily 40 men employed pumping the water from the mine, and not 30, as was said in the last report. I would have you yet to carefully consider and calculate before doing any more in the present site.

As regards the Aljustral, nothing has yet been done for the large sum expended in that place, and you were told all you now know two years since. My advice is, if you do not intend to erect your steam-engine, discharge your men, and save your money, by abandoning the mine, for I declare that the present proceedings are of no avail.—*March* 3. ALBANO DASILVEIRA PINTO.

DING DONG MINE.

SIR,—Considering the antiquity of this mine, and the large amount of dividends it has yielded to the shareholders, it seems remarkable that so little has been said about it in your Journal. Until of late, even the name, I believe, did not appear in your List. This silence may fairly be attributed to the fact that the shareholders were few in number, rich in purse, and liked the dividends too well to invite other people to come in to share with them. I am not aware that the dividends have been so large at one time, or in one year, as in some mines that might be named; but the same having extended over hundreds of years, the aggregate thereof probably equals the best mine in the county. The last dividend was 2352*l.*, on three months' tin, being 70*s.* per 1-672d share. The tin sold in the last quarter realised 4832*l.* 16*s.*, while the total expenditure was 2391*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* only. Of late this mine has come a little more under the notice of capitalists, who are glad to purchase shares at the current price, which is considered under their real value, and will probably soon range considerably higher. A majority of the shares is held, I find, by the rich firm of Bolitho and Sons, of Chyandour, tin smelters; and Mr. T. S. Bolitho, of that firm, is the purser. This mine has been worked for generations—so long ago that there are no records of its origin, and, from its present state and indications, will probably survive the present and next generation. It is situate in Gulval, about four miles north of Penzance.

Camborne, March 12. ONE UNCONCERNED.

WROUGHT-IRON ORDNANCE.

SIR,—Your correspondent, "Hammered Iron," is in error with regard to the facts stated in last week's Journal. The first wrought-iron monster gun for the *Princeton* was manufactured in the United States; it was made in longitudinal pieces, and afterwards hooped over. This gun burst, in the autumn of 1843, on board the steam-frigate *Princeton*, while on an experimental cruise in the Potomac.

The next gun was made at the Mersey Iron-Works, Liverpool, in 1845. Its dimensions were—12 feet long in the bore, 12 inches diameter, the total weight being 12 tons. The same gun is now at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, opposite New York city, in the same condition as when turned out of the hands of the manufacturers.

My only object is to correct a false impression relative to the bursting of the gun made in Liverpool 11 years since.—*March* 13. R. H. C.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE *MINING JOURNAL*.—No. XII.

"*Non nostrum tantas componere lites.*"

PRACTICAL MINING—NATURAL CURIOSITY.—SIR: When an ox spoke, in the good old classic times, there was a convocation of the senate, or something of that sort. Shall you and I be accounted less venerative than a pack of old Romans with long beards, who lost the dominion of the world by not learning how to govern themselves? No! A *dies faustus* has occurred for the mining world. Hear it, from the nadir to the zenith. Mr. George Henwood has found a stone: none of your common quartz rocks, or every-day nuggets—not a bit of it—*ma foi, non!*—a *real stone*, upon which Nature's own hand transcribed, from her most special handywork, and for a particular mining purpose, the—but let me announce it in Mr. Henwood's unambiguous style:—"the exact model, at about (mark the old dame's exactitude!) 60 fms. to the inch, of the Queen of Dart Mine, near Ashburton, Devon." In justice, Mr. Henwood ought to have been the possessor of this self-same mine; and I hope, if ever we meet, he will, in the most impressive manner, acknowledge the value of the hint I give him. But, like sublimer spirits, I am erratic; and discovering the weakness, I return to the legitimate subject matter; and I hereby convene a meeting of all miners and *under*miners connected with lead (of which so many are *capitally* symbolical), copper, *brass*, and so forth, to be held on St. Michael's Mount, in order to take this miraculous stone into scientific consideration: the presidency of such meeting to be established by a *particular friend* of mine coming to the mount on a flash of lightning, and taking the chair on a thunder-cloud.

THE BRAZILIAN MINING COMPANIES.—"A Shareholder" justly appreciates the foreshadowing of brisker and better times for the mining interest, British and Foreign, and his suggestions are wisely conceived and well directed. We have long needed some *authentic* information about the *real* state of the Brazilian Mines, in which so large an amount of British capital has been invested. Methinks errors of management, as well as the fortune of war, may be referred to, as causes of declining interest. It is at least evident that a resource has been neglected in the unexplored diamond river; and one would imagine that, although they have, in the *savant* circles, all but created the gem-carbon by electricity from "barley-sugar," there can be no necessity for neglecting the diamonds formed in the laboratory of Nature. As to slave-labour, in connection with these companies; in the present state of things in that troubled land it is much better for the slave than for his master. Emancipate when emancipation will be respected: as it is, this chain, flung around dark humanity, has more a protective than a coercive influence—nay, it even looks bright in the national obscurity.

SWEATING GOLD TO THE SURFACE OF QUARTZ.—A very acceptable administration of auriferous diaphoretics. Whether prescribed by Mr. Readwin, as a student, or Messrs. Brooke, Barwise, and Ensell, it is equally acceptable. I hope these latter gentlemen will prove professorially successful.

FORT BOWEN MINE (ADVERTISEMENT).—This letter involves a private misunderstanding, which had better be settled on the principle of the ancient mayor of Cork's adjudication in the matter of Milesian rows, "by not trying to settle it at all." There being altogether a gunpowder density in the subject which I do not care to peep through, I turn to Dr. Collyer's preceding, and more important letter, in which he lays it down incontrovertibly, that "There is no such thing as 'chance' in nature. The attraction or sympathy, and the repulsion or antipathy, are the result of positive physical emanations, which cause us to prefer the one and eschew the other. . . The vegetable kingdom abounds with examples of the same laws. . . . This preference is everywhere seen; it appertains to all forms and conditions of the animated and inanimated world." Such is the basis of his philosophy on this point; and he as forcibly demonstates, that in the extraction of gold from the rock through which it is distributed "in the minutest possible quantities, these laws must be obeyed." "In order to effect an aggregation of these atoms, it is essential that heat should be resorted to, which attacking the metal, as the best conductor, sets it in a free state." The particles then instantaneously coalese sufficiently to obey the laws of gravitation, in accordance with their density. This is applicable to the gold contained in the sulphurets of iron, copper, &c. Set free by heat, the particles the most minute aggregate. Except plastic fluxes are used to hold them, the atoms of gold contained in the sulphurets of iron, copper, lead, &c., are so infinitessimally divided, that on the application of too great heat, they are carried off with the sulphur fumes. Dr. Collyer denies that gold exists in a state of chemical combinations. Calcining ores in a proper reverberatory furnace will much increase the yield of the precious metal. When the gold atoms have been made to coalesce by the properly graduated action of fire, amalgamation is easy, and nearly all the gold contained in the ore can be saved. Heat causes the particles of mercury, however minutely diffused, to aggregate, thus illustrating the coalescing so induced of other minerals, particularly gold; of course, under the influence of a proper degree of caloric. The production of a glaze, as an adjunct to calcination, to prevent the volatilisation of gold, exemplified in the experiments of Mr. Readwin; whose title to the discovery is disputed by Messrs. Brooke, Barwise, and Ensell, is next treated of. It is a discovery, however, particularly useful when gold ores are being operated on. Reduced to an impalpable fineness, gold is easily volatilised. He contends, "we require no electro-magnetic or electro-galvanic, or simple magnetic or electric agency, more than takes place in all changes of bodies, whether mechanical or chemical." That gold is always in a metallic state he has no question. "It is frequently held in mechanical suspension, being coated with other substances, as sulphur, iron, &c." He approves of Mr. Low's method, but, when the heat is much increased, he recommends the addition of chloride of sodium, to form a glaze over the ore. Supposing the ore contains but 1 oz. of gold to the ton, or 1 part of gold to 35,000 of foreign matter, the finely pulverised ore should be submitted in a thin sheet, or film, so to speak, and by slow motion, the heat increasing the sensitiveness of the mercury, and, consequently, increasing the amalgamating power. The advantages of this system he claimed in his patent in 1853. An extract from the specification is here introduced. The mechanical action indicated is thus described:—1. To reduce the ores to an impalpable powder.—2. To triturate or scour the auriferous particles, so as to remove the extraneous covering therefrom.—3. The mercury must absolutely be kept in bulk, and the pulverised ore thoroughly incorporated with it.—4. To heat the mercury so that it shall become sensitive, and quickened; at the same time, always presenting a large surface for amalgamation. At the time of writing this, the Doctor adds, he was not converted to the necessity of calcining the ores under the conditions he has in another place described. After paying a very just tribute to the letter of Mr. W. Birkmyre, of Melbourne, he sums up his own opinion with the dictum that gold mining is not only the most profitable but requires the least outlay of capital to develop the resources of any well-chosen locality.

MINING AS A SPECULATION OR INVESTMENT.—Mr. N. Ennor, under this heading, pitches like a rocket into one-fourth of the mines on your list for being in bad districts; and into another fourth for being on "dead lodes," and under the fostering care of parties "whose aim is not legitimate mining, but nefarious practices!" *Parbleu, Monsieur*, but you are hard upon your generation! I, for one, think better of the list and of the world. However, you have found a pretty considerable muster of "Bals" inaccessible to your censure; and for that little national boon we are truly grateful. It strikes me, however, that the "Invincible" will bear of his letter and his views, both in your Journal and in the county.

ADVANTAGES OF PUBLICITY IN MINE AFFAIRS—DEVON BURRA BURRA MINE.—Mr. R. Bevan alludes to the great utility of "general meetings" of the contributory of mines; and making this point his pivot of action, announces his intention of proposing, at a next coming general meeting, that "the number of the shares in the Devon Burra Burra Mine shall be doubled, which will be to give two shares for every one held in the company."

WHEAL TRELAWNY, AND ITS MANAGEMENT.—"A London Shareholder" differs totally with "A Shareholder" on the managerial position of this company. My opinion is that, except in cases of a very peculiar nature, people should prop up their own gable ends, without requiring the public to select the standards.

GONAMENA AND LUDCOTT MINES.—"Dividend" replies to "The Legitimate Shareholder" who tweaked the Ludcott agent's nose for having made a promise about ores which he could not fulfil; and his brother of Gonamena erred also, it appears, through his enthusiasm. Some consideration should certainly be shown to agents, even under such circumstances; but "Dividend" has separated from sound judgment if he supposes that a mere holder of two or three shares has no right to offer his or her opinion.

BREAGE AND SITHNEY MINING DISTRICTS.—"Tinney" writes a good and graphic letter respecting these districts. Too much encouragement cannot be given to such communications.

MINING IN CARDIGANSHIRE—HIGH DUES.—The proprietorship of mineral tracts will find it their interest to lower the rate of dues. The present imposition is as gross as

it is senseless. Whip me those mineral misers, O great Governor of Nature! "An Old Subscriber," in discussing this grievance, has done the state some service.

SAN FERNANDO MINING COMPANY (TRANSLATION).—Senor Paulino Serrano corrects in some measure *Messieurs les Administrateurs* of the above company for *figuring* returns a little too highly. I should have said the letter contains rather a something between a correction for an error, and a suggestion not to commit one. At all events, it is a feather flushed to show which way the wind blows; and for the life of me, sharp as I am, I cannot see at this moment fairer mining prospects and fairer mining men than those who move to Mammon's measure in my home speculation. I happened to be absorbing a little "eye-water," with two Spanish gnomes, last night, and one of them—of a very flookanised countenance indeed—assured me that the present genius of Spain has less mining in him than a mouse. "On the honour of a demon," he added, in a friendly colloquial manner, while he swayed himself leisurely to and fro on his hump, "things are very delusive with us now-a-days; we *hear* great things and *see* small ones. People, after promising much, will give but little—*Asiendo pregonado vino, vend vindgre.*" No place like home, thought I, and reposed on the conviction.—*March* 12. ORS.

THE COST-BOOK SYSTEM, AND ITS ELUCIDATORS.

SIR,—I have been trying, for the last 48 hours, to make out what your correspondent on the Joint Stock Companies Act intends, but in vain. In his letter of Feb. 29 he speaks of the Cost-book System as perfection itself. "Our excellent principle" is blameless, but "If adventurers admit of laxity in their affairs, they must abide the consequences." In the very same breath, he takes special pains to expose what he considers its imperfections. "It requires a limited liability." Why, this is the very essence of the system. You pay cash for all costs, therefore no liability can exist; without cash you cannot go on; the moment you depart from this you cease to be governed by the Cost-book Principle. "Stamped deeds, to prevent much of the abuse in the assignment of shares." What abuse? I buy shares through my broker, in expectation of a rise, and avail myself of the earliest opportunity of making a profit. The seller knows not to whom he sells, and cares not, having got his money. Why should he care to know, having disposed of his share in a property upon which no liability ever did or could exist, under the Cost-book Principle. "Small fees for registering the shares after payment of calls, and for giving extracts therefrom." Extracts from what—the calls? A "small fee" to get a discount? Until I came to this I really thought your correspondent was writing seriously, although under a delusion. "A facile arrangement for winding-up the concern, by a majority of three-fourths," and, as he suggests in a subsequent letter, "each share to be entitled to a vote," and the shareholders generally to be governed by the majority of votes at the bi-monthly meeting." A happy idea for the mineral lord, who, finding he has a valuable property, has only to get a few friends to muster by surprise at one of the account meetings, and so confiscate the property of the absentees. Your correspondent surely intended to have written, "A facetious arrangement for winding-up." "Heavy penalties for violating the cost-book rules, and sure, I am, it will bear comparison with any principle," &c. Why, the Cost-book Principle being to pay cash for all you receive, will bear comparison as it stands. So long as you have cash in hand you go on. So soon as that is gone, you consult with your co-adventurers, "Now, shall we go further or not;" those who dissent have the privilege of throwing up their shares, and so terminate their risk. If your correspondent can improve on this, he may be permitted to point to all mining men, and exultingly exclaim, look at that, and double— YOU VERDANT VEGETABLES.

SUGGESTED MONSTER LODGING-HOUSE—A WORD TO THE PROPRIETORS OF THE GREAT IRON SHIP.

SIR,—As the pages of your Journal are always open to subjects of public interest, you can, perhaps, spare a small space on a subject in which the pecuniary welfare of a number of worthy individuals is deeply concerned,—viz., the great iron ship building in the yard of Scott Russell and Co.

The Pyramids of Egypt, in their way, are a wonder; the Colossus of Rhodes was a wonder, and with these many other ancient wonders might be mentioned; in modern days one may allude to the Thames Tunnel, to the Atmospheric Railway (that was), and to certain wild schemes, some of which have passed away as ruinously in their consequences as the sad and wicked folly of the late masquerade at Covent Garden Theatre. I have not time, neither can you allow me space, to moralise on these subjects; my object is, if possible, to induce the unfortunate shareholders in this monstrous project, the great ship, to consider whether, before they proceed to the necessary expenses of launching and fitting up this great modern ark (and I promise the lady and gentlemen shareholders that the bill for these charges will be no small one), it would not be worth while to *calculate* (using an expressive Yankee word) whether the ship could not be applied to a more useful and remunerative purpose, by converting it into a great dwelling-house for all the shipwrights and labourers employed on the river side, and to let the monster stand where it is for this purpose.

Here would be cheap, wholesome, fire-proof and lightning-proof residences for from 8000 to 10,000 human beings, easily accessible by land and by water for this number of labourers, and where all the noble philanthropic principles of the present age—public reading-rooms and libraries, schools, places for religious worship, baths, laundries, &c.—may all be brought into operation most advantageously. Instead of completing the bow and stern of ship form, let successive tiers of covered inclined planes, one above the other, at each end be formed, as means of access and egress, with plenty of shops for the retail of various articles in daily use on each side of the roads; hire or buy the surrounding ground as a place of exercise and enjoyment for the women and children; establish a few river steamers to ply to and fro to carry the workmen to and from the building yards on each side of the river; and with various details which the judgment of a committee of the shareholders would establish, the great ship might really become an event worthy of the reign of our gracious Queen, whose delight is to promote the happiness and welfare of her subjects, and we should then have a wonder in the world, which good men might delight to contemplate, and which would in all probability return a rich harvest to the promoters, more certain, more profitable, and more honourable to our country and to themselves, than a huge monstrous ship can be, which from its size can go into no dock now existing, which can hardly enter any known navigable river with safety, or approach even the naked shores of many continents.

I am not a shareholder, I have no personal interest in the matter, beyond an earnest desire for the welfare of our laborious and well-deserving workmen; and though some may say, why endeavour to spoil the fun and excitement of the great ship launch, I wish to save the pockets of the promoters from a ruinous drain upon them, if the monster is prepared to be launched as proposed. AN OBSERVER.

Meetings at Mining Companies.

CWMDYLE ROCK MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of shareholders was held, on Wednesday, at the Burlington Lecture Hall, Saville-row, Burlington-gardens,

Mr. B. L. SOWELL in the chair.

Mr. E. H. CURTIS (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last, which were confirmed.

The following statement of accounts, from Sept. 30, 1855, to Feb. 29, 1856, was then submitted:—

To balance	£62	8	11		
Produce of mine	240	19	9		
Calls received	843	4	3		
Loans	272	5	3	= £1421	18 2
By mine cost and merchants' bills	769	10	1		
Office expenses, &c.	75	6	9		
Travelling expenses, &c.	37	6	0		
Loans repaid	514	12	4		
Interest account balance	1	4	7		
John Hawke	7	0	0		
Newton, Keats, and Co., balance	1	11	11	= 1406	11 8
Balance in favour of company				£15	6 6

The CHAIRMAN said, if there were any item that required explanation he should be happy to give it, or the shareholders might like to look over the accounts.

Mr. JACKSON enquired whether the accounts extended over five months?

The CHAIRMAN replied in the affirmative; they commenced from September, and ended February 29. The next subject he had to bring before them was the number who had paid up the calls, and he was sorry to say that nearly one-fifth were defaulters, 1212 were unpaid, and 5174 had responded to the call, and he did not see any alternative but to forfeit the shares of those in arrear; at the same time, it should be distinctly understood that the forfeiture would not release them from liabilities to the present period, as that was only fair to those who had paid. He did not wish to be harsh, but there must be justice on all sides. The Chairman then read a list of the defaulters: he observed that some gentlemen were frequently anxious for a large call, and yet they had always the greatest difficulty to make them pay. It might be remembered, that at a former meeting one of them offered to give a cheque, by way of loan, for 50*l.*, to prevent a call, which they never saw, and the directors were left in the lurch, and had to pay the additional 50*l.*

Mr. DELAMARE said, before they considered the forfeiture of the shares, he would move that the accounts be received and adopted. The resolution was seconded, and carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN then moved that the shares of all in arrear of call be forfeited, but that they are responsible for their portion of the liabilities up to the present time.

Mr. CHAPPELL seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN observed that it was necessary to adopt these stringent measures, as, to show how the board were situated, he would merely remark that they got the calls in at 30*s.* or 2*l.* at a time, when bills were coming in for 30*l.* or 40*l.* If the call to be proposed, and those in arrear, were paid up, it would be sufficient to discharge all liabilities, and those shareholders who might think fit could at once retire, as by so doing they would be released from all further responsibility. Capt. Colliver had represented to the committee that the debts were about 200*l.*, but when they advertised they found they amounted to 800*l.* Capt. Colliver had threatened them with Chancery proceedings; but if he should adopt that course, he did not think he could go into Court with very clean hands; a week before he resigned he sent in a claim for 110*l.*, and a week after for nearly 300*l.*, and they had both the accounts in writing. With regard, also, to the claim of Jas. Colliver, his cousin, who was now taking proceedings against the company for nearly 55*l.*, the amounts composing it were regularly entered in the cost sheets, and it seemed rather strange that a labouring man, receiving 26*s.* a week, could give credit to that amount. The pressing claims were the tradesmen's; some of them had taken law proceedings; and if all the shareholders had paid their fair quota, the debts might have been discharged. So far as he was concerned, he was determined to protect all; and those that could pay must be made to pay. The next question was as to the call to be made; the liabilities, in round numbers, would require about 5*s.* per share. They could not sell the mine without the consent of Sir Rd. Williams Bulkeley, who would not grant another lease under a rental of 500*l.* a year. If they wound-up, the expenses would be at least 100 per cent. upon their liabilities; he should, therefore, advise them to avoid that by all means. As he had before observed, the present liabilities were about 5*s.* per share, and as they had a large quantity of ore on the mine, he hoped it would be sufficient to carry it on, as they had stopped all mining operations, confining the work merely to dressing the ore, so that the present expenses were only about 10*l.* per week. As a proof of the way they had been used, a small quantity of ore was recently sent to Liverpool, when it was found that 9 tons 16 cwts., dressed by Capt. Colliver, yielded only 1*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.* per ton; whilst 13 tons 17 cwts., dressed by John Hawke, sold for 4*l.* 3*s.* 8*d.* per ton. (Hear.) Yet Capt. Colliver had the effrontery to write to Mr. Braithwaite, stating that Hawke was washing away the ore. Since the sale referred to they had 20 tons dressed, which, by assay, was returned at 4*l.* 3*s.* 8*d.* per ton; he did not, therefore, think they would consider their prospects very discouraging. A most extraordinary proceeding took place at the mine last week. The men, on going to their work as usual, on Monday morning, were surprised to find that the shoots had been stopped up with stones, and an iron wedge driven into one of the water-wheels, so that when they started it to work it was smashed; the handles of the shovels were broken, and the oil cans thrown away. The matter had been placed in the hands of the police, as it was evident the wedge had been driven in by an engineer, but active proceedings would not be taken during the pending of an action brought against the company.

A SHAREHOLDER wished to know the cost of repairing the damage so maliciously inflicted?—The CHAIRMAN replied about 60*l.* The question was, whether they should go on or wind-up?

Mr. HUGHES considered it would cost a great deal more to wind-up than to go on for a considerable period.

The CHAIRMAN: As a proof that we are not in a very bad state, we have had four offers to take the property off our hands.

Mr. JACKSON wished to know how long it would be before they were again in working order?

The CHAIRMAN said they had not altogether stopped, as one wheel was uninjured, and but for the damage they would have been in full operation at the present time. He did not think it would take long to repair the wheel. The course he should wish the shareholders to pursue, was for those who wished to retire to intimate it at once, so that the committee might know who were desirous of going on.

Mr. VINER considered that a very fair offer, as it did not compel them to come to an immediate decision.

Mr. BIRKENHEAD said, to bring the question to an issue, he would move that a call of 5*s.* per share be made.—Mr. FOX seconded the resolution.

Mr. JACKSON suggested that the call be 2*s.* 6*d.*

The CHAIRMAN said it was no use going on with a clog round their neck; by making the call 5*s.*, they could send a circular round, informing those parties desirous of retiring they could do so by paying the call, and thus discharge themselves from all future liability. They could first make the call, and afterwards decide the time it should be paid. The Chairman then put the resolution, which was unanimously carried.

Mr. DELAMARE was decidedly of opinion that the mine would pay, and that no further call would be required; still they intended to give their best consideration as to whether it would be desirable to accept any of the offers made, some being to work it on tribute.

The CHAIRMAN was of opinion that certain parties had been making great improvements, and then, hoping to tire out the shareholders, obtain the property.

Mr. HUGHES proposed that the call should be paid by two instalments—2*s.* 6*d.* in a fortnight, and 2*s.* 6*d.* a month afterwards.

Mr. VINER wished to know whether that would answer the purposes of the committee?—The CHAIRMAN replied, if it were paid punctuality it would do, and he sincerely hoped they would never ask them for another penny; indeed, this call pressed very heavily on him, as he had over 200*l.* to contribute towards it.

Mr. HUGHES then moved, and Mr. JACKSON seconded, the following resolution:—"That the call of 5*s.* be paid, by two instalments—the first 2*s.* 6*d.* in a fortnight, and the second 2*s.* 6*d.* in six weeks from this date."—Carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN, in answer to a question, said the present workings were carried on at a profit.

Mr. FOX proposed, and Mr. HARLEY seconded, a resolution that the committee of management be re-elected, which was carried unanimously, with applause.

A SHAREHOLDER wished to know what were the duties of the committee?

The CHAIRMAN said, to attend every morning to correspondence, to advance money out of their own pockets for the general benefit of the shareholders, and to receive plenty of abuse. (Hear.)

Mr. HUGHES also wished to know what were the salaries they received?

The CHAIRMAN: That is answered in one word—"Nothing."

Mr. HUGHES: Then the least we can do is to propose that the best thanks of the shareholders be given to the Chairman, and other members of the committee, for the manner in which they conduct the affairs of the company. (Cheers.)

The resolution was carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN, in returning thanks, trusted they would punctually respond to the call, and thus give them their support, as he still hoped to meet them under very different circumstances, to inform them that they would be rewarded for their patience and perseverance. (Hear.)—The proceedings then terminated.

ROYAL SANTIAGO MINING COMPANY.

The adjourned meeting was held at the offices of the company, New Broad-street, on the 7th inst., Mr. JOHN TAYLOR, jun., in the chair.

Mr. DOCKER read the notice convening the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN said it was his duty to mention that since the last meeting Mr. Oliverson had retired from the direction. He had no further remarks to make at present, but to ask Mr. Cope to place the report of the committee formally before the meeting; and as it had been in their hands several days, he supposed they might take it as read.

The report, from which the following is condensed, signed by Francis Cope, William Lemon Oliver, and C. Bourdillon, stated—That, in compliance with the desire of the general meeting of shareholders held on Jan. 23, they have met several times to investigate the affairs of the company, and beg to offer the following remarks, with a view to the better working of the concern. Many shareholders scarcely knowing the extent of the property, we think it right to give a sketch of it. We hold 24 pertinencias, of about 100 or 200 yards each, equal to 400,000 square yards, or upwards of 100 English acres; a part of this immediately adjoins the Cobre Mine, perhaps the richest copper mine in the world; and their geological features generally are precisely similar. Only 3 of these 24 pertinencias are now fully worked, whilst two of them, known as "La Paz" and "Robertson," immediately join that portion of the Cobre Mine which contains their great champion lode, and from which much of their riches have been raised, and which we know intersects these portions of our property. Having given this brief description of the property, we will remark on the working, and on this point can scarcely find words to express our surprise at the unminer-like manner in which the operations have been conducted in Cuba. It seems to us to have been the rule to suspend works as soon as they were productive, and systematically to force on levels which yielded nothing. In this way much of the heavy loss of the last 12 months has arisen, although even that will hardly account for the prodigal expenditure there. The report, after enumerating several instances of bad working, adds—In fact, all the operations of the principal mining captain seem so unfortunate, and so little to the general interests of the undertaking, that we cannot hesitate to recommend his removal. We think, from the correspondence we have seen, that the superintendence may safely be entrusted to Mr. Morris; and we suggest that he be furnished with full authority over the staff. We also find the cost of dressing the ores, and the number of hands employed on this work, quite out of proportion to the quantity raised. We find the precipitate works pay well, yielding a profit of upwards of 2000*l.* per annum. The report, after offering a few suggestions respecting the future course of working, continues—The bad local management has absorbed all the money raised by the two calls last year, as well as the produce of the mine; leaving still a balance of about 1800*l.*, up to the end of this month, against us; and we advise that a call of 1*l.* per share be made, to pay off this liability, and to provide the funds for working the property energetically, though economically. Our attention has also been directed to the expenses of the London management, and this we think may be curtailed. We recommend that the house leased to the company be let off in offices, merely retaining the first-floor for the purposes of the concern; this will, we think, leave us rent-free. After other suggestions upon this point the report says—We must express our best thanks to Mr. John Taylor, for the courteous manner in which he has met us, and afforded every information; and to Mr. Docker (the secretary), for the zeal with which he has answered all our enquiries; and we feel bound to say that the manner in which the books and correspondence are kept meets our approval. Although reports, such as the present, are generally discouraging, and doubtless ours may be considered so in part; and although we feel disappointment and regret at the past, yet we have no fears for the future. We believe that we have a property which, with energy and skill, will yet rank high as a permanent dividend-paying mine. We cannot but remember that this undertaking, on an outlay of 35,000*l.*, from shallow levels, returned 231,000*l.* in dividends; and, although large sums have been sunk without return, the mines are still almost unworked—the greatest depth being only 70 fms. below the adit, and that but at one shaft; that the ground between Taylor's and Discovery shafts, from which we are led to expect much, is scarcely touched; and when we see Cobre, in the same formation, and within half a mile of us, paying 60,000*l.* last half-year in dividends, we think we should be timid adventurers indeed if we held out any but the most sanguine and flattering prospects for the future.

Mr. SNOW said he would move that the report be received *in toto*.

The CHAIRMAN rather hoped some other gentleman would have been in attendance to have criticised the report; but he must protest against portions of it that related to parties who were not present, and in doing so it should be in the best possible spirit, his desire being to place the concern in its true character, instead of concealing any faults. Like some other similar companies, unfortunately he had consented, in this instance, to enter upon the duties when the concern was unprosperous. He had nothing to do with the formation of the company, but were invited, by Alderman Thompson and Baron Goldsmid, to take part in the management, and had striven hard to put it in a proper position, but unfortunately, through the distance, there were difficulties inseparable in mines in a similar situation, as all they could do was to give directions to the agents out there; and when there were riches and abundance, a vast amount of mismanagement could be looked over: that was not the case with a poor mine. In the report, certain reflections were made upon the managers out there, which were, to a certain extent, just; but as he had stated at a previous meeting, the captain was affected with an illness peculiar to the district, and the only thing he had been able to do was to write the monthly report, and he (the Chairman) was afraid he could not have seen many of the places he had described. He (the Chairman), after minutely detailing the present and proposed future operations, said the next question would be the subject of the call.

A PROPRIETOR wished to know whether a call of 1*l.* would be sufficient, or whether it would not be preferable to call up a larger amount at once?

The CHAIRMAN replied that the call of 1*l.* would yield 7000*l.*, which would be sufficient to extend the trials and discharge the liabilities; and although they must not understand it to be the final call, the board had determined never to make another without consulting the shareholders. (Cheers.)

Mr. COPE said, the only fault found with the captain was error in judgment. When he found a level yielding a fair return, he left it, and went on week after week with others producing nothing. He did not think illness fully accounted for the neglect, as in six months they had sunk 1 fm. 6 in., and he (Mr. Cope) hoped the directors would send out a competent person. The saving proposed in London was a mere bagatelle, but he believed the expenses in Cuba might be reduced one-half; and in a country producing such results, he asked the shareholders to come forward and support the directors. (Hear.)

Mr. LEMON OLIVER read extracts from a letter he had just received from Cuba, and which stated that in the Santiago Mines they had a fortune, if properly worked, and expressing surprise that they were not in a better state, which he accounted for by undue influences in the island, as he believed there were twenty persons in Cuba who were ready to take it up directly, if the present company should give up. He (Mr. Oliver) was of opinion that if they got rid of the present captain they would do better than even the Cobre Company. (Hear.) As far as regarded the report, he had very little to add, except to state that Mr. Docker had given every facility and assistance to the committee in the course of their examination. (Cheers.) If energy were used, he believed they would have very different reports and results to what they had had the last few months; and looking at the profits made by this company in the shallow levels, and what the Cobre were now making in depth, there was a fair prospect that they would be in a far better position, and by next July have a balance in hand, instead of being requested to contribute another call. (Cheers.)

The CHAIRMAN, before proposing the call, would answer one or two points. He assured them that the directors, fortnightly, were urging the managers at Cuba, and the language repeated over and over again was "frightful expenditure," "economy in working," and "increasing the returns." All that could be done in the way of writing with pen and ink had been done. He quite agreed that the time had arrived when the captain must be removed.

Mr. COPE said he believed the Cobre Company thought they would be starved out, but when they heard of the full attendance upon the present occasion, they would find that they were mistaken.

The CHAIRMAN observed, that at a meeting of the Geological Society, several of the Cobre people were in attendance, and he was joked that the Royal Santiago Company would not be in existence two years longer. (Hear, and laughter.) He then moved that the report of the directors, as also the report of the committee, be received, adopted, and entered upon the minutes of the company.

Mr. SNOW seconded the resolution, which was unanimously adopted.

The CHAIRMAN said, he had taken the whole responsibility of sending out the necessary credit, and would, therefore, propose a call of 1*l.* per share, payable in the usual way. The resolution was seconded, and unanimously adopted.

Mr. SNOW proposed, and Mr. STAPLES seconded, a vote of thanks to the committee, for the able way in which they had drawn up the report.

Mr. COPE, in acknowledging the compliment, said they were only happy in looking after the property—the interest of the committee was the interest of the shareholders, and they had no intention of trenching upon the prerogative of the directors, and hoped they had not done so. (Hear.)

Mr. CAPPER proposed a vote of thanks to the Chairman, for the able and very lucid explanation he had given, and he felt satisfied that his fellow-shareholders would cordially join in acknowledging the obligations they were under to him. The resolution was carried amidst much applause.

The CHAIRMAN thanked them for the renewed mark of confidence. His object was always to lay before them a true statement of their affairs. He hoped he never exagerated the chances of success; at all events, he endeavoured never to do so, and he could recommend this company as one of the best mining speculations going. (Hear, and cheers.) He hoped, with the assistance of new directors, to carry the operations on to a successful result. (Cheers.)

The meeting was then made special, for the purpose of electing two directors.

Mr. CHARLES HILL proposed that Mr. Francis Cope and Mr. John Phillips Judd be elected directors.

Mr. LEMON OLIVER most cordially seconded the resolution. They would find in Mr. Cope a most able member of the board; and, although he was unacquainted with Mr. Judd, there was no doubt a judicious selection had been made. The resolution was unanimously adopted.

Mr. COPE was much obliged to them for the confidence shown in him. He believed that for many years past Mr. Taylor had not been seconded in his exertions on behalf of the company. He (Mr. Cope) held a large interest in the concern, and his interest should be theirs. (Cheers.)

Mr. JUDD, in thanking them for the honour conferred, would not delay them with a long speech, but merely observe that he would use his best exertions to bring the company into its normal state.—The proceedings then terminated.

EAST INDIAN IRON COMPANY.

The adjourned annual meeting of shareholders was held at the offices of the company, 8, Austinfriars, on Wednesday,

Mr. R. W. CRAWFORD in the chair.

Mr. G. E. COOPER (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the seventh report of the directors. From this document, it appeared that during the past half-year the company's operations had progressed satisfactorily. The blast engine machinery referred to in the previous report had been completed, and long since forwarded to its destination. The directors, in their endeavours to secure for Mr. Beaumont, their chief manager, a competent superintendent and workmen, well versed in the details of wood fuel management, have been successful. In September last, with the sanction of his superior officers, an engagement was concluded with Mr. Anton Hopfgartner, of the Imperial Works of Neuberg, in Styria, and in November last that gentleman, accompanied by a practical assistant and workman, arrived at Beypore, and entered upon the discharge of his duties. Mr. Maylor, who arrived at Beypore on Sept. 30, was appointed to the immediate charge of the works at Porto Novo, where the directors have the satisfaction to report he has been successfully employed, under the orders of the general manager, in introducing the system of payment according to the quantity of iron produced, as practised in this country, in place of payment by the day, a change from which great economy and advantages are anticipated. All that is now required to ensure an adequate return is a moderate increase of production. In explanation of the results of the past year having fallen short of their expectations, the directors referred, in their report of Aug. last, to the drawback they had sustained by the loss of the services of three of their European officers, as one of the chief causes of the operations of the company not having been carried to an extent sufficient to repay the expenses of its fixed establishment; and they now notice, with equal regret, unexpected difficulties of a different nature, which, though of a temporary character, have much affected the interests of the company at Porto Novo. For many years, the supplies of fuel for the works had been drawn from certain jungles in the neighbouring districts, in which the exclusive privilege of cutting wood had been leased to the company by Government, with a reserved right of taking fuel for its own purposes. The Government, having determined in the early part of last year to construct three bridges of considerable magnitude on the line of the coast road passing near Porto Novo, called upon the company's agent to state the quantity of fuel that could be furnished from the leased jungles towards supplying its requirements for lime burning and brick making for the bridges. Mr. Beaumont urged upon the Government, through the district collector, the necessity of leaving the company in undisturbed possession of the jungles, as any determination on its part to draw fuel from that source would seriously affect the company's interests. Whilst the matter was under discussion, the decision was anticipated by the executive officer in charge of the Government works entering and taking possession of the jungles; and a further appeal having proved ineffectual, the company has been left to find its fuel in more distant sources of supply. Happily for the company's interests, the new works at Nerinjeperty and Trinomalee will hereafter be sufficient to keep Porto Novo supplied with charcoal pigs for all general purposes of manufacture, and relieve them from dependence on the neighbouring districts for fuel for smelting purposes. It is satisfactory to note that stores of ore and fuel are being accumulated at both the new works, in anticipation of the arrival of the machinery, and that at Beypore the system of contracting for supplies delivered at the works has been attended with complete success. Appended to the report is a map of the southern provinces of India, showing the sites of the company's chief works at Porto Novo and Beypore, the new works in course of erection at Nerinjeperty and Trinomalee, as well as the course of the railway under construction between Madras and Beypore, and of the Rivers Cauvery and Coleroon, by which the produce of the furnaces at the former of the new works will find its way to Porto Novo. The report concludes by stating that there is a constant demand for their pig-iron in this country at remunerative prices.

Appended to the directors' report is one from the committee appointed by them to consider and examine the accounts and documents, which refers in commendable terms to the regularity and precision with which the company's books are kept. They are made up annually, on Sept. 30; under these dates they exhibit balances to the debit of the works as follow:—

Porto Novo, Sept. 30, 1854			£1429	0 5	
Beypore	"	"	3060	8 6	= £4489 8 11
Porto Novo	"	1855	1557	3 9	
Beypore	"	"	3114	17 4	= 4672 1 1

Which represent the current expenses of the two establishments during a period of preparation and comparative inactivity, less the sum realised by the sale of produce and the value of stock in hand and debts due to the concern, in which are included about 2100 tons of charcoal pigs, at 55 rs. (or 5*l.* 10*s.* per ton); the whole would be saleable here at 7*l.* per ton. The make of pig-iron, from the transfer of the works to the present company, to Sept. 30, 1855, did not exceed 851 tons at Porto Novo, and 1254 tons at Beypore: together, 2105 tons, whilst upon this limited production was thrown the whole burden of the company's fixed establishments and other standing charges. To the former belong the charges of the officers of the company, whose employment does not vary with the quantity of produce; these amount to 3734*l.* 4*s.* The latter include rents to Government and others, 1157*l.* 8*s.*; and wear and tear and maintenance of the works in an effective condition; in addition to which the large sum of 1855*l.* 2*s.* has been charged for "depreciation and replacement of plant and machinery."

In separate appendices to this report will be found monthly analyses of the registers and accounts of the blast furnace in operation at each of the works, with particulars in ample detail of the yield and the cost in the gross, and per ton, of the monthly make, under each separate head of outlay. The results are, in many respects, satisfactory, as fully sustaining the ability of the company to manufacture iron of an excellent quality from the ores within their districts, on terms of comparatively easy cost. In the month of June last, the make of pigs at Porto Novo was 125 tons, at the cost of Rs. 45¼, or 4*l.* 11*s.*, per ton. At Beypore, in Jan., 1855, the make was 137 tons, at the cost of Rs. 29¼, or 2*l.* 19*s.* In these sums are included the cost of the materials (ore, fuel, and limestone), the wages of the furnace-men, fuel for the steam-engine, and wear and tear of every kind. The value of the produce for the furnaces (which were out of blast for six out of nineteen months at Porto Novo, and seven out of nineteen months at Beypore), taken at Rs. 60. per ton at the works, is 12,660*l.* If the furnaces had continued in blast throughout the whole period, on the scale of production and cost noticed above, the result would have been a make of 4978 tons of iron, at the cost of 18,595*l.*, and which valued, as before, at 6*l.* per ton, would have been worth 29,868*l.*, or much more than sufficient to cover the deficiency. So far, then, the want of success which has attended the company's operations during the past year is clearly attributable to an insufficiency of production. Upon the causes of this insufficiency, which are well known to the board, it was not within the province of the committee to observe.

The financial statement of receipts and payments for the year ending Dec. 31, 1855, is as follows:—

Balance in hand, Dec., 1854	£ 3,090	0 4			
Calls	25,075	0 0			
Interest, 643*l.* 12*s.*; transfer fees, 7*s.* 6*d.*	643	19 6			
Sundry accounts	573	10 7	= £29,382	10 5	
Furniture and fittings of office	23	15 8			
Advertising, printing, salaries and allowances for services, rent, taxes, &c.	1,234	12 5			
Services of agents and passages of officers	766	2 3			
Drafts of agents	13,414	15 8			
Machinery, stores, &c.	8,418	5 1	= 23,877	11 1	
Leaving balance in hand			£5,504	19 4	

The general balance-sheet showed:—

Deposit and calls on preference shares, class A	£ 80,389	5 0			
Amount on class B deferred shares	200,000	0 0			
Sundry creditors	30,038	5 3	= £310,427	10 3	
Value of exclusive privileges, charter, forest, mineral and other property belonging to old company	200,000	0 0			
Plant, machinery, &c.	58,401	9 10			
Preliminary expenses	2,311	15 7			
Furniture, &c.	184	3 9			
Pig-iron	272	19 0			
Sundry debtors	43,359	4 0			
Cash in hand and at interest, &c.	5,504	19 4	= 310,034	11 6	
Balance of profit and loss			£392	18 9	

The CHAIRMAN, in moving the adoption and reception of the report and accounts, entered at considerable length into the position and prospects of the company. In the report which has just been read, the proprietors received from the directors a full and explicit account of the company's affairs; and though they had not yet emerged from a

state of preparation, and arrived at that desirable point—the attainment of a dividend, they had gained ample experience as to the quality of their iron, and had also arrived at the conclusion that a very moderate increase of production would render the returns satisfactory. As to the reason why they had not succeeded so largely in the make of iron as could be wished, it was found in the misconduct of one of their officers, and the interference of the Government with their fuel supplies. Through the inattention of that officer they had unfortunately suffered, by his allowing the blast furnace to fall into an unproductive state, for which breach of duty Mr. Beaumont had relieved him of his post, an event which occurred shortly after they had taken possession of the works. The other cause had been fully stated in the report. He would, however, remark that the Government demands upon the jungles will only be of a temporary character, inasmuch as the requirements for the bridges will come to an end. So long as the company were deprived of the exclusive use of the jungles, they would have to look to a more distant source of supply; but he was happy to say that the works at Porto Novo would be found independent by-and-bye of the Government, as soon as the new works were established. In order that the shareholders might have a clear idea of the position of their establishments, the directors had prepared a map, and appended it to the report. From this it would be seen that the sites selected for their new works at Nerinjeperty and Trinomalee were contiguous to the Madras Railway, which will pass through the very heart of their district, and afford a continual outlet for the company's manufactures to the coast at either end of the line. The attention of the directors had been directed to these two spots, as surrounded by abundant supplies of ore and fuel; and when the blast engines, which had cost from 1700*l.* or 1800*l.* each, and would absorb something like the same amount to complete them, were fully established, *in situ*, they would be enabled each to turn out about 2000 tons charcoal pig-iron per annum; and looking at the ascertained price of production, they could entertain no doubt but that they should be able to make a considerable profit. The iron could also be sent down by basket boats to Porto Novo. The Madras Railway will require a large supply of iron, and the company had ready means of executing their orders and other works of a public character. He (the Chairman) then entered at length into the cost of production and conveyance, and showed the large margin which would be left for profit when the means of increased production were in active operation, the charges of their fixed establishments amounting to no less than 3744*l.*, which would not, however, increase in any way with enhanced production, besides large sums paid to Government, and charged to produce. For depreciation of plant and machinery they had written off 10 per cent. per annum, for the short time they had been in operation in the large sum of 1855*l.* 2*s.* In reference to the general accounts, the only items requiring explanation were those of sundry creditors, 30,038*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.*; and sundry debtors, 43,359*l.* 4*s.* The explanation is this—they had to pay a considerable sum of money for the valuation, which has not yet been paid (though it was in hand), in consequence of the death of Mr. Conolly, one of the partners of the old company. They had now to deal with his executors, his power of attorney having been annulled by his decease. The old company appeared as a creditor to the amount of 29,700*l.* in the London books, the rest was in India. The War Department was indebted for pig-iron to the amount of 1440*l.*, which had been taken on trial. They were as satisfied with the iron as with that of the Acadian Company, but the directors had not deemed it safe, owing to the distance of India from this country, to enter into a contract with the Government, not knowing what arrangements might be made on the other side by Mr. Beaumont. It would be seen that the preliminary expenses only amounted to 2311*l.* 15*s.* 7*d.* This included the charges attendant on a long series of negociations, obtaining the charter, and legal expenses extending over a considerable period. The account of profit and loss from the commencement to December, 1855, showed a nett expenditure of only 392*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.*, for two years. There was only one point more which he (the Chairman) need notice. Testimony had been borne in various forms to the excellence of their iron, and in confirmation of this important fact, extracts were read from a letter from the Military Board at Madras to the Military Board at Bombay, reporting on skids, pipes, railings, iron, &c., in which they were spoken of in the highest terms. A letter was also read from the superintendent of the Madras Railway in the carriage department, of an equally satisfactory character. The chairs supplied to the Madras Railway had been pronounced superior in quality and cheaper in price than some of those obtained from this country. The establishment of the Water Works at Bombay would open a field for large contracts for the supply of pipes, which would be very considerable: 15,000 tons alone would be required for the main, and no house in a population of 670,000 souls would be more than 100 yards from a source of supply; and when the court of directors were in a position to receive tenders, he hoped they would be ready to meet them. Thenceforth they might reasonably hope for a regular market for their manufactured iron.—The CHAIRMAN concluded by moving the adoption of the report, which having been seconded—

Mr. CUMBERLAND had heard with satisfaction the report and accounts, and was glad to know that they had got an efficient establishment; but they had not been furnished with any particulars as to the number of persons employed. He could not understand how it happened that they were not in a position to produce so large a supply as the old company. If he recollected rightly, Mr. Norton had stated that they had an immense supply of fuel, and great facilities for raising ore, yet it appeared that they had only sold two little lots. The previous reports spoke of the unlimited supply of fuel, and it would be satisfactory to the shareholders to know what they were doing. They ought to have some account of the number of tons of chairs, rails, and bars, and the supply of stock should appear in some shape or other. He was usually what was termed a firm holder, and did not part with his shares when he saw any chance of their paying dividends. Of this company and its directors he entertained a very high opinion, but he could not help thinking there was a want of energy somewhere. The Chairman had clearly shown how they could dispose of the iron when they got it.

The CHAIRMAN, in reply, said that they felt indebted to the honourable proprietor for the manner in which he had brought the matter before them. There had been 2150 tons of iron manufactured, and it would have been much larger but for the gross neglect of their European servant, above alluded to. Then there was the withdrawal of the supply of fuel at Porto Novo, but there would now be no further difficulty on that point. Their manufacture of iron had been hitherto of an experimental character. He had before him a mass of accounts connected with the company's affairs, which they had only within the last few days been able to prepare in detail. They were only received some three weeks since, owing to the breaking down of one of the Peninsular and Oriental steamers. From these, it would be seen that they had 1189 tons of pig-iron, valued at 5*l.* 10*s.* per ton; there was a small quantity at Bombay, and 600 tons at Porto Novo. The shareholders would see that all the information they required was ready, and lying on the table.

Mr. CUMBERLAND would be sorry to go further into the matter after the explanation given, only he had thought there was a want of energy somewhere.

Mr. WALKER observed, in reference to the fuel, that the quantity required by the Government for burning the bricks, lime, &c., was estimated at 1800 tons of wood, and 2800 tons of charcoal, which was equal to half a blast-furnace per annum.

Mr. CAZENOVE was satisfied with what had been done, and their future prospects. They availed themselves of the gratuitous services of the board of directors, who have at least a claim to their entire confidence.

The reports and accounts, on the motion of the Chairman, were then received and adopted; and, after a vote of thanks to the Chairman and directors, the meeting separated.

BRITISH AND COLONIAL SMELTING AND REDUCTION CO.

An extraordinary general meeting was held at the offices of the company, Old Jewry, on Thursday, Mr. JAS. GARRARD in the chair.

Mr. WALFORD, the secretary, read the notice convening the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN said, no doubt they were all aware what took place at the last meeting, when a proposal was made that they should wind-up, by the shareholders giving up their shares, upon condition that the directors should exonerate them from all present and future liabilities. The meeting now convened was to take that proposal into special consideration; but since they had made it, they had felt some little disagreeableness upon the subject, in case they should dispose of the works, and get a small profit for themselves, such as 6d. per share; so that if the shareholders will contribute towards paying the rent, they might step in and take the chance of winning. The prospect of winning was so trivial, that it was for them to determine. Suppose the parties should take the premises at Millwall, and pay the 3000*l.*, and supposing, also, that they got rid of the premises at Tamar without much further delay, then they might make a profit of 6d. per share; but supposing they did not dispose of the premises at Millwall and Tamar, then the directors would not get their last dividend of 2s. per share, which had already been paid to every other shareholder. He (the Chairman) considered it impossible to close the company without some measure of this sort, and until the termination of the leases, there would always be expenses. It would take every halfpenny from the bankers to pay the directors their 2s.; they were willing to carry out the proposition in the agreement, but he had made these observations in order that no one might say they were taken by surprise. He (the Chairman) was the holder of 5000 shares, and he should be glad to give them up, and allow any other shareholder to take his place.

Mr. LAWRENCE could not imagine that there could be two opinions upon the subject. If the directors made a profit of 6d. per share, he should be extremely glad to hear it. He would be the first to sign the agreement, and give up his shares. It was to be wished that the meeting had been more numerous; but parties could be applied to individually, and no doubt all would agree with him that they were indebted to the directors for the course they had taken.

A PROPRIETOR wished to know what course would be adopted in the event of their not being unanimous?

The CHAIRMAN said that any gentleman who did not take one alternative must take the other; and it was not likely any party would enter into law proceedings for 4*l.* or 5*l.*, which would be the utmost, if they should make the 6d. per share.

Mr. CHAS. BURLS, jun., said he stood in a double position—he held shares of his own, and others as the assignee of Mr. Stainsby, and, by a recent award in the Court of Exchequer, was likely to hold a great many more. The committee of investigation entered into a sort of agreement 12 months ago to wind-up, and it ought to have been closed then and there; and he did not think the directors had acted wisely since that period. With regard to the property, he believed it was good, if in the hands of a private individual, although it could never be profitably worked by a company. Before he could sign, and give up the shares, he must ask the consent of the Commissioner in Bankruptcy.

The CHAIRMAN said he had the greatest possible respect for his friend, Mr. Burls, who charged them with acting unwisely in not getting rid of the property. How far he was justified in such a statement, might be proved from the fact that a special resolution was passed, empowering the directors to accept the offer of Mr. Burls to take means for disposing of the premises, both at Millwall and Tamar. Now he (the chairman) must suppose that Mr. Burls had taken active measures to dispose of them without success, and yet he had the unfairness to charge the directors with unnecessary delay in winding-up.

Mr. WINGROVE said it seemed to be a point that the directors had a prospect of gaining something by the proposed arrangement. He should be very glad to hand over his shares, if any one would take his place.

Mr. LAWRENCE said the best way was for all those who were willing to sign, at once, and then there would be such a small number left that they could be easily dealt with.

Mr. HARRISON, said at the last meeting they all seemed to be of opinion that the company should be at once wound-up.

Mr. LAWRENCE said he would move that the following resolutions, unanimously passed at the last meeting, be confirmed:—

"The directors propose that the company shall be forthwith disolved, and that they take on themselves all present and future liability, the shareholders, on their part, relinquishing any claim which they may have on any property of the company, on condition of their being thus exonerated from all present and future liability."—"That it is the opinion of this meeting that the proposal of the directors should be accepted."

Mr. HARRISON seconded the resolution, which was carried with one dissentient.

After a lengthend discussion, a number of parties present signed the agreement, and the company may be considered wound-up. A vote of thanks to the Chairman and directors terminated the proceedings.

IMPROVED TRAVELLING BAG.—Amongst the articles of utility recently registered is an improved travelling bag, by Dixon and Eyres, of Savoy-street, Strand, the improvement being that the cap or cover of the bag is hinged to the back, and is made so as to lap over the front, and close the bag against the entrance of dust, wet, &c.

MINING NOTABILIA.

TAVISTOCK DISTRICT.—Very recently a good discovery has been made by Capt. Lean, of Wheal Franco, north of the old workings, and west of Sortridge Consols. This discovery is west of the great cross-course that hove the lode so far at Wheal Franco, and other mines in the immediate neighbourhood. The matrix of the lode is analogous to the Sortridge when first discovered, and it is fair to presume, from the corresponding distance of a great elvan course north, it is the Sortridge Consols lode. The facilities for prosecution are favourable; water-power in abundance. The discovery is north-east of the Lady Bertha, Baller and Bertha, and Buckland Consols Mines, and east of Bedford and Sortridge.

TRENOW CONSOLS.—I have just been informed that there is a very important discovery in the 80 fm. level, west of engine-shaft, worth 80*l.* per fm.; and in driving, the 80 fm. level east will, no doubt, cut the same course of ore which was left in the bottom of the 70 fm. level. This discovery greatly enhances the value of the mine, and, no doubt, will be the means of giving great interest to the mining district.—*March* 12.

WEST COLLACOMBE MINE.—This mine is much improved driving east. At the eastern boundary, and no great distance from Collacombe Mine, the Collacombe lode is opened—a large and fine lode; and no doubt, before sinking very deep, there will be sufficient indications to warrant the sinking a permanent engine-shaft. This lode will run through the sett for more than half a mile. I was much pleased with the appearances. The captain informed me they would sample about 50 tons of rich ore next sampling, and about 80 tons of jack of good quality; and about 7 tons of lead on the floors. The mine is worked with spirit, and no doubt the adventurers will be repaid for their outlay.

NORTH WHEAL UNITY.—I find that the engine lode in the bottom level continues rich in tin, worth about 20*l.* per fm. The stopes under and above this level will shortly, I presume, furnish tolerably large returns for the smelting-house. I congratulate the adventurers on their prospects.

LLANDDWINREFI UNITED SILVER-LEAD MINE (CARDIGANSHIRE).—In our Journal of to-day, we publish the prospectus of a company, formed for working this property, and which appears to present more than ordinary attractions to mining capitalists. The mines have been carefully examined, and, as will be seen, have been partially wrought. It is proposed to economise the office and staff expenses, by condensing five distinct mines under one management. The scheme being under the Limited Liability Act, is a sure guarantee against the possibility of loss beyond the amount subscribed. The list of directors, "all well-known men of business and perseverence," is a sufficient proof of the *bona fide* character of the undertaking, and a warranty that the capital will be judiciously managed. The names of the engineers are well known to the mining world and the public as persons eminent in their profession, and we hail with pleasure a company who purpose carrying out such grand operations under such favourable auspices.

BIRCHEY MINE.—The preliminaries that were entered into with the projector of this mine were ratified yesterday, and the adveuturers have made a call of 1s. 6d. per share on 6000 shares, to pay the past outlay and the forthcoming costs in the further prosecution of the mine.

COLLEGE LEAD MINES.—These mines, to which we briefly referred last week, embrace 32 townlands, comprising about 25 miles in circumference. The grant is for 31 years, by the Provost and Fellows of the Royal Trinity College, Dublin, at a royalty of 1-16th of the ores which may be raised. Operations have been commenced in the town land of Curryhughes, about 17 miles from the seaport town of Newry, and from the information that has been collected relative to the value of this part of the grant, it is believed that for the expenditure of a small sum of money largely profitable results will be realised. The surface of the ground is characterised by numerous isolated hills rising from a stratum of clay-slate, similar to the valuable lead-producing districts of Cardiganshire and Cornwall. No. 1, or "large lode," was discovered about 15 years since, when it was rudely wrought by four or five working miners. Its entire width is estimated to give 8 to 10 tons of ore, worth 130*l.*, per fm. The present operations embrace the clearing and opening the inclined shaft down to the orey deposit, and in ascertaining the run and value of new lodes; also in arranging the necessary plant to command extensive working.

CHOLLACOT CONSOLS is situate one mile south-east of Tavistock. The grant has been obtained from Mrs. Payne and Miss Mildran, at 1-15th royalty. Three very promising lodes have been discovered and opened on, about 200 fms. from the east to the west costean pits; they vary in width from 4 to 6 ft., and are intersected by a fine cross-course; they produce splendid gossan, mixed with prian, quartz, and copper ore. The lodes comprised within the precincts of the grants are the Bedford United, and others west of the great cross-course and north of the elvan course, that traverse the locality, which have produced considerable quantities of ores, and paid good dividends for several years past, and there is every probability of their continuance. The mine can be drained 40 fms. deep by water-power, and the contiguity to the projected railway, which will pass through the sett, combined with the canal communication, only one mile distant from the quay, are favourable encouragements to prosecute such mineral properties with vigour commensurate with the good prospects presenting.

INNEY CONSOLS.—This mine has recently been inspected by Capt. W. Burgan, who reports that on examining the surface he found the stratum of dark blue clay-slate, with what some call trap rock, but which he believed to be hard clay-slate. There were also several elvan-courses to the west of the present workings: these courses, in most districts, make large deposits of minerals, but enough had not been done at the Inney Consols to form an opinion upon the effect produced by them. The development of this point will probably be very satisfactory. The 36 fm. level had been driven 4 fms. west; the lode in the end is 18 in. wide, and its character more favourable than it is either in the 20 or the deep adit levels; he, therefore, recommended to drive further on the course of the lode in that level. With regard to future operations, Capt. Burgan advised the driving of a cross-cut from No. 1 lode, in the 36, to intersect No. 2 lode, the distance between them being about 9 fms. From the nature of the stratum, and the favourable character of the lode, he judged that some good results would be obtained from its intersection. It must be remembered that No. 2 lode has produced some silver-lead and copper ore (proved by assay to be exceedingly rich), but has never been tried more than 3 fms. deep. That lode, in his opinion, was superior to any lode in the mine. On No. 5 lode he recommended sinking 10 or 15 fms. below the surface, the present appearances fully justifying the expense. The engine-shaft is sunk 27 fms. deep, worked by a powerful water-wheel, and with ample machinery for any further operations necessary for the development of the mine. According to the assay by Mr. Mitchell, one sample yielded 1078 ozs. of fine silver per ton of 20 cwts., and 14¾ per cent. of copper; another 49 ozs. of fine silver and 48½ per cent. of lead. Some assays made by Messrs. Johnson and Sons yielded 60 per cent. of lead and 52 troy ozs. of silver; another 544 ozs. of fine silver; and a third, by the same gentlemen, 980 ozs. of fine silver. We are informed that in a short time means will be adopted for raising additional capital, for the purpose of working the mines on a more extended scale; as at present they are held by only two or three adventurers.

NORTH WHEAL WREY.—A company is in course of formation for working this sett, which has been inspected by a number of competent mining captains, and is found to partake of the metalliferous character of the district. It immediately adjoins, on the north and west, the celebrated Wheal Wrey—three of whose rich lodes it is said to contain. Underlying in the same direction, is the Wheal Wrey main lode eastward, which would bring the latter, in depth, into this sett. Two of the lodes have been opened on, and are found to contain silver-lead ore; added to which, the country is soft, an important feature in Wheal Wrey. The mine is in a direct line with North Trelawny and Wheal Ludcott, and in the vicinity of the Caradon, Trehane, Trelawny, Mary Ann, and other dividend and progressive mines. It is, therefore, believed that it will, if prosecuted with vigour, return remunerative profits on the capital invested. The lease has been secured at a royalty of 1-15th, and the adventure will be divided into 6000 shares, with a deposit of 5*s.* per share. Mr. Chas. D. Butt, of 15, Union-court, Old Broad-street, is the secretary.

GUNNISLAKE MINE.—This mine is on the banks of the Tamar river, immediately adjoining Devon Great Consols Mines, and is situated in the heart of one of the richest copper districts in the world; its strata are killas and granite in junction, the best geological conditions known for the abundant production of mineral. Its position in the district is extremely favourable, being encircled with dividend-paying and flourishing mines—Devon Great Consols, Bedford United, East Gunnislake, and Hingston Down Consols. We have seen a sketch of the mines, and the country surrounding them, as also a geological plan of the mine and district, elaborately lithographed, placing, in a clear light, the excellent position of the property. Within the limits are 14 promising lodes, all in whole, and unexhausted. It is intended, shortly, to give new life to the concern by a further outlay of several thousand pounds, which is fully expected will bring it, in a short time, into a permanent and good dividend-paying state. Much interest has attached to this place on account of its excellent situation, and upwards of 18,000*l.* has been already expended in intersecting several rich lodes, all producing ore of rich quality, by an adit more than 600 fms. long.

BODMIN WEST DOWNS.—We are informed that the difficulties which surrounded the original formation of this company, and occasioned the deposit of the lease as a valuable security, have been removed, and it is now proposed to work the mine in 8000 parts or shares, of 1*l.* each, under the Cost-book Principle. So soon as the shares are allotted, the adventurers will be called together to elect a committee of management, the other officers required, and to arrange the place of future meetings. To comply with the terms of the lease, men have been employed in explorations on the mine, and the result is that 1800*l.* in value of tin ore has been sent to market, the superior quality of which is proved by the fact that it fetched from 68*l.* 10*s.* to 83*l.* per ton. The prospectus will appear in our advertising columns next week, when we shall more fully allude to the prospects of the adventure.

SLATE QUARRYING IN IRELAND.—We learn that, since January, 1855, there have been in operation extensive slate quarries, situate about 10 miles from the city of Waterford and five miles from the River Suir. There is ample water-power summer and winter, vessels of 200 tons burthen can load at Carrick-on-Suir, and the fall or incline from the quarries to the river being 220 feet, if they were properly worked, a tramroad could be made, which would much cheapen carriage. The slates are fully equal to Welsh, the metal can be split as fine and thin as required, and there is a market for any quantity made. The parties who have been working the quarries own the fee simple, labour is cheap, the country quiet (although on the borders of Tipperary and Kilkenny), and the right of way for a tram-road for half the distance has been secured. The produce could be shipped direct for the London market from Waterford. It is intended to form a company to develop the property to the extent its prospects justify, and with judicious and economic management, would appear to offer fair chances of success.

SALE OF IRONSTONE WORKS IN NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—Messrs. Plews and Wall, auctioneers, of the Poultry, submitted, yesterday, for sale by auction, at the Mart, a freehold property, known as the "Dirt House Estate," and including the Bugbrook Ironstone Works, situated with an unrivalled facility for land and water carriage, the property being only a short distance from the Grand Junction Canal, and almost adjoining the London and North-Western Railway. No bid was made for the property, but it is expected it will be purchased by private contract during the ensuing week, a capitalist being in negociation with the auctioneers.

Two puddlers (J. Ennis and W. Wootton) having been charged before the magistrates at Bilston with neglecting their work, retorted upon their employers (Messrs. Jones and Murkett, of the Spring Vale Works), by asserting that the iron was bad. This Mr. Turner, the agent, denied; he said there was no difference between what it was when the men left work and when they were engaged. For the defence several witnesses were called, who most positively stated that the iron was very bad, so bad that whilst previously they could make six heats in 12 hours, lately it took them 14 or 15 hours to do the same, and they could not, therefore, earn their wages. The summons was, on this ground, dismissed.

FOREIGN MINES.

The St. John del Rey Mining Company have advices to Jan. 30, from MORRO VELHO. The produce for Dec. was 25,341 oits.=253·450 lbs. troy, or 9228*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.*; the costs, Rs. 69,048·321, at 27⅛*d.*, amounting to 7911*l.* 15*s.* 9*d.*: leaving a profit of 1316*l.* 11*s.* 7*d.* The produce for December was less than in November, and that for the first 11 days of January had not improved; whilst the costs have increased, owing to there being three native pay-days, instead of two—a circumstance which happens every six months—and there being more expense incurred, in consequence of the Christmas holidays, in payment for labour, distribution of beef and restill. The prices, also, of various articles are higher; besides also charges which come occasionally, as expenses of parties from England, gold troop, sundries, and 708 milries for small iron pipes. The 2000 milries for the syphon-pipes will continue to be charged for six or eight months. The charges on account of the new works at the Prais, when the driving at the tunnel is completed, will be lessened to the amount of what it is now costing; and when the whole of the new works now in contemplation shall have been completed, the surface expenditure will be limited to that for repair, which, however, on such extensive works, must always be considerable; but, for the mine, the expenditure must constantly increase as it gets deeper. Stamps working 31 days, average 130·04 heads; stamps working with 132 heads, 30·54 days; arrastres worked each 26·57 days. A stoppage of five hours occurred in the second, in consequence of a breakage of the Christoes rego, and for about a week during the holidays they had to be driven at a slower rate, on account of the smaller supply of stone; and thus the daily average stamped for the 31 days was only 235½ tons. The stone driven the whole of the month has been very poor in appearance; and the quantity also sent up proves the mine has not enough to allow them to throw out any but the completely barren killas, which had been done to the extent of 59 tons, while 321½ tons were brought in from the old refuse heap, estimated to be worth only 1 to 1½ oit. per ton. When the two pillars and the bracket which are being left are out of hand, a larger quantity of stone can be quarried, which would increase the produce in proportion. Gold extracted to date, 15,721 oits., from 1202·5 cubic feet of sand (result of 20 days' stamping), yielding 13·07 oits. per cubic foot; and from 4791·2 tons of stone, equal to 3·28 oits. per ton. Stamps working 20 days, average 129·49 heads. The pillar at the champion ground was holed on the 26th, which will facilitate the quarrying a larger quantity of stone, and thus enable them, by throwing out more, to raise the value of the stone stamped, and increase the produce. The new works at surface have been impeded by the frequent and heavy rains at this season of the year.

The Imperial Brazilian Mining Association has received advices to Jan. 31, of which the following is an extract:—"I am glad to say we have effected a communication between Harris's shaft and Joinville's adit, that arrangements are now being made with all speed for opening a series of stopes from the horizon of the latter, and that here the principal part of our force will be concentrated almost immediately. How the stuff will produce I am unable to say; I can promise nothing as yet, but this I may say, that our position and prospects appear now much more encouraging than I have seen them since my arrival; for in the space of another month I hope we shall have stopes in full working order from the back of the said adit. My main hopes, however, of the mine are centered on Duval's and the Cumba shoots, under the 21 fm. level; but I may mention, that Joinville's adit, as it now advances westward, will be in virgin ground, and may, therefore, lead to the discovery of something else. I hope very little delay will occur in sending us the three miners sent for in November last. In a month or two more their services will become every day more needed. P.S.—Our produce from Joinville's stamps during the last ten days is 1 lb. 10 ozs., which is somewhat encouraging, it having been obtained principally from the first opening made on the old workings at Joinville's adit. A pretty good sample has just been obtained from Bear's level." 15 lbs. 14 ozs. 10 dwts. of gold have been received per last packet.

The National Brazilian Mining Association have letters from Mr. Edw. Oxenford, dated Agoa Limpa, Jan. 24, in which he states that "even under the disadvantageous circumstances so often laid before you, the gold produce of Cocaes Mines, since my last, is mks. 15 5 5 28,—being more than double the amount extracted during the previous month."

The Keweenaw Point Copper and Silver Mining Company (Lake Superior) have received a report from the mine, dated Jan. 22, from which the following are extracts:—The Keweenaw Mine is showing more copper, and looks better than at any former time I have seen it. Shafts Nos. 3 and 4 are down 9 fms. below the galleries: they will be very soon completed. The winze in the main vein has been sunk 10 fms., and from the bottom the first gallery in the vein has been opened towards No. 4 shaft 6 fms. In the opposite direction from the winze only 1 fm. has been broken. From a winze a cross-cut is being made towards shaft No. 3, and is now extended 6 fms. The object of this work is to connect the shaft with the winze as soon as possible, thereby giving ventilation to the gallery now opening in the vein. Through the entire length of this cross-cut is a complete network of veins, with very soft and broken ground intermixed, containing copper throughout. The whole of this width of matter, together with what the mining captain calls the vein, which is no more than one of its combs, constitutes the actual width of the vein. At a point, 800 feet north of shaft No. 4, the true vein has been opened, and an adit gallery has been extended in it 7 fms. Here the vein contains more copper than when opened at the winze, and several barrels of good stones of copper have been taken from it. From the winze, and from the openings made in the vein at the bottom of it, there have been taken out, I should think, about 400 tons of stamps work. There are places in the vein which can be stoped a width of over 6 fms. It is now certain that with the works near the crystalline trap, which I shall recommend to be opened; if the vein is found to be as rich as I anticipate, the mine will be laid out on a more magnificent scale of working than any in this country, and equal to that in any other.

The Wildberg Great Consolidated Mining Company have their report from Mr. F. Muller, Obersteiger, to March 7:—The sinking of Carter's shaft is progressing very well, and will in a short time have reached the level of the Friedrick Schmidt stolln. We are sinking on the ore which was found standing in the cross-cut out of Caroline's shaft, and the fathom yields 40 cwts. of silver-lead ore. The sink in the Gluck cross-cut yields 35 cwts. of silver-lead ore per fm. Dean's cross-cut is progressing favourably. West in the Turken sink we have cut a large deposit of ore, 2½ ft. wide, which will yield 100 cwts. of silver-lead ore per fm. As formerly mentioned, this sink will not only open up much new ground, but will also be of great importance for the west mine, as regards air and means of forwarding. In the Umbruchs streche, we have commenced a new sink, and the fathom yields 40 cwts. of silver-lead ore. In the Weitungs rolle the stopes yield 20 cwts. of silver-lead ore. The stopes in the Blumengang sink yield 90 cwts. of silver-lead ore per fm. Above Blumengang sink east the fathom yields 20 cwts. of silver-lead ore. The stopes above Beck's sink yield 70 cwts. of silver-lead ore per fm. In the east stoping level, out of Beck's sink, the fathom yields 80 cwts. of silver-lead ore, and in the west level, the fathom yields 100 cwts. of silver-lead ore per fm. On the new lode west the fathom yields 45 cwts. of silver-lead ore per fm. In the rise east the same yields 110 cwts. of silver-lead ore per fm. The cross-cut north, out of the east stoping level in Beck's sink, towards the new lode, is being continued. The field end of Beck's level is being driven in soft ground, in order to advance more rapidly. The cross-cut under the sixth lichtloch is being continued. The smelting-works are in operation.

The Liberty Mining Company have advices, per *Atlantic*, from Vaucluse Mine, to Feb 23. Mr. Gregg states that everything was progressing very satisfactorily; that the heavy snow and very severe frost, which had lasted two months, was then thawing, and in about three days from that time he hoped to be able to commence stamping the ore raised, which was very good, and would afterwards make regular returns of gold through the year: none of the gold mines had been able to do any stamping, in consequence of the intense cold. In his previous letter, dated Feb. 8, he says:—"I have spent a great part of the last few days underground, selecting the ore, and have arranged a much more economical plan for raising it, without any further outlay for horses or mules. The ground is covered with very deep snow, and the ice is 1 ft. thick, an extraordinary circumstance in Virginia. In purchasing corn this year for the 'hands,' we have made a saving of 20 per cent. on former rates."

The Anglo-Californian Gold Mining Company has advices to Jan. 31. The mill had worked satisfactorily, day and night, for seven days. The manager states that a remittance may be expected by mail leaving San Francisco on Feb. 20.

The Colonial Gold Mining Company's report, for their meeting on Tuesday, details the proceeding of the company up to the end of last October. The report states that Mr. Spence left England last March, and arrived at Melbourne early in May; he then went to New South Wales, by the Ovens district, and arrived at Sydney on June 30. In December, the directors circulated among the proprietors letters received from Mr. Spence, describing the state in which he found the works of the company in New South Wales, as well as informing them that he had arranged with the Great Nugget Gold Vein Mining Company, to reduce the royalty to a uniform rate of 40 per cent. on the produce. At Louisa Creek, operations have been attended with considerable loss; and at Tambaroora, the stamping-machinery was not put into operation until the beginning of February; the vein here is too poor to be worked with advantage. At Burrandong, the prospecting was continued on the Bar of the Macquarrie, but no success attended the trial. The directors being disappointed of all hopes of success in the colony of New South Wales, requested Mr. Spence to dispose of all machinery not required for operations elsewhere. Instruction had been sent to Mr. Comer to suspend all operations at the end of 1854, and that gentleman immediately took steps to carry their intentions into effect; all operations involving labour were suspended, and engagements of officers under agreement terminated. Wishing, however, to prevent a sacrifice of the property, Mr. Comer thought it necessary to apply to the Government to be allowed to purchase the freehold of the plot of ground at Sandhurst, on which the plant, workshops, and other buildings, were erected. In the first place, the Government had put up the land at the estimated value of 2000*l.*, subsequently they were required to re-consider their offer, and after great delay the land was eventually purchased for the company on Oct. 9 last for 210*l.* The last communication received from Mr. Comer advises that he had advertised the ground for sale in small allotments, with the exception of that portion on which are the tank and small engine, these being reserved in order that Mr. Bawden may carry out the trials Mr. Spence has instructed him to make. During the past 12 months, rich discoveries of gold quartz have taken place in Victoria, and the directors think it desirable to resume operations there under the direction of Mr. Spence. At Rotherhithe, the amount of business was so limited that, under the advice of the managers, the works were closed. The freehold of Sunderland Wharf has been sold at a trifling advance on the amount paid for it, and the plant and lease will be disposed of as early as possible. In consequence of the non-remittance of funds from Victoria, which had been calculated upon, it became necessary, in order to provide for bills drawn in the colony, to make a call of 2s. 6d. per share; there has been paid upon 98,830 shares, the remaining 3170 shares which have not been paid upon the directors propose to forfeit. The directors cannot place before the company any reliable valuation of the assets of the company; if operations are to be resumed, the machinery may be taken at cost price, but if forced to sale, they would, in all probability, realise a very reduced amount. The directors request the decision of the meeting as to whether they will take immediate steps for winding-up the company, or to carry on fresh operations in Victoria, which will require a further moderate amount of capital, or await the expected report of Mr. Spence, on the desirableness of resuming operations in Victoria before coming to any definite conclusion; and this last course, on the whole, the directors are prepared to recommend to the meeting. Messrs. John MacDonald and Charles Morris, two of the directors, and Mr. William Henderson, the auditor, retire by rotation, but offer themselves for re-election. According to the manager's report, the losses on the operations at Burrandong had been—June, 630*l.* 12*s.*; July, 460*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.*; August, 178*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.*; Sept, 246*l.* 11*s.* 11*d.* The accounts show—Balance from last audit, 5638*l.* 8*s.* 3*d.*—deduct loss of boiler, 35*l.* = 5603*l.* 8*s.* 3*d.*; call of 2*s.* 6*d.* per share, 12,500*l.*—less amount in arrear, 703*l.* 5*s.* =11,796*l.* 15*s.*; sale of Sunderland Wharf, 1152*l.*; transfer fees, 27*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*; proceeds of sale of machinery at Rotherhithe, 294*l.* 6*d.*—less transferred from stock account, 215*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* =79*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.*: making a total of 18,658*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.* Disbursements, New South Wales, 7891*l.* 13*s.* 10*d.*—less proceeds of gold transmitted to England, 4530*l.* 7*s.* 5*d.* = 3361*l.* 6*s.* 5*d.*; Victoria, 10,166*l.* 15*s.* 1*d.*—less proceeds of Ovens tin ore, 384*l.* 16*s.* 5*d.* =9781*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.*; Rotherhithe account, 1623*l.* 17*s.* 1*d.*—less received for grinding and assaying, 1179*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.* =444*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.*; home management, 929*l.* 8*s.* 3*d.*; sundry charges, 612*l.* 10*s.*: making a total of 15,129*l.* 17*s.*, showing a balance of 3528*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.* of receipts over expenditure.

Mining Correspondence.

BRITISH MINES.

ALFRED CONSOLS.—M. White, March 10: We have now commenced the driving of the 140 fm. level, east of Field's engine-shaft; no change to notice in the lode. The south lode in the 130, east of this shaft, is worth for copper ore 14*l.* per fm.; this lode in the same level, west of said shaft, is worth for copper ore 4*l.* per fm., having every appearance of improvement. The ground in the levels above is driving at 40s. per fm. The ground in Davey's engine-shaft, sinking below the 80, is just as reported last. The 100 cross-cut, south of this shaft, is progressing favourably,—price for driving, 45s. per fm. The lode in the 80, east of this shaft, has a better appearance than for the last 2 fms. driving. We are glad to say the mine is just now getting in working order. The tribute department is looking well.

BALLYVIRGIN.—R. W. Smith, March 11: The lode in the north end, which we are driving on, is getting small; the stope in the back of this level, set to six men, for the month, at 2*l.* 10s. per fathom, will yield 3¼ tons of copper ore per fm. The lode in the south end will yield about 2 tons of copper ore per fm. I have resumed the driving of the cross-cut west from the end of the 10 south, to intersect the lode we are driving on south-west. I have this day freighted a vessel at 13s. per ton, she will be ready to load on Monday next, when I hope to put on board 120 or 130 tons of copper ore.

BEDFORD UNITED.—J. Phillips, March 12: We are driving by the side of the lode in the 130 east. In the same level west we have cut through the lode, which is 5 ft. wide, composed chiefly of capel and spar, impregnated with ore. The lode in the 115 west is 3 ft. wide, producing full 3 tons of ore per fm. In this level east the lode is 18 in. wide, producing good stones of ore occasionally. The stopes in the back of this level are worth 7 tons of ore per fm. The lode in the 103 is 2 feet wide, producing a little saving work. Jackson's stopes in this level are worth 5 tons of ore per fm. The lode in the 35 is 2 ft. wide, producing a little ore. The tribute department is looking much as usual.

BOILING WELL.—John Lyle, March 6: Yesterday, we cut a lode of ore in the 20 end east, worth 40*l.* per fm., it is still looking well. The 30 end east is also looking well, it is at present worth 20*l.* per fathom; the 20 end is not so far east as the 30 by 40 fathoms.

BOLENOWE.—W. Roberts, March 8: In the 50 east the lode is 2 ft. wide. In the 40 east the lode is 4 ft. wide, each composed of capels, prian, and spar. The lode in the 30 west is about 3 ft. wide, containing gossan and prian.

BRONFLOYD.—J. Jones, March 10: At No. 2 engine-shaft the ore in sinking is not so good, with harder ground, but the breast of the adit is much better, with more ore, and in ground more congenial for its continuance.

BRYNFORD HALL.—W. Francis, March 13: The Milwr vein, in the forebreast of the 50 west, continues strong in character, about 2 feet wide, with a little ore interspersed. The stopes over the level will yield an average of 1 ton per fathom; set at 20s. per fathom, and 35s. shilling per ton for ore; operations under the level are still suspended, in consequence of the water, which, however, is now gradually subsiding, and we may hope soon to resume the workings in this part. We have out a few small strings in driving north over the 50, to prove Woodland's vein, all of which contain ore, and we may fairly infer, on finding the main vein, that it will be also productive. At Matthew's, we have completed the lodge in the 45, and commenced driving the level northwards, towards the bearing ground, with a fair chance of discoveries in driving on the vein from the bottom of the vugh. Last month's ore is sold at the Ticketings to-day, 8 tons of round, at 18*l.* 11s., and 17 tons small, at 16*l.* 3s. 6d.

BRYNTAIL.—J. Roach: The communication of the rise above the 10 fm. level with the shaft sinking on it from surface is not yet effected, but the workmen are now so near each other that the stuff falling from their tools can be distinctly heard from either place. The lode in the rise has produced some very good ore during the week; there is every probability of our holing to-morrow. The lode in the winze sinking under the 10 has, for the past two days, been accompanied by very congenial clay-slate, and has produced solid strings of ore in the lode; it is now 7½ fms. deep: up to this time we have not a drop of water. The eastern stope continues the same in value and appearance as when last reported—viz., 15*l.* per fm. I shall undoubtedly resume the stopes east and west of the rise in the beginning of the ensuing week.

BUCKLAND CONSOLS.—J. Carpenter, March 14: I have given orders to costean the sett north of the lodes already discovered, to ascertain how many are comprised within the limits of the grant, that I may judge with more certainty where the machinery required ought to be placed, to command the future operations to the best advantage for bringing the mine to the quickest possible beneficial results.

BULLER AND BERTHA UNITED.—J. Carpenter, March 10: The two copper lodes, and the western cross-course already discovered in Buckland Consols, run through the above mine sett, as Buller and Bertha immediately adjoins the western boundary of Buckland Consols. Lady Bertha lode runs through both the above setts.

BUTTERDON.—T. Grenfell, March 10: The only alteration to notice in the north end, since last reported, is that a larger quantity of water is issuing out of it than at any former time, which strongly indicates an aproximation to ground of a different character from what we have hitherto had. We have discovered in the south end the eastern part of the lode, from whence water is flowing very freely; it is about 3 ft. distance from the western part—that is 1 foot wide, composed of fluor-spar, mundic, and lead ore.

CALSTOCK UNITED.—W. Cooke, March 8: There is no improvement in the west end at the sump shaft. In the 60 the caunter lode has become small, and the end is now suspended. In the cross-cut south in this level there is no alteration, and the cross-cut is also stopped. In the cross-cut north, in the same level, the branch of mundic and spar still continues on with the end, and it is slightly increased in size; the end is very hard, and a great deal of water coming from it. The tribute pitch on the tin lode continues good. We have hauled 200 kibbles of very good work, and have about 500 more kibbles broken underground.

CAMBORNE CONSOLS.—W. Roberts, March 8: In the 33, 20, and 10 fm. levels, driving west on the caunter, the lode is about 1 ft. wide, each producing good stones of yellow ore. The 33 cross-cut north is progressing favourably.

CARNEWAS.—R. S. Bryant, March 11: The adit level, on the north lead lode, has been driven in the past month 10 fms. 2 ft., making 110 fms. 2 ft. from cliff; the lode has been large, varying from 1 ft. to 3 ft. 6 in. wide, composed of gossan and flookan, with lumps of white iron and mundic, and is of a promising character for the production of lead ore; the end is at present driving on the lode in elvan, which is very easily wrought. The persons I engaged for fixing the railroad and sollars have been employed the last 10 days securing the shallow level, for the purpose of ventilation, which we hope to complete in three or four days, when they will commence to put in the railroad.

CARVANNALL.—W. Roberts, March 8: In the 118 west the lode is 2 feet wide, kindly, with stones of good ore. No alteration in any other part of the mine.

CATHERINE AND JANE CONSOLS.—A. B. Callander, March 12: In C level No. 1 cut remains as last reported. No. 1, where we have a good course of ore, we cannot work upon till we have the ralis to clear C level; the end of this level remains the same. In B level, No. 1 sink is still productive. Nos. 2 and 4 sinks are the best points; being full of water we cannot work upon them. In A level, the rib of ore is promising, and it will be advisable to work upon it; although the rock is now hard, from all appearance it will become softer and more kindly after driving about 2 fms.; We are proceeding with the dressing-floors as rapidly as possible, and will soon have them completed.

CLIJAH AND WENTWORTH.—J. Cudlip, C. Glasson, March 8: On Julia lode, Walters's engine-shaft is sunk 9 fms. 3 ft. below the 50 fm. level—sinking by twelve men, at 24*l.* per fm. The 50 fm. level, driving west from Walters's shaft, will yield 1½ ton of ore per fm.; the 50 fm. level, driving east, will yield ½ ton of copper ore per fm. The 40, driving east, will yield ¼ ton of copper ore per fm. The winze sinking below the 40 is sunk 8 fms., and will yield ½ ton per fm. The 30, driving east, will yield ½ ton of copper ore per fm. On the new lode, the 50, driving east, is extended 3 fms.; the lode is 6 ft. wide, worth 12*l.* per fm. for tin; the 50 west is extended 9 ft., and will yield 2 tons of copper ore per fm.; the 50 cross-cut, driving south from the new lode, is extended 15 ft.—driving by six men, at 3*l.* 10s. per fm.; the 30, driving west on the new lode, is 4 ft. wide, composed of mundic, peach, tin, and copper ore.

COLLACOMBE.—S. Mitchell, March 11: During the past week the 62, east of Morris's shaft, has been driven about 5 ft.; the lode is full 5 ft. wide, composed of soft quartz, mundic, white prian, and a leader of rich copper ore on the north wall, 5 in. wide; and I have not before seen the lode looking so promising in this level as in the present end. The 62, west of Morris's shaft, has been driven about 6 ft.; the lode in the present end is disordered by a fine cross-course, which is being intersected; the part seen, 2 ft., is of a highly promising character, composed of soft quartz, mundic, and prian. The rise in back of the 50 has been put up about 7 ft.; the lode is still a very fine course of ore, worth about 60*l.* per fm. for the length of the rise (12 feet). The lode in the pitches in back of this (50 fm.) level is still a very good course of ore, worth on an average about 30*l.* per fm. The western shaft has been sunk about 7 ft.; there is no alteration to notice in the lode since last reported on. The pitch in back of the 26 has improved, the lode being worth about 15*l.* per fm.

CUBERT UNITED.—J. Trewin, March 8: At Trebellan, the lode in the 76, south end, is much of the same size and character as last stated, 12 in. wide, composed of quartz and mundic, worth for lead 3 cwts. per fm.; we have resumed driving this level north, the lode at this point is 15 in. wide, composed of quartz, prian, and lead, worth about 9 cwts. per fm., and has every appearance of an improvement. The lode in the 66, north end, is not quite so large as last reported; it is now 10 inches wide, composed of quartz, mundic, and lead, worth about 7 cwts. per fm.; the stopes in back of this level are not quite so good for lead, worth 6 cwts. per fathom. No lode broken in the stopes south of the engine-shaft for the past week. The lode in the sump-winze is 1 ft. wide, composed of quartz and mundic, producing a little lead, and has the same flattering appearance. The stopes in back of the 66, south of sump winze, are producing about 2½ cwts. of lead per fm. The lode at Towsey's shaft is 18 in. wide, composed of quartz, prian, mundic, and lead, worth about 3 cwts. per fathom. The stopes in back of the 56, south of the sump winze, are worth 3 cwts. of lead per fm. There has been no lode broken in the stopes in back of this level, north of engine-shaft, for the past week.

CWM DAREN.—R. Waters, March 11: The engine-shaft continues favourable for sinking; the lode for the last 8 feet is standing perpendicular, which we consider a favourable indication. In the 40, driving west, the lode is at present producing stones of copper ore; the stope in back of this level is as last reported. The winze below the 30 is sunk to its required depth, and next week we intend stoping the lode, unless the water prevents us. Our dressing operations are progressing slowly, owing to a scarcity of water, and the bad state of the crusher; consequently we are not able to employ a sufficient number of hands as we could wish.

DAREN—J. Humphreys, March 10: Francis's level still continues to go forward in an unproductive lode. The stopes over Francis's level are not quite so long in ore ground as they have been, and we have lessened the number of men, and put them to raise ore on tribute in another place. The stope in the drift, between Francis and Oliver's levels, yields more ore than it has yet done. The stope in Oliver's level continues to yield as much ore as usual; the ore ground is 8 ft. wide, of scattered ore. The stope in the back of Level Coed is still getting larger and more productive; there is ore now 9 fms. long, of a good mixed quality, for 18 in. in width. The tribute bargains continue to yield a fair quantity of ore; there is not much change to mention. We are getting on in fixing the machinery as fast as we calculated, and we shall be ready, if all goes well, to go to work on Saturday next. We have not taken any jigged ore out of the hutches this week, and shall not until next, consequently the quantity cannot be ascertained.

DEVON WHEAL BULLER.—W. Neill, March 12: The lode in the 32 fm. level west still continues large, yielding 1 ton of ore per fm., with every prospect of a speedy improvement; in this level east there is no alteration. The western winze, sinking below the 20, it still looking well, worth 3 tons of ore per fm. The eastern winze is producing good work, black and yellow ore—a very promising lode, and there is no doubt but that in communicating with the 32 we shall open out a good piece of orey ground; this winze is about 20 fms. ahead of the present end in the 32, and we have, therefore, every reason to expect a great improvement in that end shortly.

DEVON BURRA BURRA.—Z. Williams, of Wheal Friendship: Having been called in to inspect the mine on the surface, respecting the different lodes, and also the surface work that is now going on, I beg to hand you my report. I first directed my attention to the new surface work now in hand, from the water-wheel to the new engine-shaft. I see there will be a good line for the rods, and also convenient for connecting to the steam-engine when required. I then turned my attention to looking over the stuff drawn out of the south shaft, the west side of the cross-course, as I was not able to go underground on account of the water being in. Judging from the nature of the stuff drawn from this shaft, I think it has a promising appearance; it is composed of strong capel, quartz, mundic, prian, and small spots of yellow copper ore. I then went over the ground on the east side of the cross-course, where they have opened upon a lode from 8 to 9 ft. wide, which I consider has a good appearance, composed of gossan, capel, quartz, a quantity of prian, and a small portion of black ore, which is a good indication on the back of a lode. I think this to be the best looking lode I have seen in the sett, and here I should recommend a trial shaft to be sunk 20 or 30 fms. deep, as the water will be drained the west side of the cross-course. I hear much has been said about the slate quarry, which is 180 fms. north of the last-mentioned lode. This is nothing more than a piece of ground inclining in a north direction, which cannot have any effect on the lodes in your set. Should it have been nearer I think it would have had no effect, looking at an east and west lode that is now running through the same, which is not in the least disturbed. Any further information required I shall be happy to give.

— J. Lord, March 11: We are getting on satisfactorily with our work; the shaftmen are casing and dividing the shaft, putting in footway, &c. We shall be ready on Friday to lay down our rods.

EAST BLACK CRAIG.—Rd. Williams, March 10: The 43 end west has a good bunch of ore on the north side, making tribute ground. The winze sinking under the 33 west is orey throughout, making nearly 1 ton of lead per fm. The cross-cut in the 22 end west is still in rider ground, but very kindly for lead. The lode in the 12 end, driving west, is large, with a deal of jack and sulphur in it. In clearing the adit, we have crushed blackstone, with a part of the lode standing on the north side, containing fine stones of ore. The pitch we set in the back of the 33 east last week has improved since the men commenced working it.

EAST FOWEY CONSOLS.—J. Dale, March 11: The engine-shaft is now communicated with the adit level. The engine-house is completed for the reception of the engine, which the engineers will commence to fix at once, and I hope in the course of a month or five weeks to see it working. The lode in the west end is about 2 ft. wide, promising for ore in depth. Every branch of work in the mine is being done with the utmost dispatch and strict economy.

EAST FRONGOCH.—T. Pascoe, March 6.—There is no material alteration in the lode in the 30 cross-cut north since my last. During Feb. this level has been extended 2 fms. 2 ft. 3 in., 2 fms. 1 ft. of which was driven into the lode, but we have not yet cut through it; at present driving by six men, 6 ft. stent, or cut the north wall, at 8*l.* 10s. per fathom.

EAST WHEAL GEORGE.—The lode in the 56 west is about 3 feet wide, with a bunch on the south wall 8 inches wide, composed of quartz, and strong spots of grey and yellow ore.

EAST WHEAL RUSSELL.—W. Metherell, March 13: The lode in the 100 fathom level is just the same as last reported. We have completed the trip-plat, and commenced driving the 88 a few stems, cut into the run which we had to the 100, and stowed our bottom lift. The run is gone above the 88, so we are obliged to keep to the south a little, until we pass the said run, which is of little consequence. The 66 is much the same as last reported. We have not taken down any of the lode in the 55 east and west ends since last reported.

EAST WHEAL TOLGUS.—We have fixed the lift in the eistern, and put down the sinking lift at the flat-rod shaft; the lode in the shaft is 1 foot wide, producing occasional stones of ore, and is kindly in appearance. The lode in the 10, east from flat-rod shaft, on North Buller lode, is 20 in. wide, containing mundic and stones of ore. The lode in the 10 west is 2 feet wide, producing good stones of ore, and kindly for improving. The ground in the adit cross-cut, driving south from the new shaft, is moderately easy for driving. The ground in the 12 cross-cut, south from engine-shaft, is still elvan, and little more spare for driving than the killas. The lode in the 12, east from engine-shaft, on Redruth Consols lode, is more than 2 feet wide, and almost solid mundic. The lode in the rise in back of the 22, east from engine-shaft, is 20 in. wide, 1 foot of it saving work for copper ore. The sumpmen are progressing favourably in driving the 34 cross-cut, north from the engine-shaft, towards lode.

EAST WHEAL WREY.—W. George, March 6: In my last I promised to send you a report on the lode this week, but we have only to-day been able to clear up the bottom of the shaft, and I had not time to save the post. I find there is a large lode in the shaft, underlaying east about 2½ feet in a fathom, the eastern part of which is composed of flookan and gossan, and is thickly spotted with lead; I like the appearance very much; under this there is a large capel, with small veins of lead running through it; but as the western wall has not yet been seen, we intend to cut through the lode here, together with cutting a small plat, which, with fixing tackle, &c., we hope to complete in about a week from this time, when we shall recommence sinking.

ESGAIR MWYN.—S. Vial, J. Paull, March 8: We continue to look well in the 55 driving east; the lode is at present worth from 18 to 20 cwts. per fm. As the end has now been driven rather more than 7 fms. through a productive lode, with every prospect of its continuance, we consider it sufficient to warrant our sinking below the 55 immediately; and if it holds good till this day week, which is setting day, we shall put men to cut a tramroad to the north of the shaft, and other necessary work, preparatory to sinking. It will take about a fortnight to complete these jobs. In the 40, west of Jones's winze, sinking in bottom of the 25, the lode contains spots of ore, and is in favourable ground, but it has not materially altered for some weeks past. We hope to effect a communication between the two bargains next week.

FEE DONALD.—J. Muffett, March 10: The winze sinking under level A is poor at present; we expect this winze to communicate with level B this week. The lode in level B end, driving west, produces saving work, worth from 3 to 4 cwts. of lead per fm., and looks promising. The rise in the back of this level is not so good as it has been, but still produces a little lead. There is no alteration in level C end, driving west, since last report.

FRANK MILLS.—J. P. Nichols, March 12: The west lode in the 60 fm. level, was intersected last night, and is now cut into about 4 ft. The footwall is not yet seen; I cannot, therefore, report the exact size of the lode. The part we have driven through is leady throughout, and is a splendid lode; and as there is a good lode for several fathoms in the bottom of the 45, there is every reason to expect a very productive piece of ground between the two levels. Two men are driving on the branch last intersected in the cross-cut, which is worth for lead 12 cwts. per fm. The ground is easy, being driven for 1*l.* per fm. The east lode in the 16 south is worth 6 cwts. per fathom. The rise in the back of the 60 is 4½ fms., and has passed through a lode averaging from 12 to 14 cwts. per fm.; at present it is poor. The lode in the 60 north is without any material alteration. The masons are getting on well with the whim-engine house, and, as the engineers are preparing whim and crusher, I hope to have all at work by the end of May.

GELLEIHEIRON.—J. Jones, March 8: The stopes over Bonsall's level continue to yield very good ore; the lode is 7 feet wide, a great portion of it orey, and is all profitable for working. In Francis's level the men have been raising a little, but principally clearing their ore stuff, the rise was not so good as it has been this week. The labourers are engaged making a dam across the river at the head of the water-course. The carpenters and smiths are working at the dam, and making a shoot to carry the ore down the mountain to the crushing-mill.

GENERAL MINING COMPANY FOR IRELAND.—T. King, March 6: SILVER MINES DISTRICT—SHALLEE MINE: From the nature of our operations, great changes can scarcely be expected in three or four weeks; I am happy, however, to state that, so far as any change has taken place, it has been for the better. The stope we were opening at Shallee, when the deputation from the board visited us, I set yesterday at about one-quarter tribute, or at 5s. in 1*l.*, and I intend intersecting the hill about 10 or 12 fms. further south, by which I expect to open another good piteh on the same vein. The pitch at M'Condra's shaft is also turning out very well, and, from present appearances, I expect those two pitches will give us 100*l.* per month for prospective expenditure. All the other places are much the same as they were when I last wrote. At GURTNADYNE, the pitches are rather improved than otherwise; but the east end in the 18 fm. level, which is the most important point of all our operations in that mine, is very much improved, and I trust will lead to something which will more occupy my pen at a future time—at all events, its present appearance is very promising. The time of the year is close at hand for resuming operations at GARRYARD, and I hope to receive instructions from you in reference thereto at an early date.

GREAT HEWAS UNITED.—J. Webb, March 13: Our operating points are progressing very satisfactorily; we shall get the steam whim kibble in the 76 fm. level, at Northey's shaft, to-day. The 86 is cleared east to get under the above shaft, but is not communicated to that level. I find the lodes are not operated on for the last 40 fms. the old workers had driven in the 86. We drove a cross-cut a few feet south of the north lode in the 66, and cut into a lode 1 foot wide, rich in tin; whether this is the south lode or not, I cannot say; as yet it is premature to say much about it. We shall commence immediately to cross-cut various places, above and below, at the same time drive further south, where I still anticipate to cut the south lode. In the western part, at Standley's, we have just got the horse whim kibble to the 76, and are now preparing to send the steam whim there, which must be done before we can pursue the different objects. Our sale of tin will be just as usual this month, and I am glad to say our prospects are sufficient to stimulate our perseverance.

GREAT TREGUNE CONSOLS.—J. Spargo, March 13: I am glad to inform you that there is a great improvement at Hobler's shaft since I last reported, and that we bored a hole in the deepest part of the shaft on Monday night, and broke from the lode one of the largest and richest stones of copper we have hitherto seen; it is almost solid yellow ore, coated black. We also, the same night, took down the branch from the south part, from which we took solid stones of copper ore, not so large as those broken from the lode, but equally rich in quality; this south branch is now within 9 in. of the lode, and will intersect the lode at about 2 ft. deeper, which depth I hope to reach by the end of this week or the beginning of next, when I shall commence cutting the plat to make ready for driving. In cutting the plat, I anticipate cutting a much larger branch, and judging from the splendid specimens of copper now coming out of the shaft, and the great improvement in the lode and branches, we are sure of a course of ore at no great depth.

GREAT WHEAL BADDERN.—J. Rogers, March 11: I am glad to say the lode in the 61 east is improving, and we shall not be long before we have a course of ore; the ground in the shaft is favourable for sinking. The lode in the 51 east is 1½ foot wide, 1 ft. of which is solid ore, but it is very hard, and we can break it but slowly; the 51 west is opening fair tribute ground, and improving. The stopes are looking very well, also the tribute pitches. We sampled, on Thursday last, 30 tons of good ore; I expected more, but could not get it ready; we shall have more next sampling.

GREAT ONSLOW CONSOLS.—G. Rickard, March 12: In the 60 fm. level west, owing to the very favourable change in the ground, our progress in driving is very good. It is to this important change that I partly attribute, together with the junction of a caunter lode or branch from the north, the recent improvements in the lode. Our prospects are very good in this end, and there is no doubt that the 72, when extended under this, will meet the same channel of favourable ground. No lode has been taken down since last report in the end. There is no change to notice in the stopes over said level. The stope below said level is worth for ore 9*l.* per fm. There is no change to notice in the 72 end. The ground in the engine-shaft continues its altered character, which is more congenial for the productiveness of the lode than in the level above,—viz., 72. All our underground operations are progressing favourably.

GREAT SORTRIDGE CONSOLS.—A. Down, March 13: In the 25, west of Hitchins's engine-shaft, the lode is again intersected to the west of the cross-course, and driven on its course about 7 ft.; it is composed of capel, quartz, prian, and mundic, impregnated with copper ore, and is altogether very promising. The 25 cross-cut south is progressing favourably, in a very highly mineralised clay-slate or killas. The engine, pitwork, &c., are in good working condition.

GREAT SOUTH TOLGUS.—J. Daw, March 8: The lode in the 60, east of cross-cut, is 1 ft. wide, worth 6*l.* per fm. In the 50 the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 5*l.* per fm. In the 40 the lode is 1½ ft. wide, worth 20*l.* per fm. The tributers are working well, and getting good wages.

GREAT WEST SORTRIDGE.—J. Richards, March 12: Morris's engine-shaft has been sunk, during the past week, 8 feet; the ground continues favourable for progress. 8 ft. more have to be sunk, which will be accomplished in the present week, when bearer holes will be cut, lift fixed, and plat cut, preparatory to driving the cross-cut south, for intersection of the lode. The engine-house will be ready to receive the engine in about eight or ten days, when no time will be lost in getting it up.

GREAT WHEAL ALFRED.—S. Stevens, W. Bugelhole, W. Arthur, March 10: The lode in the 180, east of Painter's shaft, is 6 feet wide, composed of capel, spar, mundic, and yellow copper ore, and will yield ½ ton per fm; same level west, the lode is 4 feet wide, producing ½ ton per fm. The lode in the 170 west is as last reported. No change in the 160 west: we expect to communicate No. 1 winze with the 160 fm. level by the end of next week; the lode in No. 2 winze is worth 26*l.* per fm. Copper-house shaft is sunk 3 fms. below the 148. The lode in the 137 end, driving west of Copper-house shaft, on the south lode, is 16 in. wide, composed of capel and quartz, and will produce 2½ tons of copper ore per fm., worth 24*l.* per fathom. There is no change in the 155, driving east of Field's engine-shaft. The lode in the 142, east of Field's shaft, is 4 ft. wide, composed of jack, mundic, spar, and impregnated with copper, but not to value. The lode in the 130 end, driving east of Falmouth's shaft, on Hodge's lode, is 10 inches wide, composed of spar, mundic, and containing copper ore, but not enough to value. The lode in the 125, driving east of Falmouth's shaft, on the north lode, is much the same as when last reported on. The tribute department continues much the same.

GREAT WHEAL VOR UNITED.—M. W. Martyn, W. Teague: No. 65. The stope in back of the 70, east of Crease's cross-cut, still continues worth 15*l.* per fm. No. 81. The stope in back of the 90, east of Highburrow, is worth 15*l.* per fathom. Nos. 82 and 83. The stopes in bottom of the 90, east of ditto, are worth 16*l.* per fm. Both Crease's and Trelawny's shafts are quite full of men, to expedite the drainage. Extraordinary efforts are being made to break the underlie at Crease's shaft, and get at the rich ore ground.—Trueman's Lode: In the 30 west there is a good lode of copper. From the main Great Wheal Vor lode we are cross-cutting in the 90 south, to intersect Sozen lode, which nearer the surface was found extremely rich. No. 48. The 30, east of Culm shaft, is driven 4 ft. 6 in., the lode is most promising, producing good stones of tin and copper. The deep cross-cuts from the main lode to the side lode are progressing rapidly, and great things are expected from them.—Wheal Metal: No. 1. In consequence of the breaking of the main pin of the main bob of the machinery driving the flat-rods, but little has been done in the shaft during the week; the lode still continues its former value, 240*l.* per fathom. No. 43. In the 70 the lode is worth 50*l.* per fm. The stope west of the 70 is worth 45*l.* per fm. No. 73. The stope west of shaft, in bottom of the 60, is worth 25*l.* per fm. No. 2. The 60, west of shaft, is driven 6 feet, the lode greatly improved, from 10*l.* to 14*l.*, then 25*l.*, and now worth 50*l.* per fm. The new stope in the 70, west of shaft, is worth full 40*l.* per fm.

HAWKMOOR.—J. Richards, March 8: In the 40, west of engine-shaft, we have cut into the lode in the bottom of end, and find it to maintain its size—2½ ft. wide, and, as last week reported, for 18 in. wide ore of good quality. In the 40, east of shaft, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, and has a very promising appearance to make a bunch of ore. In the rise in back of 30 the lode has improved in quality this week, producing excellent stones of copper ore. The end and stopes in back of the 20 east we have been driving by the side of the lode this week—it yielded good work when last cut into. The lode in the 20 east is 2 ft. wide, producing some good saving work for copper. We have completed our drawing machine at the eastern shaft, and find it works exceedingly well. Our shaftmen will commence cutting the cistern plat on Monday next, when every exertion will be made to proceed with the sinking below the 40 as soon as possible. Our sampling was 64 tons of good quality ore, and we have full 10 tons broken since.

HERWARD UNITED.—J. Lightoller, March 13: At Henblas, there is no alterations in the pitches. The 30, driving east on Bagshaw's vein, has been yielding about 1 ton per fm., but it is at present rather poor, still we anticipate its coming in again in a few fms. driving. At Roskell's cross, the 50, on Grainger's vein, is producing a little, and leaving tribute in the bottom, with every prospect of an improvement. At Wepre shaft we have erected a whim, and hope to complete cutting the lode, &c., at the bottom of the shaft, in the course of next week. We have sold to-day 5 tons of ore, at 15*l.* 17s. 6d.

HINGSTON DOWN CONSOLS.—W. Richards, March 12: The lode at Morris's engine-shaft is from 3 to 4 feet wide, and worth at present about 3 tons of ore per fm. In Doidge's winze, sinking below the 85, the lode is large, producing occasionally good stones of ore. The lode in the 85, west of Morris's shaft, is at present poor, as also the lode in the same level, east of Doidge's winze. The lode in the 75 east is producing a little saving work. In Martin's winze the lode is large, yielding from 2 to 3 tons of ore per fm. The lode, as far as cut into in the 55, is worth from 1 to 2 tons of ore per fm. There is no change of importance to notice elsewhere.

HOLMBUSH.—In the 145 south, on the lead lode, the ground is becoming softer, and the lode is yielding good stones of silver-lead ore; in the 145 north the ground is also improved, but the lode continues unproductive; the lode in the 145 east, on the Holmbush lode, is yielding 1¼ ton of ore per fm., worth 10*l.* per ton. In the western stopes the lode is producing 1½ ton per fathom, worth 8*l.* per ton. The lode in the eastern stopes is producing 1 ton per fm., worth 9*l.* per ton. In the 132, west of the lead lode, the lode has again been heaved south by a small cross-course; from the appearance of the ground a good productive lode is anticipated, when cut into on the western side of it; in the end driving south, in the back of this level, several small branches of ore have been discovered, on which the men have commenced rising. In the 132 south, on the new lead branch, there is a material improvement in the ground by the side of the lode, from which it is calculated the lode will soon become productive. The tribute department continues as last reported.

HUCKWORTHY BRIDGE (SAMPFORD SPINEY AND WALKHAMPTON).—T. Rodda, March 11: An additional adit has been driven on the course of one of the lodes from 40 to 50 fathoms., and a shaft sunk to a little depth, where it appeared they had some good ore, there now being some good copper ore in the level; a few fathoms from the end there is a beautiful bunch of ore standing. I got one of the men to take up some of the ore from the bottom of the level, a sample of which I will forward you to-morrow. In costeaning they have broken on two lodes, and from the appearance of the stratum, which is greatly mineralised, I should think they will break ore in a few days, at a very shallow depth. It is quite evident that the North Robert and Sortridge Consols will make in this sett, and the East Wheal George. You have another good feature in this sett, which is the Wheal Friendship cross-course; farther east of this there appears to have been great workings for tin, which I believe is only the back of a great copper course, which I should recommend proving under the ancient workings, seeing the many advantages you have in this sett for deep levels, and water power to any extent, and the locality it is in proximating the granite range, you cannot fail to have a good and profitable mine. I believe that with only a small outlay great returns may be realised.

— J. Key, March 12: The commencement of our operations has been to costean the ground, knowing that there are many promising lodes in this sett; in so doing, we have discovered two lodes, which from their present appearance are of a very promising character: I shall be enabled to say more of their nature, &c., in a few days. I have had the adit cleared, and in the back and bottom of the present level there is a beautiful branch of ore now standing, which seems to lengthen in the bottom of the level, which I believe in our future operations will pay well for sinking on, and also the end for driving, seeing that in our costeaning further east we have a beautiful channel of ground.

IVYBRIDGE.—H. James, March 13: The old engine-shaft is sinking, by nine men towards the 78, in favourable ground. The 68 is driving by six men, and in a few days will get through by the side of the crushed ground, when they will make far greater progress in driving. In the cross-cut we have 5 feet more to drive to cut the eastern part of the lode. The new shaftmen are casing and dividing down shaft to the 48, and will commence sinking under that level to-morrow. The new pitch we set on Saturday, in the back of the 68, is turning out quite equal to our expectations; the lode is worth 16*l.* per fm., and appears to be improving as we open on it, south of the winze. We have now dressed on the floors 27 tons of lead—No. 1, 19 tons; No. 2, 8 tons. The engines are working remarkably well, and the water about four strokes per minute from the large engine.

KELLY BRAY.—S. James, March 10: In the 100 end east the lode is 1 foot wide, producing stones of ore; set to six men, at 8*l.* per fm., 2 fms. extent. In the eastern end, same level, the lode is 2 feet wide, composed of peach, mundic, and stones of ore; set to four men, at 4*l.* per fm., 4 fms. extent. In the 90, east end, the lode is 1½ ft. wide, worth 20*l.* per fm.; set to six men, at 10*l.* per fm., 2 fms. extent. We have set a stope in the back of this end to four men, at 5*l.* per fm., the lode in which is 1½ foot wide, worth 20*l.* per fm. In the western end, same level, the lode is 2 feet wide, worth 22*l.* per fm., set to four men, at 10*l.* per fm., 2 fms. extent: we set a stope here also, to six men, at 5*l.* per fm.; the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 13*l.* per fm. We have not yet met with anything but branches in the cross-cut driving south at this level. The lode in the winze sinking in the 80 east is 1¼ foot wide, worth 25*l.* per fm. for the length of the winze, which is 2 fms. long, sinking by six men and three boys, at 14*l.* per fm., 2 fms. extent. The lode in the western winze, in the same level, is 2½ feet wide, worth 14*l.* per fm.; sinking by six men, at 11*l.* per fm., 2 fms. extent. All other operations are progressing satisfactorily. The tribute department is as much as usual.

KESWICK.—R. B. Shepherd, March 8: We have a considerable improvement in the ground this week, but some of the pitches are not so good for ore. The 40 north is worth 30 cwts. of ore per fm.; price for driving 5*l.* per fm. The 30 north is worth 10 cwts. of ore per fm.; price for driving 2*l.* per fm. The stopes will yield 10 cwts. on the average. The 30 end is a very important one, and a splendid lode. I anticipate large returns from the ground now opening out; it speaks well for depth.

LADY BERTHA.—W. Goss, March 6: The 10 fm. level has been driven east of Tregoning's winze 17 fms.; the part of the lode now in the end is from 2½ to 3½ ft. wide, worth 2 tons of ore per fm., with every indication of further improvement. This end is now from 6 to 8 fms. behind Moyle's shaft. The 10 west has been holed to the winze in the meadow, which has well ventilated the mine, and it enables us to draw any attle, or any little water that may come in that level. Tregoning's winze is sunk 4 fms. below the 10; this winze is now being sunk by six miners and three labourers, to expedite the sinking to reach the 20 as soon as possible; the lode is 5 ft. wide, and worth 3 tons of ore per fm., and its character is such as to warrant hopes of further improvement. The character of the lode driven through in the 10, both east and west of Tregoning's winze, and the appearance of lode now in the winze is such that we may reasonably expect the 20 to open up a valuable piece of orey ground. The stopes in the back of the 10 I have nothing particular to remark on, as they continue much the same as for the past two months, with every appearance of keeping up returns until we arrive at a deeper level. Moyle's shaft, 80 fms. east of our western boundary is sunk 7 fms. below the surface; where the lode has been of the most promising character, composed chiefly of gossan and quartz, and producing occasionally rich stones of copper ore. The lode is now changing its character, becoming more compact, and producing some good saving work; and being 6 to 8 fms. ahead of the 10 end east, I expect we are near the same shoot of ore we have now in the 10 end. This shaft is being sunk by six miners and three labourers, at 8*l.* per fm., and is being carried 9 ft. long and from 5 to 6 ft. wide, so as to admit a large drawing-machine kibble, which will be worked by the water-wheel that is being erected for crusher; also, if required, a 6-in. lift of pumps to be put in the same shaft, to pump water, should there be any at the 20, which will be worked by the same wheel as the crusher and drawing machine, and will carry us down to a 30 or 40 fm. level, and allow time to choose the place for a permanent shaft more in the middle of the sett. Having given a brief outline of the underground operations, I come now to the surface: 400 fms. of leats are already cut, and the water will be 120 ft. high in the middle of the sett, which will be available for any water-power that may at any time be required. The wheel-pit and grinder house is being erected, of the best materials, stones for the same are being risen on the spot, and I hope to get wheel and

crusher all complete by the early part or middle of April, so as to make it available for April sampling. All other surface operations are progressing satisfactorily. In my report of Dec. last, I promised 100 tons of ore for Dec., Jan., and Feb. I have sampled 114 tons, making the ores sampled for the first six months 200 tons; and there is now on the mine 60 tons, worth 4l. per ton, or 250l. The crusher is precisely the same as Sortridge Consols, and the price, delivered on the mine, 110l.

MIXON GREAT CONSOLS.—A. Thompson, March 13: In consequence of the improvement made in the bye-lift machinery, the sinking below the 73 fathom level is going on favourably; we sunk last month nearly 2 fms. 2 ft., and shall, before the end of the present month, be down 10 fms. below the 73; we shall then drive out north and south, to prove the extent of the lode, after which we shall stope away the ore ground drained by the sinking. We have had some beautiful beds of limestone in the north end of winze, which are now disappearing, and their place is being gradually filled with ore and other portions of the lode; the lode has an improved appearance. We are preparing to empty a shaft of attle, or loose stone, considerably north of our engine-shaft, in order to examine that part of the ground which has been wrought extensively, and great quantities of ore raised above the adit level.

NANTEOS AND PENRHIW.—M. Barbery, March 10: In the 46 fm. level, driving west of Penrhiw, the lode at present is unproductive; in this level, driving east, the lode is 2 ft. wide, with a promising appearance, and will yield full ⅓ ton of ore per fm. The stopes over this level, east and west of Jones's winze, will on an average yield about ⅛ ton of ore per fm. We have no alteration to speak of in the lode in the tribute pitches since last reported on; neither in the lode in the Eystumtean deep adit east. The weather is again fine, and we are getting on with the dressing as fast as we possibly can.

NORTH DOWNS.—J. Prince, March 8: The lode in the rise at J. Michael's shaft is 20 in. wide, containing stones of ore. The ground is very wet, and we expect to hole to the winze in about a week from this time, after which we will endeavour to set the ground on tribute, and suspend the tutwork operations in this part of the mine. In my report of Feb. 2, I apprised you of tributers having taken a pitch on tribute at Wheal Peever, since which time they have raised some ore; it is now in course of stamping, and will be made marketable as soon as possible. I will forward to your office next week the result of my assays of the ores.

NORTH FRANCES.—Philip Hosking, March 8: Mackean's shaft is in very hard ground. In the 42 west, on Vernon's, the lode is 3 ft. wide, the north part of which looks kindly; there is a small branch of grey ore coming in upon the north wall. We have sunk about 6 ft. this week at Eale's shaft; the lode looks promising, with a fine gossan, containing spots of native copper. Some of the gossan has been assayed; the produce is 10¾ for copper—water increased from one to three strokes per minute.

NORTH TOWY.—W. H. Reynolds, March 8: In the cross-cut west, in the 20 fm. level, we have intersected a branch, from which we have extracted some fine lumps of lead; the lode in the south end, in this level, is now 4 feet wide, composed of gossan, barytes, and stones of lead. I find that I was mistaken in the dip of the grey ground, and that this level is not quite far enough south for it yet, but the lode is soft, and in a few days we shall get into it; the appearance of the lode at present is such as to warrant us to expect a course of ore very quickly. In the winze sinking below the 10 we have a remarkably kindly lode, yielding some good work for lead; and north and south of it we shall have some good pitches to set, after the south end in the 20 is extended beyond it.

NORTH WHEAL BASSET.—T. Glanville, March 7: In the 72 fm. level, west of Lyle's shaft, the lode is yielding 5 tons of ore per fm. In the 62 the lode is yielding 9 tons of ore per fm. In the 32, west of Grace's shaft, the lode is yielding 4 tons of ore per fm. The other parts of the mine are without alteration.

NORTH WHEAL CROFTY.—W. Thomas, jun.: On Reeves's lode, the 70, driving east from the cross-course, is worth 5l. per fm. The 80, driving east from ditto, is worth 12l. per fm. The 90, driving west of Petherick shaft, is worth 15l. per fm. The 43 west, on Cherry Garden lode, is worth 7l. per fm.

NORTH WHEAL ROBERT.—A. Pryor, March 12: There is no alteration to notice. All parts of the mine continue to yield much the same as last reported.

NORTH WHEAL TRELAWNY.—H. Hodge, H. Harvey, March 12: Coryton's engine-shaft in sunk 5 fms. below the 36 fm. level. The lode in the 36, south of the shaft, is 3½ ft. wide, producing 3 cwts. of lead per fm. In the same level north it is 3 ft. wide, producing 2 cwts. of lead per fm. The lode in the rise in the back of this level, south of the shaft, is 3 ft. wide, producing 4 cwts. of lead per fm. The lode in the winze sinking under the 25 is 2¼ ft. wide, producing 3 cwts. of lead per fm. The cross-cut driving east at the 13 is extended 17½ fms. towards Wheal Wrey lode. The pitches are producing much as usual.

NORTH WREY CONSOLS.—J. Tree, March 12: The men have finished casing up the shaft, and resumed further operations in sinking on the course of the lode, where it is of an improved character, full 5 ft. wide, as promising a lode as can be seen, carrying a strong capel, precisely similar to Wrey Consols and other mines adjoining; we have about 3 fms. more to sink to get the shaft down to the required depth, when we shall immediately commence driving south on the course of the lode, and we hope to be in a position to make returns. We have about 30 tons of mundic (containing a small portion of lead) at surface, which I think to be rich for silver, samples of which I have taken and sent to Mr. Bawden to be assayed, the result of which I shall have in a day or two.

PEDN-AN-DREA UNITED.—J. Delbridge, J. Carpenter, March 8: The sumpmen are employed fixing a plunger-lift at Wheal Sparnon, to raise dressing water for the steam-stamps, the clearing of Sparnon adit being sufficiently accomplished for fixing the same. In the 80 fathom level, east of engine-shaft, on Martin's lode, the lode is 1½ to 2 feet wide, yielding tin stamping work. The 80 fathom level east, on the north lode, is unproductive. In May's rise, west of engine-shaft, on Martin's lode, the lode is 2 ft. wide, yielding a little tin. We have holed the rise from the 68 to the 60. In the 60, west of engine-shaft, on Martin's lode, the lode is 7 feet wide, worth 100l. per fm. In Ellery's rise, in the back of the 60 west, on Martin's lode, the lode is 5 ft. wide, worth 110l. per fm. In the 60 west, on engine lode, we have driven a cross-cut north through the engine lode, lode 2½ ft. wide, yielding saving work for tin; the lode has a good appearance, and produces fine stones of copper ore. We purpose cross-cutting in the 68, to cut the same lode, and prove its value here. In the winze sinking below the 55, the lode is 2½ to 3 ft. wide, worth 15l. per fm.; the lode in the last 6 feet sinking is much improved in value, and likely to produce a large quantity of good tin ground. In the 55 east, on engine lode, the lode is 6 feet wide, yielding good stamping work. In the 47 east, on engine lode, the lode is at present disordered. In the 55 cross-cut south, towards Skimmer's lode, the lode is not yet cut. In the 40 cross-cut south, toward's Bragg's, the ground is favourable for driving. Our surface works are progressing with dispatch. We have connected the new boiler to the engine this day, which will be a considerable saving in coal.

PEMBROKE AND EAST CRINNIS.—G. T. Trewren, March 11: The ground at Reid's, East Crinnis, and Smith's shafts, still continues favourable for sinking. In the 134 west, no lode taken down. In the 122 west the lode is 3 ft. 6 in. wide, looking very kindly, and producing occasional stones of ore. We have commenced driving towards Smith's shaft, in order to communicate with it. In the stopes in the bottom of the 90, east from Smith's shaft, the lode is from 3 to 4 ft. wide, worth 75l. per fm. We are still driving by the side of the Pembroke lode in the 90 east. In driving east in the 70 we have not taken down any of the lode for the past week. The other parts of the mine are the same as last reported.

PERRAN WHEAL GEORGE.—R. Davies, March 10: The general appearance of the lode is much the same as when I wrote last, it shows beautiful quartz, exceedingly friable mundic, and copper ore. In the past week our progress in driving has been rather impeded, caused by a break in the bucket-rod; however, it is put all right again, and the machinery is now working well.

PRINCE ALBERT CONSOLS.—R. Davies, March 10: I have nothing particular to inform you respecting this mine, only that we are progressing very satisfactorily in driving the cross-cut.

ROUND HILL.—J. Kneebone, March 12: The lode at new engine-shaft, sinking under the 30 fm. level, is 2 ft. wide, producing a little lead ore. The lode in the 30, south of new engine-shaft, is 6 ft. wide, yielding 2½ tons of lead ore per fm. The lode in the winze sinking under the 20, south of new engine-shaft, is yielding full 2 tons of lead ore per fm. At Coppice shaft, in the 20, we are driving on the branch cut, as stated in my last report; we are not sure as yet that this is the lode, but hope in a little time to prove it. I see no alteration in the tribute pitches since my report of Feb. 27. The late fine weather will enable us to commence at once drawing the tributers' ore from the 30, north of engine-shaft; this could not be done whilst the rainy season lasted. I expect by the end of this month we shall have 20 tons of ore from this part of the mine.

SORTRIDGE AND BEDFORD.—T. Trewecke, March 12: The new shaft on the copper lode has been sunk to the depth of 6 ft. below the 20 fm. level; the lode is composed of gossan, mundic, and quartz, with good stones of yellow and black copper ore throughout the lode. The adit on the cross-course has been cleared 55 fms., and we are nearly out of the crushed ground; there has been let out to-day a quantity of water, thus showing that the level is good inside.

— T. Neill, March 13: The shaft on the copper lode is sunk to the depth of 26 fms.; the lode is large, composed of capel, gossan, mundic, and flookan, with good stones of yellow copper ore. The men are making good progress in sinking, and will complete their contract in the time named. The adit level on the cross-course still continues in crushed ground.

SORTRIDGE CONSOLS.—J. Metherell, March 13: In the 50 west the lode is cut into about 2 feet, which is not far enough to speak of its value, but, so far as seen, we are breaking some good stones of ore. The eastern end, in the same level, is still unproductive; the western end, in the same level, on the south branch, is worth 1 ton per fathom. The western, in the 40, is worth 2 tons per fathom. The stopes in the back of the same level, east of Harvey's winze, are worth 2½ tons per fm. The pitches in the back of the same level are worth 1 and 3 tons per fm. The stopes in the back of the 30, east of Benny's rise, are worth 4 tons per fm. In Gribbons's pitch, in the back of the same level, their present stopes are worth 5 tons per fm. Tippet's pitch, further west, is worth 4 tons per fathom. Pellow's pitch, still further west, is worth 1 ton per fathom. We have nearly cleared the 20, when we shall resume Bakerley's stopes again, which are worth 14 tons per fathom. No alterations in any other part of the mine.

SOUTH BEDFORD CONSOLS.—J. Phillips, jun., March 12: The lode in the engine-shaft is from 2 to 3 ft. wide, producing a little saving work. In the 49 west the lode is 3 feet wide, producing 1½ ton of ore per fm. The stopes in the back of this level are worth 3 tons of ore per fm. The lode in Red Whim shaft is worth 1½ ton of ore per fm. In the 36 west the lode is 3 ft. wide, producing saving work.

SOUTH CARN BREA.—T. Glanville, March 8: In sinking the flat-rod shaft we have intersected a cross-course to the west of it; the branch on the lode is 1 ft. wide, composed of green carbonate and grey copper ore, re-set to sink by nine men, at 25l. per fm. The engine-shaft is completed to the deep adit level. I would strongly recommend driving south, which, at the intersection of the lode, will be considerably below the present bottom of the flat-rod shaft, where we have the ore.

SOUTH CUDDRA.—S. Truran, March 13: The new shaft is sunk about 17 fathoms, where we calculated intersecting the lode within a fathom or two. I am glad to report the lode is now in the shaft, about 2 ft. wide; the south part, 1 ft. wide, rich ore. If it continues as at present, we shall soon get a sale of copper ore, but it must be understood that, having only seen the lode about two hours, we cannot say much about it. We have timbered up the north adit shaft, and put a whim on the same; we shall now cut shaft plat, then commence to drive south towards the gossan lode, which we calculate will be about 25 to 30 fms.; the ground is easy for driving; it may vary from 2l. to 3l. per fm. The smithery, buildings, and a little office for the present use attached, are just completed.

SOUTH CRENVER.—J. Delbridge, E. Chegwin, March 8: The ground at the engine-shaft is improved a little, and we hope, from the appearance of the bottom of the shaft to have a still further improvement. In the 84, west of flat-rod shaft, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, producing 1½ ton of ore per fm., and ground favourable; in the 84, east of engine-shaft, the lode is small and poor; in the 84 cross-cut the ground is hard. In the 74, west of flat-rod shaft, the lode is 2½ feet wide, yielding 2 tons of ore per fm.; the lode in this level has a favourable appearance, and is likely to open a good piece of tribute ground; in the 74, east of Gore's shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, producing ½ ton of ore per fm. In the 64 east the lode is 20 in. wide, yielding 1 ton of ore per fm.; the lode has a favourable appearance, and ground now in a killas country. We are preparing to case Gore's shaft from the 64 to the 74, to draw from that level; when this work is completed we hope to set some tribute ground in the back of the 74, west of the shaft, which, for want of air, we have been unable to do until now. Upon the whole, our ends are looking a little better than for months past, and our tribute pitches are without alteration.

SOUTH DEVON GREAT CONSOLS.—J. Cock, March 8: We have commenced driving in the 50 fm. level; the lode at this place is rather disordered by means of small cross-courses, and we do not expect much improvement until we get through the main cross course, which is now about 9 ft. ahead of the present end. The winze on the north lode is stopped for the present, in consequence of an increase of water. In the winze sinking below the 37 there has been no lode taken down this week.

SOUTH DOLCOATH AND CARNARTHEN CONSOLS.—W. Roberts, March 8: The lode in the 50 west continues 2 ft. wide, producing good stones of ore. In the 40 east the ground has improved—lode 2 ft. wide. Other parts of the mine are without alteration.

SOUTH WHEAL TOLGUS.—We have completed the guides from the 90 to the 100 fm. level at Michell's, and commenced drawing from the 100, and hope in the early part of next week to be able to take down the lode in the 100 east and west, and also to resume the sinking of Michell's engine-shaft below the 100. We have just intersected the lode in the 90 cross-cut, north from Michell's, the lode is about 18 in. wide, composed of spar and prian, but poor for ore; we have put the men to drive west on it, and shall be able to say more about it next week. The lode in the 90, driving east from Michell's, is 20 in. wide, yielding a little ore. The ground in the 78 cross-cut, driving south, is favourable for driving; the lode in the 78 west, on Youren's lode, is 15 in. wide, producing good stones of ore, and kindly in appearance. The lode in the 66 west, on Youren's lode, is small and unproductive; the lode in the 66 east, on north lode, is 1 foot wide, producing good stones of ore. The lode in the rise in back of the 54 east is 2½ feet wide, poor. The lode in the 45, driving west of Rod's shaft, is 15 in. wide, producing good stones of ore, and is of a very promising character. At Morcom's, the lode in the 40 east is 15 in. wide, poor; the lode in the 40 west is 2½ ft. wide, and kindly in appearance. We have cut a branch in the 30, driving north, but think we have 3 or 4 feet further to drive to cut the main part of the lode; the lode in the 30 east is 4 feet wide, yielding 1½ ton of ore per fm.; this is a fine, open, kindly-looking lode. The lode in the 20 east is 15 in. wide, but unproductive; the lode in the 20 west is 4 feet wide, there is a little more spar in the lode than when last reported, but it is a fine looking lode, and will yield from 4½ to 5 tons of good ore per fm. The lode in the 10 west is small and poor.

TALIESIN.—W. Williams, March 8: I am of the same opinion for the future working of the mine as I have stated before. I wish to drive the adit level, east of Bacon's shaft, on No. 8 lode, and drive east and west at the bottom of Bacon's shaft, to open more ground for stopes; drive the 18 fm. level east to cut No. 13 lode, and drive on under Bacon's shaft; and after emptying Fearon's shaft, to put four men to drive south east, on the lode (we have cut north of the shaft), and four men to drive the cross-cut north, to cut No. 3 lode; and also put men to work in different places, where there is ore to work upon. If you will do all this, I have no doubt the mine will pay good dividends. The stopes, where we are working at present, are yielding good ore.

TAMAR SILVER-LEAD.—W. Robins, March 11: In the 215 fm. level the lode in the end is 2½ ft. wide, and worth 18 cwts. of lead per fm.; the two stopes in back of this level are yielding—No. 1, 1 ton of ore per fm., No. 2, 15 cwts. The 205 remains much the same as last reported. In the 190 end the lode is 2½ feet wide, and producing 1 ton of rich ore per fm.; the stopes are producing as follows:—No. 1, 1 ton 5 cwts. per fm.; No. 2, 1 ton 3 cwts.; Nos. 3 and 4, each 18 cwts., and the remaining ones are yielding favourably. The other stopes throughout the mine in the upper levels are also producing much the same as for some time past.

TAVY CONSOLS.—R. Williams, March 13: There is no alteration in any part of this mine since my last report, except in the 56 east, which has considerably improved, and is now worth full 2 tons of good copper ore per fm.

TEES SIDE.—W. Jeffrey, March 12: The water has been kept out for the last fortnight, and we have the greater part of the stuff cleared out of the shaft, both ores and deads, and have began to stope the ends of the shaft; the lode is about 4 feet wide, mixed throughout with ore, worth 1½ ton per fm. We intend to commence washing on Monday next. We had a sharp frost, which stopped the wheel, consequently the water is rising. We have commenced clearing out for the wheel-pit at Metal Band, and hope soon to begin to build the walls. The end at Metal Band is improved a little.

TRELEIGH CONSOLS.—J. Prince, March 8: The lode in the 40 fm. level, west of Carr's engine-shaft, continues regular and small, with stones of ore in the bottom of the level. The lode in the eastern end is split into two parts—that on the footwall is about 2 inches wide, of yellow copper ore, and the part on the hanging-wall is 1 ft. wide, consisting of blende and copper ore, but this is mostly in the bottom of the level, from which rises a pretty large stream of water, of several degress higher temperature than it is even in the back of the level, and this I consider a favourable omen, inasmuch as I observed a similar circumstance several years ago in the eastern part of the old mine, below which a rich deposit of ore was subsequently discovered. I am inclined to believe, from the indications presenting themselves, and judging from analogy, that we are not quite deep enough for a shoot of ore, and I should advise suspending operations in the western end, and place the men with those in the cross-cut, to expedite cutting the Shanger lode, and then sink the engine-shaft to the 50 fm. level (50 fms. below the surface), at about which depth Good Fortune lode will be at the shaft. At Nicholson's, the rods, which are 120 fms. in length, and at an elevation of 75 ft. from Carr's to Nicholson's, have this day been set at work in a very satisfactory manner, and before this report reaches you the shaft will be drained. when we shall proceed to case and divide the shaft, and re-commence sinking, stoping, &c. The sample of tin mentioned in one of my former reports weighed 16 cwts. 3 qrs. 22 lbs., and sold at 62l. per ton, which is considered very satisfactory, when we take into account that the dressing apparatus was but temporarily arranged, and not adapted to the effectual separation of the tin from the copper, tungstate of iron, &c., but we considered it more prudent to adopt this course than to go to the expense of making alterations and additions in the dressing department previously to ascertaining whether the article to be dressed would pay for returning or not. It is now proved that it will pay, and my reports are confirmed. The tin ore, when properly dressed, will fetch, at the present price of the metal, 70l. per ton.

TRETOIL.—R. Rich, March 13: The new oven is finished, and works well; we expect to get from 7 to 8 tons of tin ready by the end of the month. In reply to your enquiry, I beg to say that we stoped 15 fms. of the lode last month, which produced full 50l. worth of tin, giving an average value of about 40l. per fathom. You may rely on our returns from tin in sight being kept up to 8 tons of tin per month for more than twelve months to come; and we fully calculate on laying open new tin ground, as we have up to this time done, as fast, or even faster, than we take it away, and there is every reason to expect that we shall have a good mine even at this depth for many years to come, without reference to the south lodes, which in my opinion, from appearances, are equally valuable. The water in the shaft on Blind Will's copper lode is sinking, so that we hope to communicate the rise shortly.

TREWETHA.—T. Richards, W. Rowe, March 12: The engine-shaft is down below the 50 fm. level 4½ fms. The 50 cross-cut, towards the eastern lode, is extended about 30 fms. from the engine-shaft; the ground is very congenial, although somewhat harder of progress, being porphry or elvan, of a highly mineralised character. The 50 south will produce about 7l. worth of ore per fm. The 40 north will produce 8l. worth of ore per fm. The stopes are turning out much as usual. The No. 1 parcel of ore, computed 39 tons, was sold on the 29th ult. to Messrs. Sims, Willyams, Nevill, and Co., at 28l. 10s. per ton; and No. 2 parcel, computed 16 tons, to Messrs. Pontifex and Wood, at 11l. 10s. per ton.

UNITED MINES (TAVISTOCK).—The pitches have improved considerably since last reported. The south lode is cut under the engine-shaft, and is 18 in. wide, saving work; we have set men to drive on it 8 fms., or the month out, at 37s. 6d. per fm.; this will open further tribute ground. No lode has been taken down at the engine-shaft since we commenced sinking, but from what we have seen we have no doubt that, taking the width of the shaft, it is worth 20 guineas per fm. The dry weather is reducing the quantity of water for stamping power.

VALE OF TOWY.—S. Thomas, S. Harper, T. Harvey, March 11:—Clay's Engine-shaft: At the 40, driving east on the cross lode, we think we are near the lode to the south, as it is letting out more water, and there is gossan on the south part; in the same level driving north the lode is 12 in. wide, composed of barytes. In the 30 driving north the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing 15 cwts. of lead per fm.; south in No. 1 winze, the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing about 10 cwts. of lead per fm.; south of Field's shaft, rise in back and winze sinking under the 20 against the rise, lode as last reported, 18 in. wide, producing lead, but not to value.—Bonville's Shaft: In the 20, north lode, 3 ft. wide, unproductive; driving east on cross lode, no alteration. The lode in the winze north of shaft, sinking under the same level, is 3 ft. wide, producing about 2 tons of lead per fm. We set on Saturday last 14 tribute pitches as follows,—four men at 35s., four men at 35s., four men at 45s., four men at 70., two men at 70s., two men at 75s., and sixteen men at 80s. per ton of lead.

— S. Thomas, March 12: Since my report of yesterday, I am glad to inform you that, in driving east on the cross lode in the 40 fm. level south, we have met with the lode south; it is about 3½ ft. wide, with a regular underlay; the east part, for 2 ft. in width, is principally barytes, with some good lead on each side, in lumps of from 4 to 5 lbs.; and 1½ ft. on the west side is principally killas, with prils of lead in it; the lode in neither level above, when first cut, never looked so well as at this place.

— S. Thomas, March 13: The 40 south is rather improved for lead since yesterday, and has nearly drained the 30 of water. Other places without alteration.

WEST BASSET.—W. Roberts, March 8: All our operations are progressing satisfactorily. The ends and stopes on the different lodes continue much the same as last reported. The tribute pitches throughout the mine are looking well. I hope to forward the setting report on Monday or Tuesday next.

WEST COLLACOMBE.—H. Rodda, March 13: At Bridgman's engine-shaft, but little has been done in the stopes in the 52 east since last reported on, the men having been engaged in timbering and repairing the shaft. In the rise in back of the 52, west of cross-course, the lode is still worth about 5l. per fm. for copper ore. In the 42, driving east, the lode is looking much the same, both in size and character, as stated in my last report. We have commenced carting off the ore for the next sampling, which I expect will be about 50 tons. There is no alteration in any other part of the mine to notice.

WEST CRINNIS.—The engine-shaft is down 8 fms. below the 44 fm. level; the lode is standing north of the shaft, we shall cut into it when we reach the 54. The lode in the 44 west is much wider than we have ever seen it in the mine, and of a very promising character, with good stones of ore; it is letting out much water. This looks very encouraging for the 54. The 44 east is without alteration. We have a good lode in the bottom of the 34 west, which is further west than the driving in the 44. Some of the stopes are producing good stones of ore, and the operations generally are going on well.—Feb. 28.

— The engine-shaft will be completed to the 54 in about a fortnight. We find in sinking, stones of ore in the branches, but the lode is standing to the north of the shaft. The ground and branches here speak well for the lode. The lode in the 44 west is very large, and promising to lead to the finding of much copper.—March 5.

WEST PAR CONSOLS.—F. Floyd, March 12: We have no material alteration in the lode driving west since last reported on. We have a little improvement in the ground in the eastern end. The ground at the engine-shaft is much the same as for some time past.

WEST POLBERRO.—Thomas Julian, March 12: The crushed ground and lode in Mason's shaft is become so wide as to oblige us to close timber the whole size of the shaft; the lode keeps its regular underlay, and is 3 ft. wide, composed of slime, intermixed with small stones of gossan; in washing, it we find the settlement produces a good sample of malleable copper and coated copper ore. In the winze west of shaft the lode is very soft, 2 ft. wide, producing excellent patches of black copper ore, very much improved the last 6 feet in sinking. We are progressing very favourably in clearing the choke in south cross-cut; I trust shortly we shall be able to go into the end. On the new lode we have a good branch of ore in the winze sinking below the adit. In the end driving west, the Callow and this lode are together in the back of the end; we have a lode altogether 3 feet wide, saving work, a very promising lode. On the Callow lode, the stopes in back of adit, east and west of rise, are yielding good stones of copper. The stopes east of No. 2 winze, in the 8, are without alteration; the end driving west in the 8 is without alteration. We expect to cut the tin lode in the shallow level in a few days.

WEST SORTRIDGE CONSOLS.—J. Pryor, March 12: The lode in the 20 fm. level, driving east, is just the same in appearance as last reported on. The 10 east, on the north lode, is a little improved; in the 10 east, on the south lode, we have commenced a cross-cut southward, to prove whether we have the main part of it or not.

WHEAL AGAR.—W. Roberts, March 8: Our operations are progressing favourably, but without any particular alteration since last reported.

WHEAL CREBOR.—W. Doble, March 8: We have a great improvement in a pitch to the back of the 44. The men shoot out rocks of ore more than 1 ton each, which are as fine as were ever broken in Crebor. There is an improvement to some extent in the 66 cross-cut north.

— W. Doble, March 10: I am glad to say the lode in the back of the 44 fm. level, stated by me to be a good one, is better as far as opened, by a hole blasted after we came up, then seen by us. We have a stone of ore in the counting-house, about ¾ cwt., a part of the rock I referred to as being upwards of 1 ton weight; in fact, it was almost 1¼ ton. The lode, so far as opened, which is from 4 to 5 fms. in length, will turn out more than 3 tons to the fm., and from every appearance will make a large piece of profitable ground, as it is going into a great tract of united ground. On Saturday we put four men to the 34, west of the shaft, to drive the cross-cut south in the run of ground where we expect to intersect the south lode, and to prove whether it is not probable this shoot of ore may be found in that direction in the upper levels.

WHEAL EMMA.—J. Sprague, March 13: The lode at the engine-shaft is 4 feet wide, composed of capel, mundic, spar, and ore of rich quality. In the adit end the lode is 3 ft. wide, composed of gossan, fluor-spar, and rich copper ore; this end has very much improved since the meeting of the shareholders at Totnes. It will now yield 3 tons of ore per fm., worth, I think, 10l. per ton. The tributers are working with good spirit, and are making good wages in their different tributes. We hope to sample, on Thursday, the 20th inst., about 110 tons.

WHEAL EXMOUTH AND ADAMS.—J. Hampton, N. Faull, March 12: The engine-shaft is down to the 60 under adit. Since we commence sinking the last 20 fms. many of the sets of timber have failed, owing to the ground being so heavy, but are now being replaced by the sumpmen, and are put in only 1 ft. apart. The 40 north presents no alteration in the lode to notice since last report. The same remarks apply to the 20 winze. The 30 north and south is worth ¾ ton per fm. The whole of the stopes will average from 12 to 15 cwts per fm. The back of the adit is not quite so good, the pitches being so near the surface.

WHEAL HARRIETT.—J. Lyle, March 11: In the bottom of engine-shaft, sinking under the 74 we have good branches of ore throughout, varying from ½ in. to 2 in. wide. In the 74 east we have some small stones of ore; the lode here is looking a little better. In the 50 east the lode is from 18 in. to 2 ft. wide, with very good stones of ore, and of a promising appearance. In the deep adit east we have an elvan, which has shifted the lode a little, since which we have not cut through it. We are clearing out the adit level from the eastern boundary, and I hope in a day or two to see the lode.

WHEAL KITTY (ST. AGNES).—W. Thomas, T. Carter, March 8: In the 62 fm. level cross-cut, driving north, the water has very much increased; and, from every appearance, are near the lode, north of the gossan. In the rise over the 54, east of the engine-shaft, we have no improvements as yet. In the 44, driving east of engine-shaft, east of cross-course, the lode is 2 feet wide, worth 20l. per fm. In the 54, driving west of Holgate's shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 40l. per fm. In the rise over the 44, on the new lode, the lode is 18 in. wide, containing good stones of copper and tin, looking very promising to be standing through the entire length of the sett; but after rising a few more fms. we shall see more of this lode. In the 44 fm. level, driving west of the cross-course, the lode is disordered by a cross-slide, and at this time it does not look so promising as for some time past. In the 34, driving west of cross-course, the lode is small and unproductive: the rods are working well in Holgate's shaft, and we have set to-day the shaft to sink under the 54, to six men and three boys, at 15l. per fm. Our tribute department, west of Holgate's shaft, in the bottom of the 44 and 54, is looking well; and in the bottom of the 57, east of the engine-shaft, we have set to-day 24 pitches, at very fair tributes.

WHEAL MARY ANN.—P. Clymo, jun., H. Hodge, R. Knapp, March 12: Pollard's shaftmen are engaged in cutting the trip plat in the 130 fm. level. The lode in the 120 fm. level south is 3 feet wide, and worth 12l. per fathom; in the same level north it is 2½ feet wide, and worth 16l. per fm. In the 110 south it is 2½ feet wide, and worth 20l. per fm.; in the same level north it is 2 feet wide, and worth 9l. per fm. In the 100 south it is 3 feet wide, and worth 10l. per fathom; in the winze sinking under this level the lode is 2 feet wide, and worth 12l. per fm. In the 100 north the lode is 2 feet wide, and worth 7l. per fm. In the 90 north the lode is 3 ft. wide, and worth 10l. per fm. Clymo's engine-shaft is sunk 3 fms. under the 54; the stopes and pitches are producing much as usual. We sampled on Tuesday last a parcel of lead ore, computed 86 tons, for sale on Wednesday, the 19th inst.

WHEAL MAUDLIN.—W. Tregay, March 8: There is no change to report at the engine-shaft, ground tolerably favourable for sinking. In the 30, east of shaft, there has not been much done for the week; three of the men who were at the shaft having left, and the pare not being filled up by Monday morning, I took the men from this, and put there. We are now obliged to haul the stuff by the horse-whim, the wheel having sufficient work with the present supply of water to keep it in fork for sinking. There has been a pitch set in back of 20 to two men, at 12s. in 1l., for two months.

WHEAL MORGAN.—J. Thomas, March 14: North Mine: In driving north from the engine-shaft the lode is 2 ft. wide, containing gossan, spar, and solid prills of lead ore. The stopes under the road continue to yield exceedingly good lead ore. The lode in the deep adit is large, 6 ft. to 7 ft. wide, composed of gossan, prian, spar, flookan, and lead, letting out a large stream of water. This is one of the finest lodes I ever saw, and must produce a large quantity of lead.—South Mine: The lode in the end driving south from the new shaft has improved, and is producing lead, with a beautiful red gossan and spar; by continuing this end we shall shortly be under Nos. 1 and 2 pits, where a man and boy raised several tons of lead in a few days. We are raising solid stones of lead, from 60 lbs. to 70 lbs. weight. Our dressing-floors will be ready in about a week, when we shall commence dressing, and shall send a good pile to market. This will prove the correctness of my reports, and put a stop to "Looker-On," not to trouble the Editor of the *Mining Journal* with his letters upon the management of this mine.

WHEAL TRELAWNY.—W. Jenkin, W. Bryant, March 11: Smith's engine-shaft is sunk 7 fms. under the 120 fm. level. In the 120 north the lode is 1½ foot wide, worth 10l. per fm.; in the same level south, it is 2 ft. wide, worth 10l. per fm. In the 108 north it is 2 feet wide, worth 5l. per fathom. In the winze sinking in the bottom of the 108 north it is 1 foot wide, worth 14l. per fm. In the 98, north of Chippendale's, no lode has been taken down since last reported.—South Mine: We are still driving in killas, both north and south, by the side of the lode in the 130. In the 120 south it is 2 ft. wide, worth 10l. per fm. In the 107 south it is 2 ft. wide, worth 5l. per fm. The stopes and pitches are producing as much usual.

WHEAL ZION.—J. T. Phillips, March 12: Richards's shaft has been holed to the 65 fm. level. In the 50 east, on the great lode, we are meeting with branches to the north, as we are now cross-cutting in this direction; so far they are unproductive; we have not yet got the whole of the lode. In the 40 west no change to speak of. In the 30 west we have a little improvement; the lode looks more kindly, producing good stones of copper ore, and, from present appearances, we expect an orey lode here very shortly. In the 40 cross-cut south the ground is rather hard for driving. We have met with no other branch in the past week.

WOOD MINE.—S. Cock, March 13: In clearing the bottoms south, I find there is a winze sunk 9 fms. south of the shaft; this we have cleared 1 fm. 4 ft.: as far as seen, there is a very kindly lode, indeed: the water overpowering us, we could not clear any further; the sinking the shaft will drain this. South of the winze named there is a stope of ground about 2 fms. high; this I have set on tribute, at 13s. 4d. in 1l. for lead, by one man and a boy; 11 fms. have been cleared north, for 7 fms. of it the ground is stoped away in the bottom below the level, to what extent we cannot say; it is all full of attle: this is a fair proof there is ore gone down north of the shaft, as well as the south: we have suspended the clearing of the levels for a short time: as soon as the plat is finished for sinking the shaft, we shall resume the clearing with all possible speed; it is not convenient for drawing the stuff until this is completed. The middle shaft is sinking by nine men, at 15l. per fm., 2 fms. extent.

NEW VOLCANIC SHELL.—SIR: As I often observe a portion of your influential Journal devoted to Science, and the various inventions of the age, I am induced to think that a brief description of my new volcanic shell would not be misplaced in its pages; permit me, therefore, to offer to your readers a short account of my last experiment with a glass shell, not 2 inches in diameter. Being a chemist, it is almost unnecessary to state that the trial has been many times repeated, with the same result. A shell of the above lilliputian dimensions is placed in a large and shallow tub, the latter being previously filled with water and partially sunk in the ground, a liberal allowance of tow, shavings, straw, or similar matter, circling the whole for several yards. In my recent experiments, a short length of subaqueous fuse, for which I am indebted to the kindness of Mr. H. Von Uster, gave the means of firing the bursting-charge of powder contained in the interior tube of my small volcanic shell, and thereby bursting it. The explosion made, a complete fountain of fire is the consequence, and its particles, but little affected by the chilling medium through which they have passed, speedily convert the surrounding combustibles into a blazing ring; the straw, &c., nearest the tub is generally prevented from burning by the damping power of more than a gallon of water. I think this experiment speaks for itself of the unquenchable nature of inflamed annihilating fluid. An experiment at Woolwich, under the auspices of the Board of Ordnance, will, I trust, shortly take place, when the readers of the *Mining Journal* may judge for themselves of the efficiency of my invention.—WENTWORTH S. SCOTT: *Albert-terrace, Notting Hill, March* 11.

CAPT. NORTON'S WAR INVENTIONS.—On Saturday, Feb. 23, I went on board H.M.S. *Devastation*, and explained to the first lieutenant, and other officers then on board, the nature of my following inventions:—1. Liquid fire rifle-shell for rifle-cannon.—2. Bolt for conveying liquid fire, which may be discharged from an ordinary dragoon's pistol to the distance of 400 yds.—3. Seamless cartridge, charged with a mixture of gun-cotton and fulminating mercury; the paper of this cartridge is not prepared by any chemical process, but is merely a thin tough paper, such as is used in wrapping letter paper by the stationers. On this point—viz., whether the paper of the cartridge was prepared by any chemical process—the President of the Select Committee at Enfield was very particular in questioning me.—4. Mould for forming the seamless cartridge.—5. Concussion fuze.—6. Frictional igniting cork, for firing grenades in house defence, defence of the glacis, submarine explosions, blasting, &c. I received the following letter from the first lieutenant:—

"H.M.S. *Devastation*, Greenhithe, Saturday, March 1.

"DEAR SIR,—With many thanks, I return your pistol, &c. There can be no doubt of the value of the gun-cotton cartridge, its superiority over the gunpowder cannot be doubted, and I only hope the plan will be adopted by our service. Capt. Marshall has read your papers, and is much obliged to you. Trusting you are well, believe me, dear Sir, yours very faithfully, GEORGE JORDON LOMAX, Lieut. R.N.

"Capt. Norton, Rosherville."

MADAME TUSSAUD'S EXHIBITION.—The whole of the brilliant and splendid costumes of the female figures composing the group termed the War Group, have just been renewed, and are most elegant and costly in their materials, the whole of them being executed, under the immediate superintendence of Mrs. J. Tussaud, by Parisian artists. Many novelties of great interest are, we hear, in progress, and will soon be produced for public inspection.

*** With the MINING JOURNAL of this week is given a SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET, which contains a Map of the BULLER AND BASSET DISTRICT, showing the various Mines in the parishes of Wendron, Gwennap, Redruth, Illogan, and Camborne, with some General Remarks on the Progress of Cornish Mining Industry.

The Mining Market; Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET, London, March 14, 1856.

COPPER.	£. s. d.
Sheathing and bolts ..p. lb.	— 0 1 2
Bottoms ..... „	0 1 2½–0 1 3
Old (Exchange) ..... „	0 1 0¾
Best selected .....p. ton	129 0 0
Tough cake ..... „	126 0 0
Tile ..... „	126 0 0
South American ..... „	110 0 0

IRON.	per Ton.
Bars, Welsh, in London .	9 10 0– —
Ditto, to arrive	8 17 6– 9 0 0
Nail rods	9 5 0– 9 10 0
„ Stafford. in London	9 10 0–10 15 0
Bars ditto	9 7 6–11 0 0
Hoops ditto	10 10 0–12 0 0
Sheets, single	11 0 0–13 0 0
Pig, No. 1, in Wales ...	4 10 0– 5 0 0
Refined metal, ditto.....	5 10 0– 5 15 0
Bars, common, ditto ...	8 2 6– 8 5 0
Ditto, railway, ditto ...	8 0 0– 8 2 6
ditto, Swed. in Lon.	13 0 0–17 10 0
Pig, No. 1, in Clyde ...	3 11 0– 3 12 0
Ditto, in Tyne and Tees.	3 11 0– 3 15 0
Ditto, forge	3 10 0– —
Staffordshire Forge Pig.	4 15 0– 5 0 0
Welsh Forge Pig	3 15 0– 4 0 0

LEAD.	
English Pig	26 0 0–27 0 0
Ditto sheet	27 0 0– —
Ditto red lead.....	26 10 0–27 10 0
Ditto white.....	27 10 0–30 0 0
Ditto patent shot	27 10 0–28 0 0
Spanish, in bond	24 10 0–25 0 0
American.....	none.

FOREIGN STEEL.	
Swedish, in kegs	19 0 0–22 0 0
Ditto, in faggots	21 0 0– —
English, Spring	18 0 0–23 0 0

BRASS (sheets) .....p. lb.	12½d.
Wire	11¾d.
QUICKSILVER .....p. lb.	1s 9d.

SPELTER.	Per Ton.
Foreign	23 10 0– —
To arrive.....	23 10 0–23 15 0

ZINC.	
In sheets.....	31 0 0– —

TIN.	
English, blocks.....129	0 0– —
Ditto, Bars (in barrels) 130	0 0– —
Ditto, Refined 135	0 0– —
Banca 129	0 0–130 0 0
Straits 128	0 0–129 0 0

TIN-PLATES.*	
IC Charcoal, 1st qua. p. bx.	1 16 6– 1 17 0
IX Ditto 1st quality „	2 2 6– 2 3 0
IC Ditto 2d quality „	1 14 6– —
IX Ditto 2d quality „	2 0 0– —
IC Coke ..... „	1 10 6– 1 11 0
IX Ditto ..... „	1 16 6– 1 17 0
Canad.. plates.....p. ton	— –14 10 0

In London; 20s. less at the works.

Yellow Metal Sheathing...p. lb.	11¼d 1s
Wetterstedt's Pat. Met.... p.cwt.	2 2 0
Stirling's Non-laminating, or Hardened, Surface Rails..p. ton	9 0 0– 9 2 0
Stirling's Patent Toughened Pigs Glasg.	— – 5 5 0
Ditto Wales	4 0 0– 4 5 0
Indian Charcoal Pigs in London	— – 7 0 0

MANGANESE.†	
Ground.....p. ton	6 5 0– 6 15 0
Giessen Lump..... „	4 5 0– —
Nassau ditto ..... „	3 15 0– 4 0 0

* At the works, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per box less.

† Thirty days' credit, and free on board at Rotterdam. The per centage of peroxide is about 60 for Nassau lump, 60 to 64 for Giessen, and 70 and 73 for ground.

REMARKS.—In reviewing our market for the past week, it is gratifying to be enabled to report that a satisfactory amount of business has been transacted in many metals, both for exportation and home consumption. Our market has assumed a very different aspect with regard to the future than it presented a week or a fortnight ago. The wavering and downward course which prices seemed likely to take has now terminated in present rates being upheld with firmness, and what slight reduction was submitted to by a few sellers who were anxious to secure orders, it is now difficult to get them to accept. It was with great reluctance that any concession was complied with, and buyers may rest assured that the earliest opportunity will be embraced to realise former quotations.

COPPER.—On Tuesday last, the usual monthly meeting of the combination took place. It did not create any feeling of interest, the trade generally believing no alteration would be announced, which was confirmed by the resolution of the smelters, that current prices should be maintained. As this article has been recently manufactured by parties whom we believe are not at present joined in the league, there is, perhaps, a chance of the monopoly in course of time being broken up, if a good quality is supplied, equal to that sold by the Thames-street houses, and buyers will only give their support to this new competition. In these times all monopolies are exceedingly distasteful, and, in a measure, contrary to the principles of free trade; it would, therefore, promote the interest of all concerned to endeavour to eradicate in every possible way the old covetous system, that of monopoly. It is all very well to have meetings at certain intervals to regulate prices, but to bind down every seller not to deviate from fixed rates under any circumstances whatever, is not only absurd, but cruel in the extreme to all beginners; the old smelters being men of large capital, it is, of course, of no moment to them, for they can easily afford to hold large stocks, or sell at a loss if need be, rather than allow any house to exist which will not comply with the rigid rules enforced by the obnoxious confederacy. The ores sold at Swansea on the 11th inst. amounted to 1631 tons; the quantity announced for sale on the 25th inst. is 2048 tons.

IRON.—An important change has taken place with regard to bars. The easy state of the market a short time since led many to believe prices were fast receding. This, however, has not been the case during the past week; on the contrary, sellers, finding orders coming in at the reduced prices from all parts more freely than they anticipated, have become indifferent about selling any further quantity, unless at previous quotations; but as there still remain a few ironmasters who would not refuse orders at the decline, it is not until these houses have closed their books that a positive rise will be established. The feeling with respect to the tendency of the iron, should the present negociations at Paris end in peace being declared, is that an advance will be sure to take place. Merchants, therefore, would do well to contract at current rates, and not take the risk of the market any longer, for the past week has proved beyond doubt there is no scarcity of orders in our market. In Staffordshire bars there have not been many forced sales, and the improved demand for English bars will doubtless give a healthy tone to this make. North of England bars have not been affected by the late changes in Welsh and Staffordshire; the consumption in that locality, and the shipping orders, have been sufficient to enable the makers to hold for their own prices. Hoops and sheets are also in better demand for exportation. The Scotch pig-iron market has undergone considerable improvement; the increased shipments, giving confidence to buyers, has caused a run upon warrants, and prices have advanced to 71s. 6d., mixed numbers, cash; on Monday, the market opened at 67s.; Tuesday, it reached 68s. 6d.; Wednesday, prices were nominally 70s.; and yesterday attained 71s. 6d., the market closing rather agitated; to-day, however, things have quieted down, and sellers on 'Change quoted 70s., mixed numbers, g.m.b., f.o.b. in the Clyde

LEAD.—With the exception of one or two parcels of pig in second hands offering a little under current rates, the market remains as before quoted, trade being very quiet, but sellers, at the same time, being indisposed to sell at less than our quotations.

SPELTER.—No improvement whatever in this article, either on the spot or for arrival; in fact, parcels have been sold to be brought forward rather under previous prices. There is a total absence of any speculative feeling.

TIN.—English is quiet. Foreign is somewhat firmer. Banca has been sold in Amsterdam at higher prices.

TIN-PLATES.—No alteration in value or demand.

QUICKSILVER.—A large export business has been carried on, principally to India and China.

GLASGOW, MARCH 13.—Our market is at present in a state of excitement, owing to an extraordinary operation in *warrants* by a speculator here. This party, who has been a holder for some time, was latterly selling warrants for *fixed* forward delivery, fourteen days to one month, and even longer, and at the same time had brokers buying for him for cash, or *open* time, with a few days' notice on buyers' part. On Tuesday, he gave notice to the various sellers for immediate delivery—say, in two to seven days—the quantity thus called up being some 30,000 tons, in addition to what he already held. The object evidently was to *force* the sellers to buy back their iron at a price leaving a good profit to the operator, seeing that there would not be time to place a sufficient quantity of iron in store on which to issue warrants. The result, so far, is that 71s. 6d. to 72s. has been paid for one or two 500 ton lots, for immediate settlement, while 69s. to 69s. 6d. has been taken for settlement in seven to ten days, and iron in makers' hands will hardly fetch 68s. The calculations of the operator have been founded, not on a *scarcity of iron*, but on the improbability of sellers sending iron into store quickly enough, and also on the fact of dealers having made *open* sales against the purchases from him for fixed dates. This being the case, it is not surprising that the operation has excited considerable ill-feeling among the parties who find themselves "caught." On the other hand, it is argued that they should have been more chary of selling warrants which they had not at hand. I have supposed, in stating them thus fully, that the particulars of this transaction will be interesting to your readers. The demand for foundries continues very slack, and shipping orders come forward very slowly. The quotations of iron for shipment are—No. 1, Gartsherrie, 72s. 6d.; No. 1, g.m.b., 69s. 6d.; No. 3, g.m.b., 67s. Shipments for week ending March 8:—Foreign, 4558 tons; coastwise, 6733=11,291 tons. In the corresponding week of 1855 they were:—Foreign, 2718 tons; coastwise, 7632=10,350 tons.

LIVERPOOL, MARCH 13.—During the past week the metal market has been fairly supported, a good amount of orders having been distributed. Prices of manufactured Iron for the most part remain steady at our quotations, although there are still some needy makers anxious to enter orders, even at reduced prices. The demand from America is commencing satisfactorily, and we expect to see the tone of the market strengthened by the good orders received from the other side. Scotch Pig-iron has been in an excited state, in consequence of the calling up, by one or two Glasgow houses, of a large quantity of warrants—say, about 20,000 tons—and which created a rush for cash parcels, and thereby raised the price to 72s. 6d. nominally, no sellers at all appearing under this figure, for prompt cash; whilst iron, three months open, could have been obtained at 3s. to 3s. 6d. per ton less. A considerable business has been done in iron at fixed dates, which clearly shows the position of the market, and that a fall in price is looked for. The shipments for the past week were large—say, 11,291 tons, against 10,350 tons in the corresponding week of last year, being an increase of 941 tons; this circumstance has tended somewhat to give an improved feeling to the market. Tin-plates are in fair request at our quotations, and considerable shipments are being made to the United States. English Tin is unaltered; orders are fair in quantity, and smelters appear to have no disposition to disturb present rates. In Lead, a good business has been done, and the demand still exists; prices are firm. The same remarks apply to Copper. The following are the quotations:—Iron: Merchant bar, 8*l.* 10s. to 8*l.* 12s. 6d. per ton.—Tin: Common block, 129s. per cwt.; common bar, 130s.; refined block, 135s.—Tin-plates: Charcoal, IC, 34s. 6d. to 35s. per box; coke, IC, 29s. 6d. to 30s.—Lead: Sheet, 26*l.* per ton; pig, 25*l.* to 25*l.* 10s. per ton.—Zinc (sheet), 31*l.* per ton. —Copper: Bolt and sheathing, 1s. 2d. per lb.; tile and tough cake, 126*l.* per ton; best selected ditto, 129*l.* per ton.—Yellow metal sheathing, 1s. per lb.—Steel: Swedish keg, 19*l.* to 19*l.* 10s. per ton; fagot, 20*l.* 10s. to 21*l.*

MINES.—Although we cannot refer this week to any important discoveries, our home mines, taken generally, are looking as well, if not better, than for some time past. Metals are at good remunerative prices, and without any prospect of immediate decline; yet, there is a total want of activity in the market, and shares are flatter than they usually are, even in the dullest of times. This refers, almost without exception, to the dividend stocks, for when those who purchase solely for investment find the market gives way immediately after they have purchased, they naturally withhold further orders, until they think shares have reached their lowest point. Even this, however, would not tend to lower the price of the best dividend mines so much, were it not that an absence of business seems to add considerable zest to the "bearing" propensities of some individuals, and a natural sequence of "bearing," or selling for a fall, is a system of attempted depreciation, which cannot be too greatly condemned. In the stock and railway market, large speculations are going on, and such is the feeling that peace would cause a general rise, that as much as 16 and 18 per cent. has been paid this account, to carry over different transactions to the end of the month. This excitement has also withdrawn some attention from mines. In our remarks upon Llandudno, a week or two since, we stated that the shares, upon which 2*l.* had been paid, were for some time a "dead letter in the market." This has called forth a letter of remonstrance, from "A Shareholder," who is at a loss to conceive "upon what grounds such a statement should have been made, seeing that all the shares are held by a few individuals, who have never offered them to the public." A little enquiry on the part of "A Shareholder" would have assured him that shares had been frequently offered on the market at a considerable discount, and it was this fact which led to our remarks. We have more than once, in this place, called attention to the progress and good prospects of Llandudno, and, looking upon the mine as one of the most legitimate speculations of the day, we were surprised to find so little attention paid to it, and our remarks were intended to apply in this way, and not, as "A Shareholder" seems to think, to depreciate the property. At Crebor meeting, a call of 5s. per share was made; the lode in the back of the 44 fathom level, below the adit of 54 fms., is turning out 3 tons of rich ore per fm. At Gernick, the lode in the 42 east is looking better, and the ground is of a more favourable character, with indications of further improvement; the flat-rod shaft is expected to be down to the 52 by the end of the month; the tribute pitches continue to yield a fair quantity of ore. At the Round Hill meeting, the accounts showed a balance in favour of the mine of 348*l.* 11s. 8d., and 42 tons of lead ore sold on the 11th, at 15*l.* 16s. per ton, will, it is said, yield a profit on February working; the mine is looking very well, the lode in the deepest level (the 30) yielding 2½ tons per fm. Herodsfoot shares, owing to the improvement in the south ground, have been enquired after, but sellers do not accept the prices offered. Rosewarnes are still flat, and offered at lower prices. Basset, 385 to 390; Buller rather enquired for, as also Copper Hill; South Frances rather more freely offered; Alfred Consols more sought after than for some time past; in Vale of Towy, a fair business has been done at 1⅛, 1⅜, 1¾; Mary Ann, 19⅛, and looked for; South Tamar, 6⅞ to 6¾; Hingston Down, 6¼ to 6½; Bedford United, 9¼ to 9⅜; Devon Buller, notwithstanding the improvement in the 32 fm. level, continues at about 2⅜; Hender, 4¼ to 4½; East Russells rather more active, at 1½. At North Wheal Unity, the lode in the 66 has improved, worth 30*l.* per fm.; in the winze sinking below the 56, the lode is worth 20*l.* per fm. The call on Wheal Emma extension shares was 6d. per share, and not 6s., as stated in our last.

The Mining Exchange Official List of transactions during the week:—

SATURDAY, MARCH 8.—Boiling Well, 8¾, 9¼, 9; Devon Buller, 2⅜ to 2⅝; Hender, 4⅛; Lady Bertha, 1⅛; Molland, 9d. to 1s.; South Frances, 355; Sortridge Consols, 3⅝; Sortridge and Bedford, 6s.; St. Day United, 1¾ to 2; Wheal Arthur, 10⅜, 10¾, 11¼; Wheal Grenville, 1⅞ to 2; Wheal Edward, 5 1-16, 5⅛, 5⅛; Wheal Ludcott, 33s. to 35s.

MONDAY.—Alfred Consols, 13½ to 13¾; Boiling Well, 9, 10, 9; Ding Dong, 40; East Russell, 1¼ to 1⅜; Rosewarne United, 110 to 112½; South Tamar, 6⅛; South Condurrow, 15s. 6d.; Sortridge and Bedford, 6s. 6d.; Tincroft, 4⅛ to 4¾; Vale of Towy, 30s. to 31s.; West Caradon, 145 to 150; Wheal Arthur, 9, 9½, 10⅛; Wheal Mary Ann, 19 to 19⅛; Wheal Wrey, 10¾ to 11; Wheal Kitty (Leiant), 10; Wheal Tremayne, 5¾ to 5⅞; Wheal Edward, 5.

TUESDAY.—Alfred Consols, 13⅜ to 13½; Boiling Well, 11¼; Devon Buller, 2⅜ to 2½; East Russell, 1⅜ to 1½; Hender, 4⅜ to 4½; Lady Bertha, 21s. to 23s. 6d.; North Basset, 41, 41⅛, 42, 40⅛, 41, 41⅜; stray Park, 3⅜ to 3⅝; Sortridge and Bedford, 5s. to 5s. 6d.; Vale of Towy, 30s., 31s., 32s. 6d., 31s. 3d.; West Damsel, 82½ to 85; Wh. Basset, 385, 390; Wh. Wrey, 11, 10½, 10¾; Wh. Edward, 4 15-16, 5⅛, 4⅞.

WEDNESDAY.—Alfred Consols, 13⅜; East Rose, 62½; Hawkmoor, 13s. to 14s.; North Basset, 40⅛, 40⅜, 41, 41⅛, 41¼, 41⅛; South Tamar, 6⅜ to 6½; Sortridge Consols, 3¼, 3⅛, 3¼, 3⅜; Sortridge and Bedford, 5s. to 6s.; South Ellen, 8 to 8¼; Tavy Consols, 12s. 6d., 14s., 15s.; Wheal Arthur, 9⅞, 10⅛, 10⅝; Wheal Jane, 13¾ to 14; Wheal Edward, 5, 5⅛, 4⅞, 5, 5⅛, 4⅞.

THURSDAY.—Alfred Consols, 13⅜ to 14; Lady Bertha, 22s.; North Basset, 40½, 41, 41⅛; Rosewarne United, 107½, 108⅜, 107½, 110; South Tamar, 6⅜, 6½, 6⅝; Sortridge Consols, 3¼ to 3⅜; Tincroft, 4¼ to 4⅜; West Alfred, 23, 23½, 24; West Grenville, 12s. 6d.

FRIDAY.—East Rose, 58½ to 59; North Basset, 39, 40, 41; Rosewarne, 107½; Rosewarne and Herland, 4¼ to 4⅛; Sortridge Consols, 3⅛ to 3⅜; South Condurrow, 13s.; Vale of Towy, 1⅜, 1¾, 33s. 6d.; West Grenville, 12s. 6d.

The Mining Subscription Rooms Official List of transactions:—

SATURDAY, MARCH 8.—Boiling Well, 9⅛ to 10; South Frances, 345; Carvannall, 9; Hawkmoor, ⅞ to ⅞; West Sortridge, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d.; Wheal Kitty (St. Agnes), 2¼; Sortridge, 3¼, 3⅛, 3⅜; Wheal Zion, 1¼ to 1⅜; Pedn-an-drea, 1⅜; West Collacombe, ⅛; Sortridge and Bedford, 6s. to 7s.; Clijah and Wentworth, 15⅛ to 16⅜; Vale of Towy, 30s. to 31s.

WEDNESDAY.—Sortridge Consols, 3⅛ to 3⅜; Wheal Edward, 4⅞, 5, 5⅛; Hawkmoor, 11s. 6d., 13s. 6d., 15s., 17s. 6d.; Sortridge and Bedford, 5s. to 6s.; West Sortridge, 1s. 6d.; Great Alfred, 2¾ to 2⅞; Wheal Zion, 24s. to 26s.; West Collacombe, 7s. 6d. to 10s.; West Par, 9s. to 10s.; Lady Bertha, 19s. to 21s.; Condurrow, 140 to 145; South Frances, 352½ to 355; Pedn-an-drea, 1⅞ to 2; Wheal Arthur, 10 to 11.

Business reported to have been done on the Stock Exchange:—

MONDAY.—North Basset, 41; Wheal Arthur, 10; Sortridge Consols, 3½; Alfred Consols, 14, 13⅜; Clijah and Wentworth, 15⅜, 16; Tincroft, 4¼; North Frances, 10¼.

TUESDAY.—North Roskear, 65; North Basset, 41; Par Consols, 18⅜; Vale of Towy, 31s. 3d., 32s. 6d., 31s. 6d.; St. Day United, 1⅜ to 1⅝; Great Crinnis, 10s.; Nanteos and Penrhiw, 1⅞; Tavy Consols, ⅜.

WEDNESDAY.—West Caradon, 145; Rosewarne, 112; East Wheal Rose, 60; Sortridge Consols, 3⅜ to 3¼; North Crofty, 11 to 11⅛; Vale of Towy, 1⅜.

THURSDAY.—Devon Great Consols, 402½; Rosewarne, 112; North Basset, 39⅛ to 40; East Wheal Rose, 60½; Sortridge Consols, 3⅛, 3⅜, 3⅛; East Gunnis Lake, 4; Vale of Towy, 32s. 6d., 33s. 9d., 34s., 33s. 6d.; Lady Bertha, 21s. 3d. to 21s.

FRIDAY.—Hawkmoor, 15s.; Vale of Towy, 34s. to 34s. 6d.; Wheal Unity, 2¾; Sortridge, 3⅛.

The arrivals of ores and metals during the week are as follow:—

SATURDAY, MARCH 8.—In London, 560 pigs lead from Spain, 1222 packages spelter from Hamburgh, 300 slabs tin from Holland. MONDAY.—No arrivals.

TUESDAY.—In London, 4 cases bullion from Antwerp, 29 packages 2 cases yellow metal from Hamburgh, for the Mines Royal Company.

WEDNESDAY.—2914 packages spelter from Hamburgh.

THURSDAY.—In London, 29 packages copper from Hamburgh, for the Mines Royal Company, 72 cases zinc from Belgium, 928 bags copper ore from the Cape of Good Hope. At Liverpool, 468 tons and 245 barrels copper ore from Tongoy, 310 tons copper ore from Chanaral.

FRIDAY.—In London, 4306 cakes spelter from Hamburg.

In Saltpetre, there has again been an active enquiry, and parcels submitted at auction have found ready purchasers, at higher rates than those ruling last week. Most descriptions may be quoted at 1s. advance. It is reported that a considerable business has been done privately; and there can be no doubt that the whole of the present stock would be soon absorbed by speculative purchasers at the present quotations, as the confidence in the speedy consummation of peace continues to obtain, and it is known that the continental markets are in want of supplies, whilst some portion of that at the warehouses consists of inferior descriptions of Bombay and Madras, unsuited for the manufacture of gunpowder. It may, therefore, be fairly presumed that sellers will continue to hold until enhanced prices are offered, unless, indeed, the pressure of the money market should compel them to throw their consignments in the market for short prompts, or some unexpected source of supply should present itself. In the past week, 171 tons were landed, and 157 taken for home consumption. The present stock consists of 4667 tons, against 10,979 tons at the corresponding period of 1855. In the first ten weeks of 1856, 2510 tons were landed, and in the same period of 1855, 2177 tons. For home consumption 1959 tons were taken, against 2082 tons, in 1855. At auction, 1520 bags were readily realised—refraction 11¼, 32s.; refraction 7 to 8, 34s. to 33s. 6d.; and for refraction 4, 35s. per cwt.: 50 tons to arrive were purchased at 34s. 6d.

In Brimstone, there is little doing, and the price for rough had receded. The quotations are—Rough, 5*l.* 10s.; roll, 9*l.* 10s.; flour, 11*l.* 10s.

In the Bullion Market,—Bar gold, 77s. 9d. per oz., standard; South American doubloons, 74s. 6d. per oz.; United States gold coins, 76s. 2½d. per oz.; bar silver, 5s. 0¾d. per oz., standard; Mexican and South American dollars, 5s. 0⅝d.; five-franc pieces, 59s. 0½d. per oz. There has been no arrivals of the precious metals in England during the week, and the shipments have been limited: 77,940*l.*, and 4232*l.* 10s. in jewellery, were taken out by the *Avon* to South America.

The Ticketing at Swansea, on Tuesday, comprised 1631 tons, which produced 29,687*l.* 7s. The Cobre ores, 620 tons, realised 9486*l.* 12s.; Cuba, 450, 6124*l.* 1s. 6d.; Chili, 193, 5496*l.* 6s. 6d.; Namaqua, 169, 4805*l.* 10s. 6d.; Castilian, 73, 817*l.*; Holyford, 29, 685*l.* 2s. 6d.; French slag, 26, 117*l.*; the 2 tons of London ores (66⅔ produce) sold at 69*l.* 14s. 6d. per ton; and the two parcels of Namaqualand (Wheal Maria) ores, 39 tons (27 produce) at 28*l.* 14s. per ton, and 30 tons (27½ produce) at 29*l.* 18s.—The sale on March 25 will include 621 tons from the Cobre Mines; Namaqualand, 350; Chili, 224; Spanish, 108; Peninsular, 44; Dartmouth, 38; South Manx, 35; French slag, 20; Walwich Bay, 14; Ophir, 14; Wheal de Villiers, 8; Cape, 2. The Irish mines have 570 tons; Berehaven, 238 tons; Knockmahon, 144; Ballymurtagh, 91; Ballygahan, 35; Galway, 32; and Dhurode, 30 tons.

At Redruth Ticketing, on Thursday, 5353 tons of copper ore were sold, realising 35,880*l.* 4s. 6d. The particulars of the sale were—Average standard, 135*l.* 7s.; average produce, 7; average price, 6*l.* 6s.; quantity of fine copper, 73 tons 18 cwts. At Truro, on Thursday next, 6423 tons will be submitted for sale.

At Liverpool, on Tuesday, 13 tons of copper ore, from the Roughtengill Mine, Cumberland, will be sold by tender.

At Ding Dong Mine meeting, on March 3, the accounts for Oct., Nov., and Dec, showed—Balance last audit, 565*l.* 7s. 2d.; sales of tin (61 tons 14 cwts. 1 qr. 27 lbs., average price, 78*l.* 6s.), 4832*l.* 16s.; sundries, 20*l.* 5s. 10d.=5418*l.* 9s.—Wages for three months, 1740*l.* 6s. 5d.; merchants' accounts, 349*l.* 12s. 9d.; dues, 175*l.* 18s. 1d.; coals, 109*l.* 10s. 3d.; purser's salary for three months, 15*l.* 15s.: making a profit of 3027*l.* 6s. 6d. A dividend of 3*l.* 10s. (2352*l.*) per share was declared: leaving balance to next account, 675*l.* 6s. 6d.

The Foxdale Mines (Isle of Man) have declared a dividend of 1*l.* per share.

At Gonamena Mine bi-monthly meeting, on March 7, the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 669*l.* 5s. 9d.; mine cost, Nov. and Dec., 556*l.* 11s. 10d.; materials, 445*l.* 15s. 2d.=1671*l.* 12s. 9d.—Copper ore sold (less dues, 49*l.* 6s. 8d.), 788*l.* 19s. 5d.: leaving balance against mine, 932*l.* A call of 1*l.* per share was made. It was stated that a greater outlay than was anticipated was found necessary, in respect to machinery, and for the purpose of bringing the mine into an efficient state of working. Captains O. O. Trewren and R. Pascoe reported that Sarah's lode had produced near 50 tons of ore within the last two months from the different pitches and bargains, which are looking well, and in a winze sinking below the 46 the lode is worth 2 tons per fm.; Taylor's lode has been cut to the 80 since last meeting, and is worth 1 ton per fm.; the lode in the winze under the 58 is worth 1 ton per fm.; Gilpin's lode, in the 80 and 90, is worth 1½ ton per fm. They are preparing 100 tons of ore, which will be ready for sampling-day, and they have considerable quantities discovered. Altogether, the prospects of the mine are good, and it will be proved cheaply, speedily, and effectually.

At Craddock Moor Mine bi-monthly meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts for Nov. and Dec. showed—Balance last audit, 444*l.* 11s. 7d.; mine costs, 746*l.* 7s. 8d.; merchants' bills, 483*l.* 7s. 2d.=1674*l.* 6s. 5d.—Calls received, 1055*l.*: leaving balance against mine, 619*l.* 6s. 5d. The ores sold in the last week realised 1200*l.*, which will cover the costs for January and February, and diminish the balance against the mine. Capt. H. Taylor reported that they had sampled since last meeting 120 tons of ore, and hoped to sample about the same quantity in April.

At Round Hill Mine meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. P. D. Hadow in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 524*l.* 3s. 3d.; calls received, 15*l.*; compensation for loss of ore in transit, 5*l.*; lead ore sold, Oct., 38 tons, 508*l.* 16s. 10d.; Nov., 39 tons 5 cwts., 580*l.* 18s.; Dec., 40 tons 1 cwt., 582*l.* 14s. 6d.=2216*l.* 12s. 7d.—Lord's dues to Sept., 107*l.* 3s. 2d.; mine cost, Oct, 550*l.* 19s. 5d.; Nov., 522*l.* 6s. 1d.; Dec., 675*l.* 6s. 5d.; balance of interest, 12*l.* 5s. 10d.: leaving balance in favour of adventurers, 348*l.* 11s. 8d. The statement of accounts, as also the report (which appeared in the *Mining Journal* last week), were confirmed. The committee of management were re-appointed for the ensuing three months, and the proceedings terminated with votes of thanks to the Chairman and the committee of management, for their great attention to the interests of the adventurers.

At Calstock Consols meeting, yesterday (Mr. Bradley in the chair), the accounts showed—Calls, ore, mundic, &c., 10,465*l.* 10s. 7d.; cail, Oct., 2012*l.* 9s.=12,477*l.* 19s. 7d.—Mine costs to Aug., 10,346*l.* 17s. 11d.; calls due on forfeited shares, 16*l.* 10s.; bankers' charges, 7*l.* 1s. 2d.; mine costs, Sept. to Jan., 988*l.* 4s. 11d.: leaving balance in favour of mine, 1119*l.* 5s. 7d. The estimated costs, including merchants' bills, 204*l.* 15s. 11d., were 604*l.*, 15s. 11d., against which they will have 126 tons, valued at 600*l.*, and 315*l.* 9s. 8d. calls in arrear, which will leave an available balance of 1134*l.* 9s. 8d. It was resolved that 124 shares, which were two calls in arrear, should be absolutely forfeited, but restored, if paid up in full within 21 days. It was stated that Messrs. John Taylor and Sons had been authorised by some of the shareholders to cause an inspection of the mine, and, at their instance, Capt. Pearce had minutely examined it. In forwarding Captain Pearce's report, Messrs. Taylor strongly impressed upon the adventurers to commence forthwith a new shaft between the north and south. Capt. Pearce reported that he was agreeably surprised on his visit to find that the dressing-floors were much improved, and that some of his suggestions, on a former occasion, had been acted on, and recommends the undertaking to be prosecuted with vigour, and, as a means of testing the mine of its capabilities, the sinking of a new shaft. Capt. Robins has also inspected the sett, and advised the sinking of a shaft about the same spot. Capt. Collom, the company's agent, reported that in the level west of the cross-course they had driven on 5 fms. of orey ground, worth ¼ ton per fm. On the north copper lode they had driven east and west 15 fms., the lode in the west being at present poor, but that in the east was again becoming productive; the lode in the back was improving, and the ore in the end continued. The new shaft at the top of the hill had been commenced, and to cut the lode at surface he recommends shoding and sinking. The probable future returns will be to the extent of 40 tons per month, and they had sampled, but not yet sold, 126 tons. With improved ventilation, and the further opening of ground, the returns would improve. Upon the different reports submitted a protracted discussion ensued, in which Capt. Chenhall took a prominent part, entering minutely into the position and prospects of the undertaking, and denying the possibility of its returning 40 tons of ore per month, from present indications, Capt. Collom affirming his ability to do so. Ultimately Capt. Collom agreed that, if it did not produce 70 tons in the months of March and April, his salary for the time should be forfeited. The arrangements for the renewal of the leases of the quay, and a strip of land held from Lord Ashburton, were confirmed. The salary of the underground agent (Capt. Jennings) was increased from 4*l.* to 5*l.* per month; and after a vote of thanks to the Chairman, the meeting separated.

At Okel Tor Mine meeting, yesterday (Mr. Mosscrop in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance from last audit, 745*l.* 13s. 6¾d.; mine costs, September to January, 723*l.* 3s.; merchants' bills, 294*l.* 3s. 9d.=847*l.* 0s. 3¾d.—Calls and mundic, 7507*l.* 8s. 4¾d.; call on 2028 shares, 597*l.* 15s. 5¾d.; 31 tons of mundic (less dues, 1*l.* 4s. 10d.), 18*l.* 12s.: leaving balance against mine, 349*l.* 9s. 3¼d. The estimate of assets and liabilities showed a balance against the mine of 923*l.* 12s. 5¼d., which, added to the costs for the next three months, 659*l.*, leaves a balance of 1522*l.* 12s. 5¼d. A call of 14s. per share was made, payable in two instalments. Capt. Collom reported that the mine was in a very efficient state, and the machinery of the best description. It could be now worked efficiently at a moderate cost, and would make ample returns to the shareholders. Some discussion arose on the sinking of the shaft from the 35 to the 50, and it was determined that at the latter point they should discontinue further sinking, but commence driving to cut the lode. A resolution was passed to the effect that the number of shares be doubled at the next meeting, and that the shareholders receive an additional share for each previously held by them.

At Great Cowarch Mine meeting, on the 7th inst. (Mr. J. C. Williams in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 68*l.* 7s. 9d.; January costs, 16*l.* 5s. 7d.; half-year's income tax, 6*l.* 13s. 4d.=91*l.* 6s. 8d. To meet which their were no receipts, consequently there is a balance against mine, 91*l.* 6s. 8d. A resolution was passed to convene a special general meeting for April 2, to make a call; and, in accordance with rule 4 of the cost-book, to declare absolutely forfeited all shares on which calls shall remain unpaid after March 31. The secretary was directed to write to Capt. Northey, and request him to forward a full report of the state of the mine, and an estimate of the expenses of the work he proposes to carry out. Messrs. Williams, Halford, Downing, Rowlands, and Hewitt, were elected the committee for the ensuing three months.

At Combmartin Mine meeting, on Thursday, in consequence of the absence of the purser, an adjournment took place to March 27, for the production of the accounts, and other documents connected with the affairs of the company.

At Perran and Great Wheal Leisure Union Mines meeting, on Feb. 28 (Mr. J. T. Mackenzie in the chair), the accounts showed—Amount of calls, 17,400l.—less unpaid, Dec. 31, 1251l. 12s. 11d.: leaving a total of 16,148l. 7s. 1d.; trade creditors, 1595l. 16s. 8d.; lord's dues, 239l. 12s. 3d.; Sapte and Co., loan, 1500l.; labour cost, November and December, 836l. 14s. 11d., making a total of 20,320l. 10s. 11d.—Steam machinery, 6700l. 19s. 7d.; buildings and erections, 615l. 18s. 5d.; timber on mines, 1836l. 17s. 11d.; materials, 1831l. 1s. 8½d.; proceeds of sales of ores in Nov. and December, 933l. 17s. 3d.; sundry small debts, 44l. 6s. 1d.; balance at bankers, 288l. 16s. 5d.; balance of profit and loss, 8068l. 13s. 6½d.=20,320l. 10s. 11d. The existing liabilities of the company exceed the available assets by 2900l. A call of 2s. 6d. per share was made; and the committee were authorised to take steps in the Stannaries Court for the enforcement of calls. Mr. W. Mackenzie was appointed secretary. It appears the last published reports were issued to the shareholder on March 17, 1855, when a call of 1s. 6d. per share was made.

At Cwm Daren Mine meeting, on Wednesday (Col. Croft in the chair), a resolution was passed declaring 2578 shares in arrear of call, to the amount of 239l. 5s. 10d. absolutely forfeited; and authorising their transfer to the committee, in accordance with the 29th rule of the cost-book.

At Bedford Consols Mine adjourned general meeting, on Thursday (Mr. Edwin Weatherley in the chair), shareholders were present representing 3398 shares. Mr. Dalton reported that the reference agreed to at the last meeting, with a view to the settlement of the dispute as to the 500l., between the secretary and the company, had failed to be productive of any good result, as Mr. Davenport (the arbitrator appointed by the secretary) had declined to act. After a very warm discussion, Mr. Balcombe presented a requisition, signed by five shareholders, representing 1300 shares, calling upon the committee and secretary to convene a special general meeting of the adventurers within 15 days, "To consider the alleged misappropriation of the sum of 500l., received by the secretary, of the funds of the company; to consider the general financial position of the mine; and generally to pass such resolution or resolutions in respect thereto as may be deemed advisable." The meeting was adjourned, to enable the secretary to convene a special general meeting, in accordance with the terms of the requisition. Mr. Balcombe remarked that, until this dispute was settled, neither he or his friends would be parties to, or responsible for, any further expenditure upon the mine, of which legal notice had been given.

At South Pant-y-Goff Mine meeting, on March 8 (Mr. P. Cruikshank in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 158l. 7s. 6d.; Capt. Williams, on account of salary, 39l. 19s. 4d.; costs received at Mold, 39l. 19s. 4d.; balance of wages due to men, 28l.; Dec. costs, 40l. 16s. 8d.; printing, 2l.=274l. 3s. 6d.—Calls received, 139l. 0s. 8d.; Mr. W. Michell, at Mold, 39l. 19s. 4d.: leaving balance against mine, 95l. 3s. 6d. The statement of assets and liabilities showed a balance against mine, 57l. 6s. 3d. A call of 5l. per share was made. It was resolved that the names of all parties in arrear of calls should be given up to the creditors of the mine, to be proceeded against in the County Court, unless the same are paid on or before this day (Saturday). Capt. Trewethen was appointed to succeed Mr. W. Ramsden.

At Wheal Crebor meeting, on Thursday (Mr. C. Locock Webb in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 119l. 15s.; call received, 615l. 4s. 6d.; bills receivable and carriage of ore, 208l. 1s. 10d.; sundries, 1s. 7d.=945l. 2s. 11d.—Mine costs, Dec. and Jan., 458l. 14s. 3d.; merchants' bills, 139l. 19s. 9d.; lord's dues, May to Aug., 62l. 15s. 10d.; discount, office expenses, &c., 36l. 17s. 6d.: leaving balance in favour of mine, 246l. 16s. 5d. The statement of receipts and expenditure for the next three months showed a balance against the mine, 552l. 17s. 2d. A call of 5s. per share was made. Capt. James Richards, the manager, reported that the mine had improved. In the pitch, in back of the 44 fm. level, 40 fms. to the east of Rundle's shaft, a great and very important improvement has taken place, the lode being from 3 to 4 feet wide, a good course of ore, worth full 3 tons, or 24l. per fm., and the ground is all standing in the back of the level from the shaft to this point. He also states that the prospects of the mine generally have improved, and he believes that a further prosecution of the operations will lead to good results. The estimate of ore ground amounts to 821 tons. A subsequent report from the agent states that the above discovery is improving, and that the lode in the 66 has been cut through 6 feet, but the whole width not yet seen, there being good stones of ore in the last 4 feet.

At Cwmdyle Rock Mining Company meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. B. L. Sowell in the chair), the accounts showed balance in favour of company, 15l. 6s. 6d. A call of 5s. per share was made. The proceedings, which are fully reported in another column, terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

At Wheal Comford meeting, on Monday, a resolution was passed that the mine and materials should be offered to the lords, and in the event of their refusal that the same should be sold by public auction, or private contract, under the direction of a committee appointed for that purpose.

At East Birch Tor Mine (Dartmoor) bi-monthly meeting, on March 7, at which the general condition and finances of the mine were audited and received, the purser brought before the company the prospects and future workings of the mine and regretted that the sale of tin ore during the month of Feb. was not larger, which was owing to the intermittent condition of the water-power, so that sufficient to pay costs could not be dressed. The stopes and risings on the north lode are yielding all the tinstuff sent to market, and a rise and new stopes between Dix's and Thompson's shafts are commenced: 1 ton 6 cwts. of tin has been sent to market since last sampling.

Trewetha, Rhoswydol, Caeconroy, Llanerchyraur, Wood, East Logylas, Cwmystwith, Round Hill, Tamar Consols, Wheal Ludcott, Wheal Langford, Maesyrerwddu, Coetia Llys, Deep Level, Talacre, Holywell Level, Bodelwyddan, Brynford Hall, Herward United, Orsedd, Merllyn, Speedwell, Corrubene, Loch Tay Side, Park, Dyliffe, Dyfngwm, Rhoswydol and Bacheiddon, Llanrwst, Brynsteddfod, Bwlch Gwyn, Great Wheal Baddern, have sold lead ore.

Great Polgooth, Treleigh Consols, West Polberro, Leeds and St. Aubyn, Wheal Sidney, Birch Tor, Drake Walls, West Wheal Towan, have sold black tin.

Wh. Tremayne next sampling will, we expect, be 40 tons of copper ore.

The Great Wheal Vor Mining Company have received some splendid stones of ore, obtained from Wheal Metal, in the 60 west. They are well worthy of inspection, and may be seen at the company's offices, 17, Gracechurch-street.

At Herodsfoot Mine, the stopes are yielding some ore both in back of the 119 and the 106; in the former there is one that is worth 10 cwts., and in the 106 one worth 8 cwts., another 10 cwts., and a third 20 cwts. of ore per fm. The 106 is also driving by the side of a very good lode. In the 82 they expect shortly to cut through a slide, and that the lode will then become productive.

At North Wrey Consols, they have a splendid lode in sinking the shaft, from 4 to 5 ft. wide, and, from its appearance, it is likely to yield large quantities of silver-lead ores. Judging from the locality in which the mine is situated, it is considered to rank with any of the mines by which it is surrounded.

At St. Austell Consols, the new stamping-engine is giving perfect satisfaction; they have 28 heads attached, all in complete working order. The dressing-floors are not quite so forward as could be wished: it is hoped, however, in about a fortnight or three weeks more, to have the greatest part of the floors complete. All the other machinery and general operations are going on well, and without accident.

At the Great Hewas United Mines, the exploratory works are progressing with dispatch and success. The report (in the usual place) shows that a lode has been cut in the 66 fm. level, at Northey's shaft, 1 ft. wide, rich for tin. It is further stated that a large quantity of tin ground is found opened at the same shaft in the 66, 76, and 86, which have just been cleared. We are glad to find this mine improving, after all the losses and difficulties which the shareholders have had to contend with.

From South Cuddra, we learn that the shaft is down 17 fms.; where the lode is reached it is 2 ft. wide, 1 ft. of which is rich ore. The works on this mine were actively commenced on Jan. 26. Since that time the above shaft has been sunk to the depth stated, and the necessary buildings erected. All this has been done before the sum of 50l. has been demanded for the mine. It adjoins West Crinnis on the east, and South Crinnis on the south.

From Wheal Grenville, Captain G. R. Odgers reports—In the 80 cross-cut, driving south, the ground continues rather hard. The granite in the 70 cross-cut, driving north, appears to be softer, and should a lode be met with, its composition is good for the production of copper ores. In the 40, west of Taylor's shaft, lode 4 ft. wide, composed of quartz and iron, with spots of mundic and malleable copper. At Newton, in the 30 the water has been taken up, and the ground is being cut for the plunger-lift; the lode in the western end is from 18 in. to 2 ft. wide, and of a very kindly appearance, composed of quartz, prian, and a little black copper ore. In the eastern end no lode has been taken down, but the stratum, soft white granite, is congenial. The engine and machinery continue to work satisfactorily.

From Dyfngwm, Captain E. Davies (March 10) reports—52 fms. 5 ft. of ground have been cut since last report, all in orey ground, except 1 fm. crossed in the 60 east. The back of the 60 east, in rising, has improved; the 60 west has opened on a continuation of rich orey ground, and shows a bunch worth from 5 to 6 tons per fathom, but varying every fathom; the poorest part, however, will make more than 1 ton per fm.; the most western stope is worth on an average 3 tons per fathom, the next 2½ tons per fm. They have opened ground to put on another party of six men to stope this rich ground. In the 50 west, the western stope is worth 1 ton per fm., and the other stopes about 25 cwts. per fm. The shipments of ore, since last report, consisted of 48 tons. The settings for March are—The 60 west, to drive by six men; to stope in back, by two men; to stope orey ground, by 12 men; to stope in back of 60 east, by eight men; the 50 west, to drive level further, by six men; to stope in back, by 12 men. The engine-shaft as last month: nine labourers filling stuff and wheeling, nine trammers, and 36 on dressing-floors.

From Rhoswydol and Bachieddon, Capt. E. Davies (March 11) reports—During the month 48 fms. 5 ft. of tin ground, all orey, with the exception of 5 fms., have been cut, and two cross-cuts have been driven north and south, but have not been effectual in cutting into the rich lode; the work from the driving in the end of level is all worth saving, and improves as they drive west. In the 50 fm. level 6 fms. 6 ft. were driven east and west through the same fine rich lode reported on in the bi-monthly report; it continues equally as large, rich in both ends, and is opening in ground that will considerably increase, when available for stoping, the monthly produce of ore. At present they are stoping 1 fm. in height for 3 fms. in length in the west end, to make headway for the shaft to sink deeper below the 50 fathom level; 11 fms. of good orey ground have been stoped in back of the 40 west, on western stope, on a parallel south lode, which has opened up a fine bunch of ore. The stopes in the east winze are worth 1 ton per fm. The 30, on south lode, has been communicated with the whim-shaft since last report: 36 tons of lead have been shipped, and there is a fair quantity prepared on the floors. The settings for March are as follows:—The 60 fm. level to drive west, by five men; ditto, to cross-cut north 1 fm., by five men; to stope side of level by four men; and to drive level south, by three men. The 50 to drive east, by two men; to sink below the 50, and stope 3 fms. in back of 50 west, by six men and three labourers. The 40 to drive backwards, by two men; to stope orey ground in back, by 12 men; and to stope east of winze, by six men; the 40, east of winze, by six men, to sink winze on bottom. The 30, to drive end of stope on south lode, by two men. The 20, to stope bottom, by two men. Three and four labourers, with staff employed by miners, four men tramming and filling stuff for company, and 35 hands on dressing-floors.

During the week, shares have changed hands in the following:—

DIVIDEND MINES.—Alfred Consols, Bedford United, Botallack, Carn Brea, Condurrow, Devon Great Consols, Ding Dong, East Pool, East Wheal Margaret, Great Polgooth, Great Wheal Vor, Hingston Down Consols, Herodsfoot, North Wheal Basset, Par Consols, Rosewarne United, Sortridge Consols, South Caradon, South Tolgus, South Wheal Frances, Tamar Consols, Trehane, Trewetha, United Mines (Gwennap), Vale of Towy, West Basset, West Caradon, West Damsel, West Wheal Seton, Wheal Basset, Wheal Buller, Wheal Clifford, Wheal Kitty (Uny Lelant), Wheal Margaret, Wheal Mary Ann, Wheal Trelawny, Wheal Wrey.

MINES WHICH HAVE SOLD ORES.—Balnoon Consols, Bell and Lanarth, Beeralston United, Boiling Well, Bryntail, Buller and Basset United, Cae-Cynon, Calstock United, Camborne Consols, Carnewas, Carvannall, Clijah and Wentworth, Craddock Moor, Cwmdyle Rock, Devon and Courtenay, Dhurode, East Alfred, East Basset, East Goldscope, East Tamar, East Wheal Rose, East Wheal Wrey, Gawton United, Great Hewas United, Great Crinnis, Great Tregune Consols, Great Wheal Baddern, Halamanning and Croft Gothal, Herward United, Kelly Bray, Lelant Consols, Messer, Mount's Bay Consols, North Buller, North Frances, North Rosewarne, North Wheal Crofty, North Wheal Robert, Old Tolgus, Pedn-an-drea United, Pennance Consols, Rosewarne and Herland United, Sithney Wheal Buller, South Buller and West Penstruthal, South Garras, St. Day United, Swanpool, Tees side, Treleigh Consols, Trenow Consols, Tyne Head, Trinity, United Mines (Tavistock), West Alfred, West Par Consols, West Rosewarne, West Stray Park, West Wheal Frances, Wheal Crebor, Wheal Hender, Wheal Mary Great Consols, Wheal Morgan, Wheal Tehidy, Wheal Unity, Wheal Uny, Wheal Ludcott, Wheal Zion, Wood, Yeoland Consols.

MINES WHICH HAVE NOT SOLD ORES.—East Frongoch, North Hingston Consols, North Wrey Consols, South Cuddra, South Devon Consols.

In Foreign Mines, the only alteration worthy of notice was in St. John del Rey shares, which experienced considerable depression, in consequence of the unfavourable news received by the last mail, and shares changed hands yesterday at 24¼. Imperial Brazilian were rather lower, business being done at 2 to 1⅞; National Brazilian, 2¼; Cobre Copper, 68; Clarendon Consolidated Mining Company of Jamaica, par to ¼ prem. Copiapo closed at 20 to 22; Linares, 7 to 7½; Pontgibaud Silver-Lead, 12 to 14; United Mexican, 3⅞ to 4; Royal Santiago, 2¾ to 3¼.

The Royal Santiago Mining Company held a meeting last week, for the purpose of receiving a report from a committee appointed to confer with the directors, and the manner in which the proceedings were conducted must have been highly satisfactory to all present. The spirit in which the report is drawn up reflects the highest credit upon the gentlemen composing the committee; for, whilst on the one hand it exhibits a most searching enquiry, the utmost anxiety is exhibited not to entrench upon the prerogative of the directors. There appears to be little doubt but, with proper management, this may again become a permanent dividend-paying mine; and it is only necessary to record the fact that, in the early operations of the company, on an outlay of 35,000l., the shallow level returned 231,000l. in dividends, and the mines may be considered almost unworked, being at the greatest depth only 70 fms. below the adit, and that but in one shaft. The principal difficulty appears from the situation of the property precluding parties in this country from having control over it, as the operations seem not only to have been conducted at an enormous expense, but in a manner unlikely to realise any returns for the shareholders. It must, however, prove satisfactory that the books and correspondence have been kept in a style that met with the entire approval of the committee. The willing response evinced to the call by one of the largest meetings we ever attended, must alter the opinion of those who might hope to have tired out the present proprietors, and step in and avail themselves of the heavy expenditure already incurred; and we sincerely hope that this company has now arrived at the turning point, and that only a short time will elapse ere they again resume the position of a permanent dividend-paying mine.

At the East Indian Iron Company's adjourned annual meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. R. W. Crawford in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance in hand Dec., 1854, 3090l. 0s. 4d.; calls, 25,075l.; interest and transfer fees, 643l. 19s. 6d.; sundry accounts, 573l. 10s. 7d.=29,382l. 10s. 5d.—Furniture and fittings of office, 23l. 15s. 8d.; advertising, printing, salaries, rent, taxes, &c., 1234l. 12s. 5d.; services of agents, and passages of officers, 786l. 2s. 3d.; drafts of agents, 13,414l. 15s. 8d.; machinery, stores, &c., 8418l. 5s. 1d.: leaving balance in hand, 5504l. 19s. 4d. The directors' report referred to the satisfactory progress of the undertaking, and to the causes which had in a measure retarded its active operation. The blast engine and machinery had been completed and forwarded to their destination, but the supply of fuel at Porto Novo had for a time been withdrawn, owing to the Government officers having taken possession of the jungles leased by the company. The report and accounts were received and adopted, and votes of thanks passed to the Chairman and directors. [In another column will be found a detailed report of the proceedings.]

The Rocky Bar Gold Mining Company have advices from Mr. Seyton, dated Grass Valley, California, Feb. 2:—"There are no new features in our operations to report. The rock in our west stopes and drifts is better than in the east. If the quartz from the first were crushed separately, it would yield about $50 per ton; the quartz in the latter is worth from $22 to $25 per ton We mix the two together, as at present it would occasion some inconvenience to keep them separate at the pit's mouth and at the mill. The vein at present is very changeable in size; but the quartz crushed since last account will average over $35 per ton, and perhaps go as high as $38 per ton. A good many tons would have yielded, separately, $70 to $80. We raise at present 9 to 15 tons per day."

In the Gold Mining Share Market, the only business done yesterday was in Anglo-Californian at ⅛. The other quotations were merely nominal.

The market for American securities, during the past week, has not undergone any material change. There has been, however, less doing in railway bonds with an increased demand for State bonds, of which there have been some considerable purchases for investment.

Mr. W Turquand has been appointed official manager of the Tregonebris and Carnebone Fatwork Tin Mining Company, now in course of winding-up.

In another column will be found an advertisement, offering the Swinton Iron-Works, which appear very advantageously situated, for sale. The works consist of sixteen puddling, two ball, one annealing, and two mill furnaces, and a very valuable plant. There are a number of cottages, &c., to be included in the sale, and a parcel of land, of about three acres.

The application for shares in the Turkish Gas Company are far above the number to be issued, and include the principal capitalists in the City of London. The shares cannot be allotted for about a fortnight, as before doing so it is necessary to complete the Deed of Settlement, and register the company.

It is stated that the petition to Parliament for an enquiry regarding the preceedings of the Westminster Improvement Commission is being numerously signed by the bondholders, the names at present attached representing interests to the amount of nearly 250,000l.

A meeting of shareholders in Low's Patent Copper Company is called for the 26th inst. No operations have taken place for some time past, the affairs being in the course of winding-up.

SHEFFIELD, MARCH 12.—There has not been much done here during the last week in mining shares, excepting in Crafnants, which have exchanged hands several times at 5⅝; Eyams at 27½; Brightside and Froggatt Grove at 60; and Prince of Wales at 8. The closing quotations are as follow:—Brightside and Froggatt Grove, 57 to 60; Calver Sough and Wren Park, ¼ to ⅜; Crafnant, 5⅝ to 6; Eyam, 27 to 27½; Great Sheba, 7½ to 8½; Peak United, 9½ to 10; Prince of Wales, 8 to 8½; Wheal Gill, ½ to 1; Wheal Mary, 1⅜ to 1⅝. The works at the Crafnant Mines are very good. The men are driving and stoping on the lode, and the ore which is brought to surface is rich, and comes out in large blocks. It is intended to put more men to work on the lode as soon as sufficient room has been made; when this is done, the produce will be considerably increased; the lode is from 8 to 9 ft. wide, bearing copper ore throughout. The Prince of Wales Mine continues to improve by sinking. The bottom of the shaft is now composed chiefly of quartz, with a strong branch of lead and blende, about 1 ft. wide, on the north side. The shaft has been sunk 28½ fms., and it is the intention to sink 5 or 6 fms. deeper, and then make a cross cut into the lode, which will be about 20 fathoms below the bottom of the gold sump, from which some rich specimens of gold were taken. The bottom level is progressing favourably, and the prospects of the mine altogether are very satisfactory.—GEORGE WILSON.

HULL, MARCH 13.—Our market for railway shares is steady, and owing to the confidence that is now felt in an early peace, few are inclined to sell; but the tightness in the money market restricts purchases.—T. W. FLINT AND CO.

MONSTER WROUGHT-IRON ORDNANCE.—We have been compelled to postpone the reply of Mr. Wm. Clay to the remarks of "Hammered Iron," in last week's Journal.

As we have reason to believe some explanation of the position of the proposed Mining Investment Company, from Mr. Evan Hopkins, will appear in our next Journal, the insertion of the letters on that subject is not called for.

LEAD ORES.

Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
Sold on the 29th February.			
Trewetha	39	£28 10 0	Sims, Willyams, & Co.
ditto	16	11 10 0	Pontifex and Wood.
Sold on the 7th March.			
Rhoswydol	13	£15 18 6	J. P. Eyton.
ditto	13	15 18 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Caeconroy	11	16 9 6	ditto
Llanerchyraur	11	16 2 0	J. P. Eyton.
Wood Mine	5	17 10 0	Sims, Willyams, & Co.
Sold on the 10th March.			
East Logylas	110	£16 3 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Cwmystwith	80	15 0 0	Panther Company.
Sold on the 11th March.			
Round Hill	42	£15 16 0	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Tamar Consols	55	20 10 0	Pontifex and Wood.
Sold on the 12th March.			
Wheal Ludcott	41	£21 12 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
ditto	10	4 0 0	Pontifex and Wood.
Wheal Langford	10½	16 10 0	Sims, Willyams, & Co.
Sold on the 14th March.			
Great Wheal Baddern	16	£17 7 6	R. Michell and Son.
ditto	14	8 0 0	ditto
Ticketing at the White Horse Hotel, Holywell, 13th March.			
Maesyrerwddu	95	£16 7 6	J. P. Eyton.
Coetia Llys	81	17 10 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Deep Level	40	15 12 6	J. P. Eyton.
Talacre	10	16 16 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Holywell Level	9½	16 16 6	ditto
ditto	1⅛	17 6 6	ditto
Bodelwyddan	20	16 18 6	ditto
Brynford Hall	8	18 11 0	ditto
ditto	17	16 3 6	Newton, Keates, & Co.
Herward United	5	15 17 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Orsedd	5	14 17 6	ditto
Merllyn	10	14 10 6	ditto
Speedwell	10	15 7 6	ditto
Corrubene	12	44 2 6	Newton, Keates, & Co.
Loch Tay Side	1	15 8 6	ditto
Park	30	16 1 0	ditto
Dyliffe	50	15 18 6	ditto
Llanerchyraur	25	16 3 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Dyfngwm	13	16 2 6	Newton, Keates, & Co.
Rhoswydol and Bacheiddon	12	15 18 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Llanrwst	21	15 14 6	J. P. Eyton.
Brynsteddfod	16	15 16 6	ditto
Llanrwst	12½	15 12 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
ditto	5	5 10 0	Newton, Keates, & Co.
Bwlch Gwyn	20	15 18 6	ditto

BLACK TIN.

Mines.	Tons c. q. lb.	Price per ton.	Amount.	Purchasers.
Sold on the 8th March.				
Great Polgooth	13 14 1 9	£ —	£1015 0 5	—
West Polberro	1 10 2 15	64 0 0	98 0 6	Williams & Co.
ditto	0 9 0 12	55 0 0	25 0 10	ditto
Sold on the 12th March.				
Leeds & St. Aubyn.	4 11 0 9	£74 0 0	£ 336 17 10	Bissoe Co.
ditto	0 11 3 15	64 0 0	38 0 7	ditto

Sold on the Mine.				
Treleigh Consols	0 16 3 22	£62 0 0	£ — — —	—
Wheal Sidney	4 10 0 0	78 0 0	351 0 0	Bissoe Co.
Birch Tor	0 12 0 0	78 10 0	47 2 0	Williams & Co.
ditto	2 0 0 0	49 12 6	99 5 0	Calenick Co.
Drake Walls	5 10 0 0	82 17 6	455 16 3	Enthoven.
ditto	8 10 0 0	70 15 0	595 7 6	ditto
W. Wheal Towan	7 0 0 0	77 0 0	539 0 0	Daubuz, &c.
ditto	1 0 0 0	72 0 0	72 0 0	ditto

COPPER ORES.

Sampled February 20, and sold at Swansea March 11, 1856.

Mines.	Tons.	Produce.	Price.	Mines.	Tons.	Produce.	Price.
Cobre	95	14⅛	£14 16 0	Chili	48	27⅛	£29 19 0
ditto	70	14⅝	14 16 0	ditto	43	25⅝	27 6 6
ditto	51	22⅝	25 0 0	Namaqua (T. W. & Co.)	43	26⅛	28 10 0
ditto	50	22⅝	24 1 6	ditto	41	26⅛	28 12 0
ditto	88	12⅝	12 11 6	ditto	43	25⅝	28 2 6
ditto	82	12⅝	12 15 6	ditto	42	25⅝	28 10 6
ditto	80	12⅝	12 15 6	Castilian	57	10⅝	10 18 0
ditto	74	12⅛	12 6 6	ditto	14	10½	10 18 0
ditto	30	15⅛	15 18 6	ditto	2	20⅝	21 11 0
Cuba	121	8	6 19 0	Namaqual'd Wh. Maria	39	27	28 14 0
ditto	120	13⅝	13 14 6	ditto	30	27⅛	29 18 0
ditto	119	13⅝	13 15 0	Holyford	29	21⅝	23 12 6
ditto	57	22½	23 16 6	London	2	66⅝	69 14 6
ditto	33	18⅛	19 9 0	French Slag	26	6⅛	4 10 0
Chili	52	29⅝	31 17 6				
ditto	50	22⅜	24 10 6				

TOTAL PRODUCE.

Mines.	Tons.	Amount.	Mines.	Tons.	Amount.
Cobre	620	£9486 12 0	Namaqualand W. Maria	69	£2016 6 0
Cuba	450	6124 1 6	Holyford	29	685 2 6
Chili	193	5498 6 6	London	2	139 9 0
Namaqua (T. W. and Co.)	169	4805 10 6	French Slag	26	117 0 0
Castilian	73	817 0 0			

COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURCHASED.

	Tons.	Amount.
Copper Miners' Company	120	£2917 5 9
Freeman and Co.	217	3414 16 3
P. Grenfell and Sons	35	928 17 3
Sims, Willyams, Nevill, and Co.	394½	5438 7 0
Vivian and Sons	264½	3788 3 6
Williams, Foster, and Co.	217	5086 18 6
Mines Royal Company	89	1150 16 6
Spitty Copper Company	86	1793 0 0
British and Foreign Copper Company	57	1358 0 6
Mason and Elkington	64⅛	1758 10 6
F. Bankart	50	1226 5 0
C. Lambert	36½	826 7 3
Total	1631	£29,687 8 0

Copper ores for sale at Swansea, March 25.—Cobre 82, 102, 101, 98, 84, 50, 49, 47, 8—Dartmouth 38—Namaqualand 42, 41, 40, 39, 38, 37, 36, 20, 7—Berehaven 120, 118—Chili 48, 46, 42, 35, 53—Knockmahon 73, 71—Ballymurtagh 54, 37—Namaqua 50—Peninsular 44—Ballygahan 35—South Manx 16, 10, 6, 2, 1—Galway 32—Dhurode 18, 11, 1—French Slag 20—Walwich Bay 14—Ophir 13, 1—Wheal de Villiers 8—Cape 2—Spanish 104, 3, 1.—Total, 2048 tons.

AVERAGES.

	Produce.	Price.	Standard.
British	24⅛	£26 11 6	£117 13 6
Foreign	17¼	18 0 6	117 10 6
Sale	17⅜	£18 4 0	£117 10 6

Totals—British, 31; Foreign, 1600=1631 tons (21-cwts.)

COPPER ORES.

Sampled February 27, and sold at Tabb's Hotel, Redruth, March 13.

Mines.	Tons.	Price.	Mines.	Tons.	Price.
Carn Brea	107	£3 13 0	Rosewarne United	52	£4 10 6
ditto	82	3 16 6	ditto	36	6 17 0
ditto	73	2 14 0	ditto	20	15 3 6
ditto	70	3 13 6	ditto	17	12 10 6
ditto	69	6 6 0	ditto	11	10 9 6
ditto	62	4 16 6	Hartley's	9	8 11 6
ditto	60	2 5 6	Halamanning	70	8 1 0
ditto	58	5 3 6	ditto	65	6 12 6
ditto	57	2 14 0	ditto	54	5 3 0
ditto	54	6 4 0	ditto	9	2 5 0
ditto	48	5 16 6	ditto	8	8 10 6
ditto	47	14 6 6	ditto	7	4 14 0
ditto	1	37 12 6	Great Wheal Alfred	53	4 1 6
West Wheal Basset	100	4 14 6	ditto	40	7 19 6
ditto	97	4 14 0	ditto	33	2 9 0
ditto	85	6 5 6	West Alfred Consols	48	2 18 6
ditto	82	7 17 6	ditto	36	2 2 6
ditto	80	4 19 0	ditto	28	1 17 0
ditto	77	6 0 6	ditto	13	9 10 6
ditto	59	12 16 6	Boiling Well	62	5 10 6
ditto	58	10 15 0	ditto	37	1 9 6
ditto	53	2 1 6	ditto	24	14 5 0
ditto	40	7 3 6	West Fowey Consols	61	9 13 6
ditto	26	12 19 6	ditto	60	8 0 6
Wheal Buller	113	5 16 0	Wheal Margery	117	7 6 6
ditto	110	6 18 0	South Crenver	56	2 1 6
ditto	95	6 6 0	ditto	52	4 8 6
ditto	80	10 2 0	Clijah and Wentworth	46	4 3 6
ditto	74	5 15 0	ditto	31	3 14 0
ditto	73	3 16 0	ditto	24	7 18 6
ditto	65	8 13 6	Treloweth	36	3 19 6
ditto	61	2 5 6	ditto	23	3 17 0
ditto	43	15 8 0	ditto	12	9 19 0
ditto	33	6 7 6	Cook's Kitchen	60	1 0 0
North Wheal Basset	78	7 8 6	ditto	10	4 8 6
ditto	65	3 5 0	West Wheal Providence	54	6 11 6
ditto	58	7 7 6	ditto	15	14 7 6
ditto	53	4 4 0	Levant	41	3 11 0
ditto	50	13 17 0	ditto	23	8 11 0
ditto	48	14 17 0	South Wheal Ellen	48	4 15 6
ditto	47	5 14 6	ditto	16	12 16 6
ditto	46	13 19 0	Botallack	62	10 5 6
ditto	44	4 13 0	Wheal Friendship	57	5 18 0
ditto	35	4 16 6	ditto	16	1 11 6
ditto	18	30 13 6	Carrack Dews	26	3 9 0
Par Consols	68	6 2 6	ditto	9	13 18 0
ditto	62	11 10 6	Trenow Consols	29	4 15 0
ditto	56	5 3 6	Wheal Guskus	13	4 18 0
ditto	50	13 14 6	ditto	9	1 15 0
ditto	49	14 11 6	ditto	6	12 5 0
ditto	44	12 4 0	Wheal Trenwith	12	10 11 0
Alfred Consols	61	11 10 6	ditto	8	1 7 0
ditto	60	8 6 6	Wheal Victoria	16	2 3 0
ditto	56	11 4 0	ditto	4	4 11 0
ditto	55	12 1 0	Wheal Agar	18	5 10 6
ditto	46	1 16 0	Wheal Oak	14	0 16 0
ditto	23	4 5 0	Wheal Hender	9	8 13 6
Rosewarne United	82	6 2 0	Wheal Sithney	1	4 6 6

TOTAL PRODUCE.

Mines.	Tons.	Amount.	Mines.	Tons.	Amount.
Carn Brea	788	£3808 5 0	Treloweth	71	£351 1 0
West Wheal Basset	757	5081 19 0	Cook's Kitchen	70	104 5 0
Wheal Buller	747	5099 0 6	W. Wh. Providence	69	570 13 6
North Wh. Basset	542	4682 9 0	Levant	64	342 4 0
Par Consols	329	3358 1 6	South Wheal Ellen	64	434 8 0
Alfred Consols	301	2673 0 6	Botallack	62	637 1 0
Rosewarne Unit. Hartley's	227	1690 18 6	Wheal Friendship	53	243 10 0
			Carrack Dews	35	214 16 0
Halamanning	213	1393 11 6	Trenow Consols	29	137 15 0
Great Wheal Alfred	126	615 16 6	Wheal Guskus	28	152 19 0
West Alfred Cons.	126	394 7 6	Wheal Trenwith	20	137 8 0
Boiling Well	123	739 2 6	Wheal Victoria	20	52 12 0
West Fowey Cons.	121	1071 13 6	Wheal Agar	18	99 9 0
Wheal Margery	117	857 0 6	Wheal Oak	14	11 4 0
South Crenver	108	346 6 0	Wheal Hender	9	78 1 6
Clijah and Went.	108	496 19 0	Wheal Sithney	1	4 6 6

Average Standard .... £135 7 0 | Average Produce 7

Average Price per ton £6 6 0

Quantity of Ore .... 5353 tons | Quantity of Fine Copper, 373 tons 18 cwts.

Amount of Money £35,880 4 6

LAST SALE.—Average Standard .... £138 2 0.—Average Produce 6¾

Standard of corresponding sale last month, 135l. 13s.—Produce 6⅝.

COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURCHASED.

	Tons.	Amount.
Mines Royal Company	272	£1369 5 0
Vivian and Sons	614	3665 11 9
Freeman and Co.	650	3808 4 0
Grenfell and Sons	798	4596 3 9
Sims, Willyams, Nevill, and Co.	619	3594 0 6
Williams, Foster, and Co.	1248	10165 11 0
Spitty Copper Company	334	2362 18 6
Mason and Elkington	383	2379 17 6
F. Bankart	111	1344 10 6
Copper Miners' Company	324	2594 2 0
Total	5353	£35,880 4 6

Copper ores for sale on Thursday next, at the Royal Hotel, Truro.—Mines and Parcels.—Devon Great Consols 3398—Phœnix Mines 569—West Caradon 360—Bedford United 260—Hingston Down 250—Sortridge Consols 245—Collacombe 194—Wheal Friendship 160—Wheal Arthur 154—Calstock Consols 126—South Bedford 108—North Wheal Robert 97—Kelly Bray 96—Wheal Franco 73—Hawkmoor 64—Tavy Consols 64—Lady Bertha 58—Devon Buller 40—Virtuous Lady 25—Devon and Courtenay 23—Gawton United 20—Balkwill's Ore 18—Old Tolgus 11—Holman's Norway Ore 10,—Total, 6123 tons.

Copper ores for sale on Thursday week, at Tabb's Hotel, Redruth.—Mines and Parcels.—United Mines 626—St. George 591—Fowey Consols 517—St. Day United 525—Consols 504—South Caradon 369—Perran United 281—Wheal Clifford 220—Great Crinnis 152—South Crinnis 145—North Wh. Busy 67—Trethellan 58—West Polberro 29—Polgooth 17—Boscundle 13—Boundy's Ores 13—Wh. Regent 4.—Total, 4161 tons.

Notices to Correspondents.

*** **Much inconvenience having arisen in consequence of several of the Numbers during the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal should be regularly *filed* on receipt: it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.**

STATISTICS OF THE METAL TRADE.—Mr. Wm. Johnston, metal merchant, of Glasgow, has just completed a very elaborate synopsis of the "Properties and Prices of the Metals chiefly used in the Arts and Manufactures;" and the manner in which he has accomplished that extremely tedious task reflects the highest credit upon his tact and judgment. The sheet presents at one view an immense amount of information, of the greatest utility to all connected with the metal trades—the authorities quoted as having been consulted in its compilation being sufficient guarantee for its accuracy. Amongst the most important features, we may mention a diagram showing the prices of the principal metals on the first Saturday of each month during the last sixteen years, and tables giving the average prices for each year during the same period. There are also tables of the specific gravity, melting point, discoverer's name, and date of discovery of the several metals, with their order of hardness, ductility, malleability, heat-reflecting and heat-conducting powers, electrical conduction, fusibility, tenacity, &c.; the Birmingham wire and metal guages, and the modern Belgian zinc guage, with their dimensions in decimals of an inch; thickness and weight of the several metals, tubing, &c., and their strength and power to resist pressure. The sheet, in fact, contains as much information in a condensed and tabular form as could be gleaned from a large number of books, and tedious research. It will shortly be ready for publication, and may be had at our office, where orders should be forwarded.—Price, on a plain sheet, 15s.; on cloth and rollers, 21s., pre-paid.

PRACTICAL MINING—NATURAL CURIOSITY.—SIR: Mr. Henwood would greatly oblige by allowing the curious stone he describes in your last Journal to be deposited in some place where persons curious in such matters might see it—say, at your office, or at Henson's, or Tennant's, in the Strand—for a few days. Mr. Henwood's remarks are very judicious, and show an attention to develop natural effects that is too often neglected by those whose attainments they suppose place them above such apparently trifling subjects. I like Mr. Henwood's mode of reasoning, and hope he will favour us with some more papers of a similar character.—A MINE SPECULATOR: *Blackheath, March* 10.

PHOSPHATE OF LIME.—SIR: Some time since an enquiry was made in the Journal as to where this mineral was to be obtained, I beg to inform the enquiring party that on the west shore of Lake Champlain, in the State of New York, a short distance below Ticonderoga, is a vein of mineral phosphate; it has been worked on to some little extent, but the proprietors not knowing how to properly dress it for market, have suspended operations until they can find some party to join them who understands the business. Some of the stuff raised was very rich indeed, yielding over 60 per cent. pure phosphate, and I am informed the average gave over 10 per cent. It has been tried in Vermont with very remarkable success on grass crops, and is supposed by the proprietors to be of general use in agriculture. The vein crops out at surface, and may be mined by an underlay shaft at a cost of 1*l.* 10s. per ton, and dressed up to 20 per cent. for 1*l.* more, making only 2*l.* 10s., or $12½ per ton. Now, the super-phosphate of lime (De Berg's patent) is sold in immense quantities in this country at $45 per ton; Mr. Davenport, of Boston, is perhaps the largest dealer. Now, if this artificial article is worth $45, one would suppose the pure mineral phosphate was worth quite as much: if so, why then the mine would pay a great profit. It lies very advantageously for carriage, either by water into Canada, or railroads to Boston or New York, to either place it would not cost more than $4 per ton. I am personally acquainted with the owners of this property, and if any gentleman in England would desire further information, I will make what enquiries are necessary, and transmit the same to London: a letter addressed to me at Southampton, Massachusetts, will be duly forwarded from there to any part of the States I may be in.—C. S. RICHARDSON: *Southampton, Massachusetts, Feb.* 20.

THE MARIQUITA COMPANY.—"A Shareholder" (Bristol).—According to the last advices, the Santa Ana, Marmato, and the Purima Mines, were all worked at a profit, notwithstanding, in the latter instance, $502 was expended for a stamping mill.

BRITISH AUSTRALIAN MINING COMPANY.—The last meeting of this company was very fully reported in the columns of our Journal of April 28 last, and from which it would appear they are still proceeding with operations. Mr. Stephen, vice-president of the Geological Society of Victoria, and F.G.S. of London, the brother of the Lord Chief Justice of Melbourne, was then in attendance, and promised to superintend the company's operations in the colony, free of charge, until they obtained a favourable result. That gentleman has safely arrived at Melbourne, so that some information may be shortly expected.

LONDON AND CALIFORNIAN GOLD QUARTZ CRUSHING COMPANY.—"One of the Crushed" should complain of the directors in more temperate language.

WILDBERG MINING COMPANY.—We presume the directors will feel called upon to publish some explanation of the position in which the company stands: why a meeting is not convened; and what are the prospects of it becoming a profitable adventure. Several letters from shareholders received during the week had, therefore, better stand over.

MOSELLE MINING COMPANY.—SIR: I saw in the Journal some weeks since a notice, stating that the offices of this company were at No. 24, Cannon-street West, City. Being anxious to ascertain some particulars respecting its position and prospects, I called at that address, but, to my great disappointment, found that they had again been removed to no one on the premises knew where. As an interested party, I naturally feel anxious to ascertain where the company has again migrated to, and shall esteem it as a particular favour if any of your readers can enlighten me on this point. It does really seem surprising that a legitimate undertaking, which I take this to be, should be subject to so many fits and starts, never finding a resting place, where proprietors can enquire into the condition of their property.—A. S.

IVYBRIDGE MINING COMPANY.—SIR: In your Journal of Jan. 12, "G. S.," of Ashburton, claimed especial credit for the manner in which the accounts were kept, and the general management of the mine conducted. I presume he will not fail attending the forthcoming meeting, and ascertain if his opinions were correctly formed. Let him (according to his own words) investigate all matters connected with the undertaking, and then inform us if all be right, and whether credit or censure be merited. I thing the mine likely to prove a lasting property; but what of the management, Mr. G. S.?—A. ROVER: *Tavistock, March* 12.

CARSONS CREEK MINING COMPANY.—SIR: It is rumoured in the City and elsewhere that the directors of this company having entrusted the late Mr. Sadleir with the 10,000*l.* remaining in their hands for distribution, the shareholders are not likely to get a penny back. For myself, having bought the shares originally at nearly 50 per cent. premium, such a report is anything but satisfactory, as the affairs of the association might, with ordinary diligence, have been wound-up, and the remainder divided amongst us long since. However, as I can get no information from the office, perhaps the secretary will be kind enough to throw some light on the subject. The report most prevalent is that Mr. Sadleir lent the money for the company, giving the security he received, which, I understand, was sent to Ireland shortly after his decease, and, doubtless, the directors by this time are able to give information, if they please.—W. V.: *Newgate-street.*

MINING IN IRELAND.—"An Old Subscriber" (City) should procure Griffith's Geological Map of Ireland, published by Forster and Co., of Crow-street, Dublin.

THE PORT PHILLIP AND COLONIAL GOLD MINING COMPANY.—"F. E. F."—The last meeting was held at the London Tavern on Feb. 25, and fully reported in our Journal of the 1st inst. The directors upon that occasion presented a very elaborate report, occupying 130 pages, with a full statement of accounts, and numerous engraved sections of the operations. A copy of this document can be obtained by any shareholder, upon application to the secretary, at the offices, No. 17, Gracechurch-street. It will be seen by our Journal of last week, that with regard to quartz-crushing, the resident director had determined upon at once testing the richness of some of the gold-bearing quartz reefs, and was preparing some machinery for that purpose out of materials he had on hand. In the assay office, the quantity melted in October was 28,752 ozs.; Nov., to 22d, 21,926 ozs.

"R. J." (Thirsk.)—All liabilities must be previously paid, and which can be enforced by legal proceedings.

AUSTRALIAN CORDILLERA GOLD MINING COMPANY.—In reply to a correspondent, who stated that Mr. W. A. Hunt, the secretary and purser, had pledged himself he would procure the books of the company, so that the scripholders may see how the capital of the company has been expended,—Mr. Hunt writes: "I never made such pledge, because I have not the books in my possession, otherwise I would most gladly comply with the request, which in my opinion is reasonable and fair. What I stated was that I would use my endeavours for their production, and I have done so. At the time of Col. Wooldridge's bankruptcy, he applied to me for all the papers and documents, to enable him to prepare his accounts, and he had them all. Your correspondent must have heard, at the various meeting which have been called, that Col. Wooldridge, as managing director, received all the cash, and your correspondent had better address him a letter in the Crimea, where he is at present commanding a brigade of the German Legion, and he will then get an answer; and I hope he will furnish them, as it is most unpleasant for me to be obliged, in self-defence, to write all these explanations.—W. A. HUNT: *Kensington.*"

NOUVEAU MONDE MINING COMPANY.—The operations at present being carried on by this company are in some extensive silver mines in Guatemala, Central America. The reports received appear to be satisfactory, and if the works are conducted with economy, highly favourable results may be expected.

AUSTRALIAN CONSOLS.—SIR: It has been intimated to me that the Chairman returned from Australia some time ago. I have no opportunity of ascertaining the veracity of this information, but should it turn out correct, it is really extremely disagreeable to have been made, in the first instance, cognisant of the fact by a casual correspondent—an unfortunate duped shareholder like myself, who was desirous of learning something about his property abroad, and very naturally applied to the committee of investigation, representing more than half the shares of the company, all of whom declared themselves ignorant of the news stated above. Perhaps some of the paid officials will break a five months' mysterious silence in a few days, or else it may be necessary to remind them that there is a nearer road than Chancery by means of Mr. Lowe's bill, now before Parliament.—H. GUEDALLA: *Paris, March* 12.

NEW COMPANIES, 1856.—SIR: It seems we are to have another quinquenial mania during the present year, being the second edition of the gold mining companies in 1851, but under another phase. There are the same stockbrokers to be seen fathering the new projects of 1*l.* per share and upwards, and with scarcely any trouble they pocket 1s. a share, or 5 per cent. of the paid-up capital. They are, however, expected, in return for this, to get the bantling introduced into the Official Lists of the Stock Exchange; and supposing the capital to be 100,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares, look what their commission amounts to. In justice to the rest of the craft, it must be admitted that even this tempting bait is often refused by those who value principle better than filthy lucre. The public, although so often forewarned, will never be forearmed. On the very onset, vast sums are spent by the concoctors in advertisements, which are not confined to the metropolis, but are inserted in numerous provincial journals. In nine cases out of ten the required capital is rarely subscribed for, and in most of them only half or two-thirds; so that these expenses, called preliminary, bear an enormous proportion to the shares taken up. It has been clearly established that one can recover the amount paid, where all the capital asked for has not been subscribed. In good faith, a company ought not to be proceeded with where it commences with only limited means; but such is the cupidity of the officials, that after having tasted the sweets they will never cease till they have sucked them quite dry. In short, one cannot peruse the advertising columns of the *Times* of to-day without feeling satisfied that more than half the new projects have been got up by needy adventurers, ninth-rate stockbrokers, and broken-down lawyers, for the sake of an annuity to themselves and some of their poor relatives, in the shape of clerks or secretaries, who ask no questions as long as they touch regularly their salary.—H. GUEDALLA: *Paris, March* 13.

BLAST FURNACES.—SIR: Would any of your correspondents inform me, through the medium of your Journal, what are the benefits likely to result from calcining the balling and refinery cinders, also limestone, previous to being put on the blast furnaces? I have been frequently recommended to adopt the above process, without any substantial reason; but not seeing any advantages likely to result, I have desisted until now.—A STUDENT.

LLANDUDNO MINE.—"Pontgibaud."—If the writer would, before addressing us, apply to the offices of the company, he could be easily satisfied as to the reality and success of the undertaking. If a shareholder, he would certainly be in possession of the information which, from the letters inserted in our Journal of last and present weeks, is generally known.

WEST WHEAL BOLTON.—SIR: In your last Journal, under this heading, it was stated that "Mr. Walter White, of Exchange-street, Liverpool, has been appointed secretary, in place of Mr. Cardozo, of London, who has been removed, as it is intended to carry on the affairs of the company in Liverpool." Please correct this in your next, as I never held any office under such a company, nor have I ever had anything to do with their "affairs;" the mention of my name is, therefore, most unjustifiable.—SAMUEL CARDOZO: *March* 14.

DUSTON IRON ORE COMPANY.—We must refer our correspondent, "B. D.," to his solicitor for the advice he requires. We have heard that active operations will be commenced forthwith, and it is intended to erect smelting furnaces on the mines.

PUBLICITY IN MINE AFFAIRS.—SIR: I perfectly agree with Mr. Bevan, whose letter appeared in your last Journal, on the benefit of publicity in mining management; for the apathy of shareholders in respect to general meetings is unaccountable, particularly when, immediately afterwards, some one (for the pleasure, I suppose, of seeing himself in your columns) sets to work to injure his own property, that attendance and inspection of the books would leave without excuse; and I begin to think it is for this very reason they do not attend. Holding but few shares in the Devon Burra Burra Mine, it is a matter of indifference to me as to their increase. On the whole, I should prefer seeing them reduced to their real number; but as for the sale of part of the sett, I think we require some good advice on this head. Why not employ Mr. Evan Hopkins, Mr. Clement, Mr. Adam Murray, or Mr. Ennor, who is about going his rounds? If it is valueless, there is an end of the matter; if valuable, it appears to me to be worth more to the present holders than any one else; for they are not only on the spot, but have a powerful engine, and everything necessary to work both ends. In this consideration, I, for one, shall be for keeping it to ourselves.—A SHAREHOLDER IN SEVERAL MINES: *March* 13.

"J. S." (Bristol).—The duties of the purser are—a general superintendence of the mine, the purchase of all materials, and the payment of accounts; those of the captain—to set the bargains, whether on tribute or tutwork, to specially supervise underground operations, and, where a dressing agent is not employed, to look after grass work.

ADELAIDE LAND AND GOLD COMPANY.—SIR: I have before addressed you on the management of this company's affairs, and I regret that myself and friends should be yet without any satisfactory statement regarding our position. The announcement in last week's Journal was simply tantalising: who is the gerant, and why does he not communicate some particulars from the information I suppose he receives from the colony? Is he a paid servant of the company—if so, why does he so shamefully neglect his duties? The directors, as usual, appear nonentities; but it is my belief they will hear some unpalatable truths at the next meeting, let it be convened in Paris or in London.—A. M.: *March* 13.

"W. E. D." (Darlaston) can obtain what he requires on application of Mr. Weale, scientific bookseller, 59, High Holborn.

SWEATING GOLD TO THE SURFACE OF QUARTZ.—SIR: How amusing it must be to many experienced and practical men who, having given a lifetime of investigation to the subject, to read the quarrels of the mushroom race of gold extractors. In last week's Journal, Mr. Brooke claims to have invented the process of sweating quartz, which seems unlikely, as it is well described in Lazarus Erekern's metallurgical works, of which Sir John Pettus's *Fleta Minor* is a translation, proving that the process was known to the Germans at least 300 years ago. I can myself vouch for its being well known in most parts of the world this last 20 years, and latterly has been tried in California and Australia, but without leading to any successful result. The experiment of sweating quartz, which any one can perform at his own kitchen stove, is both pretty, tempting, and delusive. Hundreds of gold extractors would each be in a position to pay off the national debt, providing the calculation they have made upon 100 grs. of sweated quartz could be carried out upon 100 tons.—JOHN CALVERT: 189, *Strand, March* 13.

WILDBERG MINING COMPANY.—SIR: In your last Journal you referred to the management of the Wildberg Mines: as a shareholder, I trust your remarks will bring forth some sort of statement, more particularly as I have learnt from one of the directors they lately gained a cause against the vendors of the mine, thereby saving upwards of 10,000 shares, or 20,000*l.*—S. A.

"S. C." (Tavistock).—Our correspondent must see that a communication of such a personal nature cannot be inserted in our columns: we are willing to allow them to be a medium for free discussion, but they cannot be converted into vehicles of abuse.

WHEAL EMMA, AND BUCKFASTLEIGH DISTRICT.—SIR: I cannot but think that your correspondent, "A Looker-On," who blames Mr. N Ennor for pronouncing in favour of this mine and district, now that he has unmistakeable evidence of mineral wealth, shows the absence of that greatness of mind which has caused men of all ranks and ages, of high moral courage, to boldly pronounce their altered opinions the moment that facts have forced conviction upon their mind. Great men, immediately they see their error, do not shrink from declaring their altered views, however opposed they may be to their previous opinions; and I know of no higher standard by which to judge a man than that which dictates the prompt announcement of his altered views to the public. Such a man may, through extreme caution, prevent a friend from suddenly embarking in a valuable mine, but he will never be charged with heedlessly recommending to the public speculations of a doubtful character.—CAUTION: *March* 12.

"H." (Ramsgate).—North Hingston shares are not quoted, in consequence of there being no market for them, and the prices are merely nominal. In Wheal Friendship (St. Hilary), as the shares are not all taken up, the same remark applies to them.

"A Cornish Man" must judge for himself, as we must decline the responsibility: frequent notices appear in the Journal, which should enable him to form an opinion.

IVYBRIDGE MINE.—SIR: As a meeting of this company is convened for Wednesday, and at which I unfortunately cannot attend, I hope the accounts will be thoroughly investigated, and the possibility of a better system of management considered. There appears little doubt that the mine is one of good promise; but without efficient and active management, we cannot possibly expect success to attend our operations.—G. R.: *Tavistock, March* 13.

"S. E. G." (Regent's-park).—Wheal Tremayne has greatly improved lately; the shares have risen from 4*l.* to 6*l.* and 7*l.*, and, at the price our correspondent bought them, he must consider whether they are not worth keeping. East Gunnis Lake, at the present time, is looking well, and the adventure appears promising.

CAROLINE WHEAL PROSPER.—SIR: Feeling interested in this mine, from the reports published in your Journal, I should be glad to be informed where I can obtain some further particulars—the name of the purser, captain, office, &c.—A. M.: *Kennington, March* 13.

"One who knows the District" (Glenmalure).—If true, it is to be deprecated that, instead of regular miners, farm labourers have been employed, both as tributers and tutwork men. It cannot be expected that they should have the same ability or experience as those who have been regularly brought up to mining, and followed it the whole course of their life. We believe that Mr. Ennor's remarks are based upon facts. In many instances, we are sorry to perceive that, as our correspondent states, the right men are in the wrong places.

SORTRIDGE CONSOLS.—SIR: In your last Journal, I find a letter headed "Mining as a Speculation, or Investment," in which the writer takes occasion to notice the monthly costs of working several mines. Sortridge Consols is one of them, and he shows by comparison the disproportion between it and a mine more than four times its depth. The inference Mr. Ennor draws is that there is something wrong, and that the shareholders should call in some able person to manage matters more economically. I quite agree with the writer; it has long struck me that this mine ought to be in a very different position in the market, looking at the large returns of ore it is making. How, then, is the present depression to be accounted for? Probably because the costs of working are so enormous, that it is doubtful whether the mine can continue on the Dividend List. I think at the next meeting these matters should be thoroughly investigated; and that you will kindly assist in bringing about any reforms, I am fully persuaded.—A COUNTRY SHAREHOLDER: *March* 13.

RED DRAGON MINE.—In answer to numerous correspondents, we find, upon enquiry, that a call of 6*d.* a share will be made for the purpose of liquidating the outstanding liabilities of the company, and finally winding-up the concern.

"Rusticus" (Sortridge).—Although a mistaken view may have arisen, it would have been much better to have corrected this by common sense refutation than to have treated the matter in a frivolous manner. Assertions, however erroneous they may be, should be answered with calmness, and not with levity; and every cause is injured where the combatants have recourse to personalities.

NORTH CARADON MINE.—SIR: In reply to the enquiries of "A Shareholder" respecting this mine, in last week's Journal, I beg to say the offices are at 27, New Broad-street. The working of the mine having been long since suspended, the duchy agents took possession of the buildings, and declared the sett forfeited, for the nonfulment of the lease; and I have been informed the lease of the freehold has been transferred to Mr. Wadge, of Phœnix Mines, and, doubtless, that gentleman would be glad to give any information required.—ANOTHER SHAREHOLDER: *March* 12.

"J. D." (Tavistock).—It is deeply to be deplored that these difficulties and doubts should exist. It is, however, impossible to know what the circumstances may have been. Under so many conflicting statements, it would not be prudent to insert the correspondence, abounding, as it does, in such great personalities. The details of the different settings can be of no importance to the public. The shareholders should have rectified all these shortcomings at the general meetings. It is only when the evil has been greatly augmented, and there appears no other remedy, that shareholders, agents, &c., apply to the *Mining Journal:* while the abuses are being carried on, all are silent; but when any single individual is aggrieved, he flies for redress to our columns, though previously he has allowed our warning voice to pass unheeded.

VALE OF TOWY.—In the Journal of last week, the latest price of these shares were, by a typographical error, quoted at 1¼ instead of 1½.

TRELAWNY MINE.—SIR: My attention has been drawn to several letters that have recently appeared in your Journal, in reference to this mine, and upon which I would, with your permission, make a few remarks. It is asserted by your correspondent, whose letter appeared last week, that "so far from the larger number of shareholders wishing any change in the management, at least as relates to financial matters, and the appointment of a paid secretary, I am aware they are opposed to the measure; and I trust that they, with the help of the local shareholders, will prevent its being carried out." I think I could name one large shareholder, who I believe to be your correspondent, as being opposed to any change; and it is to neutralise the influence that this individual is said to possess, that I approve of the suggestion of "A Shareholder," in his communication of Feb. 29, and do most positively assert that the majority of shareholders resident in London, independent of those dispersed over the country, would approve of the alteration. The suggestion of forwarding the reports direct from the mine to your office, thus placing all shareholders on the same footing with respect to information, comes with peculiar grace from a large shareholder, and has the semblance of being disinterested; but would that prevent a private report being forwarded to him by the purser? by which the most unfair use might be made of it, such things having been acted upon before, and open to repetition. If your correspondent had recommended that a deputation of shareholders resident in London should attend the quarterly meetings on behalf of the out-adventurers, that would be a step in the right direction; but to talk of appointing auditors from those who reside in the neighbourhood of the mine, whose interest is comparatively trifling (to say nothing of some being merchants who supply the mine), is perfectly preposterous. I must conclude by stating that I have the most entire confidence in the agent to whom the operations on the mine are intrusted.—A SHAREHOLDER: *March* 14.

LLANDUDNO MINE.—SIR: Common honesty to the respected managers of this concern demands that I should confirm the information contained in "A Shareholder's" letter of last week, as to produce raised from this mine, which, at the annual meeting in December, was stated to be, for last year, of the value of 6500*l.*; and, by enquiry, I find that, for the period of working (not yet three years), the whole value of raisings to present time amounts to 10,300*l.*, and the present condition of a prosperous character. I observe its omission in your list of prices; but that is of little importance, as, if I mistake not, many are quoted there without the slightest pretence to a price, except through "trafficking," which, with our property, is undesirable—indeed, few transfers, from what I learn, have ever been made, my co-adventurers deeming it too good a speculation, I fancy, to part with cheaply, and too honest in their notions to "rig" the shares up—a practice general enough in this vitiated age. "Motto mine—Bide a time."—ANOTHER SHAREHOLDER: *March* 13.

An "Old Troy Fisherman" should have authenticated his communication.

FORT BOWEN MINING COMPANY.—"A Large Shareholder" having asked several questions respecting the probable time the machinery would take to erect, we are informed that Mr. Webb, the secretary, in reply, stated that the machinery now at Jamaica will take about two months to erect: it consists of a crusher (Collyer's) and a steam-engine. The machinery now in the West India Docks will be sent out as soon as it is possible to make the necessary arrangements. It will take nine months to erect after it arrives at the Belen. It takes one month to convey information from the mines to England.

"Miner" (Exeter).—Mr. Ennor may probably have been deceived when he inspected Wheal Exmouth and Adams. All are liable to errors of judgment, and lodes change in their aspects, occasionally very suddenly. There is no question but that a great deal of work has been done, both underground and at grass, and the timber required is more than hitherto has been calculated; but we must, in common justice to the agents and the mine, conclude with quoting our correspondent's remarks:—"Let any impartial and practical miner of respectability strictly scrutinise its progress from the time the present company commenced to the present; I am sure he would give the agents that credit which they have so honourably merited, and which is being crowned with such deserved success. Exmouth and Adams, as a lead mine, ranks next to South Tamar and Wheal Wrey, now in the Dividend List; and I unhesitatingly assert that she will claim the ascendancy very soon." Whether this will be the case remains to be seen.

THE ANNUAL REVIEW OF MINING for 1855, by Mr. J. Y. WATSON, F.G.S., appeared in the MINING JOURNAL of December 29. We take this opportunity of inviting the contribution of authentic particulars respecting all mining undertakings, as our object is to publish correct information, and which we are at all times anxious to obtain. When communications are intended for present or occasional publication, they should be addressed to the office, 26, Fleet-street; but statistical information for the Annual Review, can be sent direct to Mr. WATSON (WATSON and CUELL), St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill.

THE MINING JOURNAL
Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, MARCH 15, 1856.

Law limps, ever subject to the anomaly that the sounder are its principles, the more rickety is its construction—at least, the wisdom of a certain class of our legislators is so empirical, no reform, particularly in the statutes, is permitted to toddle into even incipient maturity undrenched by nostrums, and without having its fair proportions curtailed, its symmetry distorted—in common parlance, every leg it has to stand upon twisted and nodulated, until at last even paternity becomes estranged from and disgusted with its offspring.

It was somewhere about the year 709 that the Saxon laws of INA were published, followed by those of ALFRED in 890, of EDWARD THE CONFESSOR in 1065, STEPHEN'S charter of liberties in 1136; and—we here take a chronological stride of some magnitude—Magna Charta, in 1215, became the basis of a constitution, of which every Englishman boasts, but of the embellishments of which, as the legislative adaptations have been styled—adjunctives unwieldy and expensive—he has not so much reason to be proud. After all, it is astonishing by how little wisdom the world is governed. In public, as in private life, the genius of procrastination broods over our energies, and "glucks, glucks," still the favoured and self-satisfied Dame PARTLET of our cabinets and households. It is acknowledged on all sides that abuses exist, and errors have to be corrected; yet it so happens, whenever a minister stands up in his place, and proposes a measure by which great and enduring good can be effected, he is met by cavillings and crochets, which impede all progress. Flung in the way by partisanship and prejudice, the first obstructions create others, and so on until there is a "dead lock," and the luckless originator has to tax his ingenuity to flounder out of the difficulties of his position. Thus do political abuses endure. People seem to forget that they are not merely elected, and sent to our councils, to support one party and to oppose another. The suffrages of the people aspire to a higher destiny than automatonship for their representatives; and it is, at all events, expected that, if condemnation of any project or measure be enunciated, it will be accompanied by such practical suggestions as can satisfy the community that opinions are recorded *pro bono publico*, instead of for party or individual purposes. That the advanced state of society in this country requires a sweeping measure of legal reform is obvious, and that it must ultimately be effected is no less certain; therefore, it would be wise in our legislators to take time by the forelock, and not merely content themselves with knocking the dust of the schools off our statutes; for remodelling must be resorted to, and the sooner the process, however laborious, is commenced, the better.

Since laws were first enacted, they have been considered the implements of intelligence, and have been in some measure typical of its progress, in so much as principle has been involved; but in too many instances have they been rendered worse than useless by being lumbered with provisions, in order to sustain some sectional purpose, or serve some remote interest. And, still worse, the meaning of every new Act has been complicated and obscured by connecting it with, and placing it under the shadow of, some old worm-eaten statute, the viciousness or inutility of which had become venerable through a senseless and apathetic toleration. Hence, what lawyers do to-day, lawyers undo to-morrow; while another class, combining astuteness with perseverance, strain this point, or relax that, as suits the occasion, making confusion worse confounded, and live on, to fame and independence socially straightforward, upon the incomprehensibilities and intricacies of the law and equity of the country. This is, in sober earnest, the state of our existing legal system—a state decried and condemned by all, excepted always those to whom allusion has been made; and who are beneficially interested in its want of uniformity, and consequent inadaptability to those purposes for which laws, it is presumed, are framed.

The spirit of technicality has again influenced our councils—again the cockerelism of opposition has pecked at common sense and sound legislation; and its little crow has already found an echo, although a faint one. No recognition, however, exists in the public mind, or can rationally exist in the mind of any one, of aught which could be styled statesmanship having been displayed in the opposition to the bill introduced by the Vice-President of the Board of Trade. The Partnership Amendment Bill has been withdrawn by Mr. LOWE, in order to bring it in again in another shape; not, however, with any intention to circumscribe its principle, but to set aside those technical objections which were resorted to by the opposers of the measure. Of one thing we are assured, that it will not lose an item of that which forms the sum of its public utility, in the hands to which it is so fortunately entrusted. After the vacation, it will again come before the House; and whatever may be its title or its name, there does not exist a shadow of doubt as to the principles and bearings by which it will be distinguished.

It is, at the same time, to be regretted that the antagonism which created itself against a policy so liberal, and so applicable to the extension of commercial companionship on a sound and secure footing, did not supply some means which the framers of the bill could adopt, and thereby adjust the question of technicalities, without assailing the vitality of their project. However, it is to be presumed such a desideratum could not be brought about; and the consequent delay has occurred at a time when an enterprising movement is evident throughout Europe. Austria, Prussia, France, Holland, and Belgium, are exhibiting a speculative tendency: even Spain, despite certain storm-specks in her political future, has found investors of capital in her resources; and in England we have numerous associations organised, and representing a vast amount of capital, but only awaiting the passing of the amended Law of Partnership Bill to commence operations actively, and upon a most extended scale.

Of one thing we may congratulate ourselves, as a commercial people; that no country posseses a system of companionship for gain, better con-

stituted as to its availability to every gradation of commerce and of trade, and to its restrictions of reckless or fraudulent speculation; than that which is now being perfected by Mr. LOWE, and which we hope quickly to see become the law of the land. It is a false compliment to laud any right-minded man for the wish and will to do his duty, but none can withhold from him the homage of respect and admiration for the intelligence and energy with which he applies himself to the public performance of it. Opinion then can be appropriately expressed; and thus frankly and independently we record our high estimation of the great legislative ability and zeal of which Mr. LOWE's introduction of this bill has eminently proved him the possessor; and for the sake of the common weal, it is to be hoped the country will long retain his services.

Here it will not be out of place to recur to the exception made by Mr. LOWE in favour of the Cost-book System, as connected with the mining interest. Conceding to the propriety of representations made to him through the columns of the *Mining Journal*, and by the Vice-Warden of the Stannary Court, he has identified the principle by which British mine operations have been so long regulated with that which constitutes the bill he has framed—one of the wisest measures of reform that has emanated from any Government since 1832.

We should rather have said, Mr. LOWE practically and forcibly recognises the identity that exists, for the *morale* of the law he is about placing on our statute roll is the self-same which made hitherto our mining association a favourable exception to every other system operated under in the sphere of commerce. The primitive simplicity of making bargains according to every man's own judgment and means, and of working out projects according to the natural equity that permits to each a comprehensive view of his position, and thereby endows him with the power of preserving every right inviolate, is, however, admirably adjusted and arranged to suit the complicated varieties of commercial enterprise in which people, in our day, compete and struggle for pre-eminence and independence. The cost-book is now amended and enlarged—Devon participates with Cornwall in its acknowledged advantages. Liability is limited, optionally, under this favourite system of our mining community; and nothing is left to regret except the localising of its jurisdiction. Its principle is universal: could not its influence be extended throughout the United Kingdom, wherever mining industry is prosecuted? True, the constitution of certain courts might be in somewise interfered with, and would have to be re-modelled—a task attended with considerable expense and inconvenience; but, on the other hand, there would be an equalisation of mining law; and as this industry is *sui generis*, and singularly exceptional in its details, the results would be beneficial. In every other country, fortunate enough to possess mineral resources, there is a defined mining code. Why should there not be in England? This may be a question for another day; nor should we like to pursue it now, as in our great appreciation of the merits of the bill now in progress, we desire to see before it a way clear and unimpeded.

The amendments introduced into the Stannary laws include extension of process to non-metallic minerals, when with the metallic they are found in the same site of enterprise. Suits by pursers, by creditors against pursers, and by adventurers, can be prosecuted in any part of England and Wales. Service of process can be completed through the County Court of any district, and execution of decrees effected through the superior courts, if necessary. County Court causes, involving mining interests, can be remitted to the Vice-Warden's Court, and such judge can act as one of the arbitrators in any submitted cause. He is also empowered to act as a justice of the peace for the county of Cornwall. Law clerks of the Duchy of Cornwall may act as solicitors in all courts. A list of shareholders is to be produced within 14 days application of the Court, under the penalty of having the defaulting company disqualified under the cost-book. Penalties are also to be levied on the managers of mines in default of proper returns of minerals, &c., as required by law. Such amendments and jurisdiction apply both to Cornwall and Devon, and shall be more particularly noticed. In fact, the wise inter-legislation which has brought this long-required measure to an issue is self-evident, and enhances the value of the Partnership Bill to the country. The cost-book, then, can at last define the liability of the companies who shall think fit to adopt it, and this alone dissipates all the arguments, or at least the majority, that have hitherto been advanced against it, and the justice of which even its advocates not unfrequently found themselves compelled to admit. However, those anomalies now cease—for the power given to amalgamate with it the provisions which, with limited liability, enjoin a strict adherence to corporate rules and regulations, puts all our ancient diversity of opinion on this point at an end; and this being the case, investment in mining property will be as free from those casualties that have so scared the cautious capitalist, as any one of the mediums whereof he has hitherto taken advantage. This is a fortunate issue of affairs; for a large amount of capital hitherto tied up, and much of that which has been directed into other channels, will be applied to the development of pure mineral resources; and the impetus such outlay will create cannot fail to be beneficially felt in our mining districts, particularly in those partially proved.

It is unnecessary further to refer to the simplicity of the forms required for the registration of companies desiring to operate with limited liability; they have already appeared in our leading columns, and have been ably classified by a correspondent: sufficient now is it to urge the agents and officials of mining companies to make themselves thoroughly conversant with every feature of the requirements. The formulæ are simple, and, therefore, easily understood.

With reference to the mining prospects of the United Kingdom at this moment, it would be impossible to recall a time when operations were conducted with more caution, and more scientifically. An emulative spirit of management predominates throughout; and the successful results which have followed the opening of new mines in various districts combine to give a status on the market to mining property which it has never before occupied. Technically speaking, such property is "looking up," and is likely to continue in the ascendant. In Scotland, Wales, and Ireland, the mining industry is progressing most satisfactorily, and it is but rational to contemplate a future of still more cheering prospects, and of great and continued prosperity.

When the rival republics of Genoa and Venice were the carriers of Europe, England was not known as a commercial nation. During the feudal times the energies of the land were devoted to foreign wars and intestine broils; and it may be said that until the expulsion of the STUARTS, trade was but little regarded in Great Britain. So soon, however, as the revolution of 1688 occurred, the attention of our merchants and capitalists was drawn to the importance of developing the resources the country possessed: the Bank of England was established, and numerous companies projected, among which was the Company of Copper Miners in England, the only one which now remains from that period. With legitimate enterprise, the spirit of speculation likewise followed; and at that period disastrous failures took place, and ruin was entailed upon hundreds. The South Sea bubble, with its disastrous consequences, is a matter of history. In our own time, we have seen the vast sums which have been recklessly expended in the manias of 1825, 1835, 1845, and the gold mining excitement is too recent almost to need any reference here. Out of the whole of the Californian companies there are but two still dragging on a lingering existence, which has merely been prolonged by the energy of the directors, the patience of the shareholders, and fertility of excuse displayed by the superintendents. The Australian associations are in no better condition: no further allusion is requisite to be made to them, as their career of mismanagement and incompetence is too well known and sensibly felt by those who invested their money in these rash and unfortunate undertakings. We will not, however, refer to the past, but will rather look to the present; and recent events have shown us that the demon of reckless and fraudulent speculation is rife amongst us. Little can be said of our commercial honesty, and the morality of those who conduct our affairs, when we consider how men, supposed to be of business habits and high standing, have proved themselves to be guilty of gross frauds and forgeries; but a few years since these could only be expiated by the extreme sentence of the law; the Legislature, however, now takes a more lenient view, and that which would have been death is now commuted to penal servitude.

It is generally rumoured that the issue of the Paris Conferences will be "peace." We earnestly trust that such will be the case; no one is more desirous than we are to see the termination of the present struggle, involving, as it has done, not only such a vast expenditure of money, but likewise an enormous sacrifice of life to all the belligerents. If this be honourably attained, we would fain see our swords turned into sickles and ploughshares, and the great amount of men and *materiel* would be better and more profitably employed in following the arts of peace than prosecuting the horrors of war.

At the present time, notwithstanding the heavy burdens imposed upon all classes, there is a great quantity of unemployed capital in England. The recent Limited Liability Act will greatly facilitate the formation of companies for joint-stock purposes. Already, without enumerating banks, there are projects in the field for schemes of every description, some of which appear to have been most speciously framed and artfully concocted. There is, no doubt, a wide field for the employment of money; and, if judiciously applied, ample returns may be obtained for any sum legitimately invested. Unfortunately, we have but too lately seen that men, supposed to be of the highest integrity, have unblushingly lent themselves to frauds of the grossest character; and, therefore, in many instances the public cannot have a guide to invest from the character of the directors. In some cases there may be a guarantee, but, under all circumstances, caution should be exercised, and those projects eschewed where elaborate statements are drawn out, comprising minute calculations, together with large profits, and a reserve fund.

Although the prospectus may contain the names of pauper peers, decayed baronets, the younger sons of nobility, with a sprinkling of men of business, and an astute solicitor, let the public judge for themselves. Above all, they must not trust to their own cupidity, and the desire to become suddenly rich without the necessary toil to obtain such a consummation. It is patent, that as soon as the aspect of the political horizon is correctly ascertained, numberless companies will be ushered into the light of day. We do not condemn all these as worthless; we merely, as a matter of duty, wish to utter a caution to those who might carelessly plunge into any ill-advised adventures, which would end in beggaring themselves and enriching the knaves who had, by their specious and exaggerated statements, held out hopes which they knew could never be realised, and only been framed for the purpose of plundering their dupes.

THE JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES ACT—No. VI.—COST-BOOK.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

SIR,—The 31st of March current is the day appointed for the Committee of the House of Commons on the new bill, whose progress I shall watch and report to you. Correlative to questions arising in connection with the Cost-book System, is that of the amendment and extension of the laws of the Stannaries Court jurisdiction of Cornwall over the sister county, Devon, as by Act of Parliament passed last June, and which I believe was ably adverted to in one of your subsequent Journals.* I propose to offer a brief *resumé* of the advantages now enjoyed by Devon, in common with Cornwall, by the enlargement of the original powers and privileges; and it would, indeed, rejoice me greatly could they be so perfected as to admit of the whole of England and Wales within the limit of their jurisdiction; not but that the "Bill" will answer every feasible and wise purpose; still, as such an inestimable principle as the cost-book survives, and generally availed of for mining purposes, its great efficiency would not be impaired in the universal use of its well-earned attributes. To proceed *seriatim* is my object; therefore, first the amendment, and next the extension:—

1. MIXED MINERALS.—Process of Court extends to and exercised over non-metallic as well as metallic minerals, where both are found in the same sett of an adventure. Plumbago, or blacklead, is hereby declared to be a metallic mineral.

2. SUITS BY PURSERS.—Process may be served by order of the equity side of the Court, against a defendant in any part of England and Wales, for contribution to calls. Plaintiffs may associate several adventurers in one petition, for recovery of their several contributions.

3. SUITS BY CREDITORS.—Process may also be served against the purser, or other chief agent or adventurers, in any part of England and Wales, to enforce payment of debts; and any adventurer may separately, or jointly with another, have power to defend such suits; and if the sale of ores, machinery, materials and effects, for the time being, belonging to adventurers, be insufficient to meet such demands, power is given to apportion the balance of unsatisfied debts, costs, and expenses, amongst all the adventurers and persons so liable, according to shares held; and all Cost-books and Registers of Transfer must be produced for that purpose.

4. SUITS BY ADVENTURERS.—Process, as previously provided, may be served in any part of England and Wales on adventurers, or their personal representatives; and in case of death, or not known at address, such service is complete if served on the mine in the usual way, or at the principal office or house of business, notice of which to be addressed, by post, to the last known address of said adventurer, except in case of decease, when decrees shall be binding upon the representative, as with regular service.

4. SERVICE OF PROCESS out of Stannaries may be sent to the High Bailiff of the County Court in the district where such is to be served, and such service may be proved as in case of County Court process.

5. EXECUTION OF DECREES.—Decrees or judgments on the common law side of Court whereof it has cognizance, but which cannot be effectually enforced, may be remitted to a superior court of common law at Westminster, for recovery of amounts due on the same, and in the case of these on the equity side of court to the High Court of Chancery for recovery.

6. SUITS PENDING IN COUNTY COURTS.—Causes touching the usages or customs of mining or mines, or incidents of cost-book partnership, pending before a judge of County Court within the Stannaries, may be remitted, under certain conditions, to the Vice-Warden for trial.

7. ARBITRATION.—Parties to suit may have cases referred to arbitration, or the Vice-Warden may act as such arbitrator.

8. VICE-WARDEN'S COURT may be held or adjourned to any place within the Stannaries, for the purpose of hearing witnesses, or taking evidence.

9. SHAREHOLDERS IN MINES.—All mines on the Cost-book System shall be bound to produce, on application of an adventurer, through the Vice-Warden, a list of all shareholders, their names, addresses, and number of shares held—and further, the time they became such shareholders—within 14 days from application, and, in default, the Vice-Warden is empowered to declare that such partnership is not constituted on the Cost-book System.

10. PENALTIES OF MANAGERS.—Levied upon all head managers of mines in default of their returning the metals, minerals, or value thereof, as required by law.

11. VICE-WARDEN, A JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.—Is empowered to act as Justice of the Peace for the county of Cornwall, although not qualified by estates, lands, &c., as enjoined by law for other justices.

12. LAW CLERK OF THE DUCHY OF CORNWALL may act as attorney or solicitor in all courts.

13. STANNARIES OF CORNWALL AND DEVON UNITED.—The jurisdiction of the Court of the Vice-Warden is extended and exercised over the county of Devon, mines and miners therein, and process of said Court, both at common law and in equity, shall run in and be executory throughout the counties of Devon and Cornwall. And procedure, as lawfully exercised in the Stannaries of Cornwall (subject to amendments contained in or authorised by this Act, and to other lawful rules and orders of the Court), shall be adopted, used, and enforced in and throughout the Stannaries and county of Devon, and the Stannaries of the said two counties are, for purpose of Stannary jurisdiction, one entire district; and the present and all future Vice-Wardens shall be Vice-Wardens of the Stannaries of and for both counties, and shall have therein all the like powers, privileges, authority and jurisdiction over and in respect of mines, miners, and causes arising therefrom, in Devon as in Cornwall, provided that the common law jurisdiction of Devon shall be confined to causes relating to mines or products thereof, or work connected therewith; or to working and management thereof, or supply of materials, money, necessaries, or performance of work and labour to, for, or in respect of such mines or works; or customs of mining or miners, or shares or interests in any mine or adventure in mines.

14. PUNISHMENT OF FRAUDS.—Miners in Devonshire shall be liable to same punishment as in Cornwall.

15. VICE-WARDEN'S SITTINGS IN DEVONSHIRE.—Four times in each year, by adjournment from Truro or otherwise, at Plymouth, Devonport, or Stonehouse, so soon as it shall appear to the Council of the Duchy of Cornwall that the revenue annually arising from assessment on mines in Devonshire yields 320*l.* over and above the expense of collection.

16. COLLECTORS IN DEVONSHIRE to have 30*l.* per annum.

17. JURORS' QUALIFICATION.—For jury trials, in actions, suits or plaints on the common law side of Court in Devon, or in issues from the equity side, shall be by persons qualified to serve as jurors before the justices of Assize and Nisi Prius in said county.

18. ASSESSMENT OF MINES.—The assessment and its collection, as in Cornwall, to be observed in Devon, of ¼d. in 1*l.* on value of all metals and minerals, and to be collected at the end of three months from the passing of the Act, provided that if at any time there remains on hand a balance sufficient to meet all authorised payments for the succeeding half-year, the suspension of assessment shall take place as in Cornwall.

* See *Mining Journal* of July 21, 1855, in which an elaborate abstract of the Act was published.

19. EVENTUAL ESTABLISHMENT OF A SEPARATE COURT IN DEVONSHIRE.—Whenever it shall appear to the Council of the Duchy of Cornwall that a sufficient fund is provided in the Stannaries of Devon for the establishment of a separate and permanent court, such to be erected on the model of the court as now constituted in Cornwall.

Having endeavoured shortly, but I trust satisfactorily, to extract the pith of the amendment and extension of the Cost-book System, I should wish to address one word to the shareholders of mines in Devonshire—viz., that as they now possess all the privileges, and also are amenable to the Vice-Warden's Court of Cornwall, in its unity with Devon, it behoves them to remember that any default in payment of their calls may be summarily dealt with, as heretofore, in Cornwall—a provision which, I fear, has escaped too many of the adventurers in young but promising mines.

Devon-street, Hammersmith-gate, March 14. W. VERNON VENABLES.

A VOICE FROM THE CITY, ON MINES AND MINERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

SIR,—Amongst the time honoured, but now useless, institutions of bygone times, not the least important to business men of the present day is that of the sworn brokers of the City of London, founded at a time when the principles of free trade were yet unexpounded, and governed by laws which might have been sufficiently appropriate under the rule of Queen Anne, but which in these days of extended and varied commercial enterprise are indefensible and inoperative, the confederacy continues to vegetate, under the paternal care of the Corporation of the City of London, governed still by the same antiquated laws, and supported more as a source of corporate revenue than as a public institution, calculated to provide for the exigencies of a public necessity. In order that a man should become a sworn broker, if he be not a freeman of the City, either by birth or indenture, he must purchase his freedom from one of the City guilds of craftsmen, and the company usually chosen is that of the spectacle makers, which is easy of access, owing to their necessitous condition. Having done this, and A B having become a full-fledged citizen and spectacle maker, he has to swear corporate allegiance, to obtain two sureties in moderate sums for his good behaviour, and is required, in addition, to execute a bond in his own behalf for a sum of something like 500*l.*, and he is thereupon formally admitted into the confederacy by the Court of Aldermen, and is furnished with a printed copy of the brokers' laws, and a silver badge, which he is bound to carry about his person, and produce on the demand of any person with whose business he may happen to be entrusted, as a proof of his identity; such is the *rationale* of the proceedings.

In London, every person who buys and sells for another, on commission, any marketable commodity must be a sworn broker. Were the laws to which the brokers are obliged to conform sufficiently liberal and business-like in their text, the institution might be of great service to the public generally, as indicating a body of men thoroughly conversant with the articles in which they dealt, and as affording some guarantee, in the shape of money security, against peculation or fraud. Whereas, on the contrary, it is generally found that, in the case of a broker being prosecuted for a breach of trust, his sureties are either missing, or are found to be quite unable to comply with the terms of their agreement.

Repeated and energetic protests have been made by gentlemen holding high commercial positions, against the impracticability of the brokers' laws, as applied to modern commerce, but without effect; and it may be, therefore, interesting to note the position in which mining brokers stand to the mining public, premising that the mine sharebrokers are extremely few in number when compared with the list of agents and dealers. A broker's duties may be thus defined:—He is not allowed to carry on, or be concerned in, any other business than that in which he professes to act; and in that particular walk, he is not allowed to buy or sell on his own account, nor even to put the property of his clients in his own name for a single hour, although such a course might facilitate the conduct of a business transaction. He is bound to buy or sell at the closest market price after the receipt of instructions; and, moreover, must enter the particulars in full of each separate transaction in his broker's book, for the inspection of any client who may be doubtful as to the straightforwardness of the transaction; and, in default of any of these things, is liable to sundry pains and penalties, at the discretion of the Court of Aldermen, who, if the affair be sufficiently serious, can instruct the City Solicitor to prosecute, *pro bono publico*, in one of Her Majesty's courts of law or equity. It will thus be seen, that apart from the lumbering laws by which brokers are trammelled, their duties to their clients are sufficiently simple and explicit, and were they carried out with an equal degree of candour and good faith, would afford the public a ready means of making their investments with a reasonable chance of future profit. But, unfortunately, this is not the case. In heavy stocks, such as Consols and railway shares, where the price is ascertainable at any given period of the day, it is by no means easy for a broker to obtain more than his legal profit, even supposing that he felt so inclined. But, in mine shares, where the value notoriously fluctuates, it is obvious that the means of taking more than one profit in shares are materially increased, and is often practised.

Nothing is more easy, for a broker dealing on his own account, than to put the shares into some other name, and enter the transaction in his books in the ordinary way. A system of joint account is also frequently resorted to, as follows:—A B, a broker, and C D, a dealer, determine to purchase certain shares on joint account, the stock is bought by A B, is by him transferred to C D, and is then disposed of by either of them on a system of mutual participation in the accruing profit or loss; and in many other ways can this system of dealing and broking be carried on, to the manifest loss of that portion of the broker's clients who may favour him with instructions to purchase any of the particular shares in which he may have a personal interest. But the mischief does not end here, as it is obvious that all the broker's argumentative abilities would be brought into play in order to induce his clients to make such purchases, and so secure to himself a very large and illegal profit.

That such things as these are daily practised is undoubted; but it is by no means an easy matter to trace an unfair transaction home to the delinquent. I have informed the public as to a broker's duties and responsibilities, and have made known a few of their malpractises, in the hope that in looking more narrowly after their own interests, they may not only benefit themselves, but also the entire mining community.

March 14. JUNIUS.

THE MINING AND INDUSTRIAL INTERESTS OF CORNWALL.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN WEST CORNWALL.]

MARCH 13.—The mining market is, this week, particularly dull. Scarcely any business has been transacted either in dividend mines or in those which have the appearance of approaching a dividend state. There are a few enquiries as to the latter class, but reduced prices must be submitted to before sales can be made. It is hoped that a change for the better will at no distant period take place in the money market, and an improved state of things be produced. Some attention has been directed to Condurrow by the manifest improving condition of the mine. Rickard's Wheal Rose, in which some transactions have taken place of late, is flatter, shares having fallen; and the same is the case with Hender, and some other hopeful mines, which in times of mining activity are of a class that are usually much dealt in by persons of small capital.

The introduction into Parliament of the new Partnership Bill has naturally drawn attention to some of the defects of the Cost-book System, and occasioned discussion thereon amongst mine shareholders. Amongst other things, it is said that the Cost-book System should imperatively define the intervals that should elapse between each meeting for the audit of accounts. The general practice with copper mines is to have two-monthly, and with tin and lead mines three-monthly meetings; but there are many exceptions, the intervals between the meetings being sometimes extended to four, five, or even six months. This is a great error in mine management; for nothing is so well calculated to secure an honest and economical management as two-monthly or quarterly meetings, and no other regulation is so well adapted to throw open to the shareholders and the public the real condition of the property. Where the meetings have been less frequent, deceptive reports, in many cases which might be mentioned, have cheated both the general body of shareholders and the public, who have suffered, whilst a few have benefitted by selling out at much higher prices than the shares would have made if a two-monthly account had shown the financial position of the mine. And not only do frequent meetings place a check upon deceptive reports, they also place a very wholesome check upon the purser's disbursements of the cash he receives, whether from calls or sales of ore. It has been discovered, in some in-

stances, that pursers have kept back, for a time, payment of merchant's bills, which have been charged to the adventurers, and calls levied for their discharge, in order to apply the money to their own necessities in paying calls in other mines, eventually refunding the money to the mine to which it belonged. This is a practice, of course, fraught with dangerous consequences, and which shareholders should repress as soon as they become acquainted with it. Two-monthly meetings do not allow this practice to be carried so far as when the meetings are held at longer intervals, because of the risk of discovery; though it must be confessed, that unless there is a mine auditor, the risk of discovery is not very great, owing to the imperfect manner in which the accounts, generally speaking, are audited when they are laid before a general assembly of the shareholders. A paid auditor, having sufficient time to scrutinise the accounts previously to the meetings, could scarcely fail to detect any misapplication of funds; and the knowledge of his scrutiny would generally deter from any such misapplication. If, therefore, adventurers do not, in all cases, appoint an auditor to look after their accounts, they alone are to blame for the neglect. What I wish, however, at present more particularly to represent is, the imperfection of the Cost-book System in not imperatively requiring that mine meetings should be called either two-monthly or quarterly, under the penalty, in default, of losing the privileges of that system. The frequent meetings which are now the practice of most of the large mines in Cornwall, should be insisted upon as a practice to be adhered to by all cost-book mines.

The Vice Warden of the Stannaries announced, during the recent sittings of his Court, that he should promulgate the new rules of Court before the next quarterly sittings. These new rules, he intimated, had been in a great measure prepared, but required modifications, in consequence of the new Partnership Bill. There is no doubt that the new rules will be well considered, and carefully adapted to the peculiarities and exigences of mining enterprise.

IRON AND COAL TRADES OF YORKSHIRE AND DERBYSHIRE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN CHESTERFIELD.]

MARCH 14.—The Iron Trade is generally less firm than it was, although the Yorkshire and Derbyshire houses are not much affected by the diminished demand complained of in Staffordshire; and, indeed, this affects only the makers of inferior iron in that county, the makers of established brands being well employed. Good bars cannot be bought below 9*l.* per ton at the works; hoops from 20s. to 30s. above the price of bars. Messrs. Samuel Beale and Co., of Park Gate, Rotherham, are rolling a considerable quantity of heavy plate for gun-boats, a feat which requires very great skill and ability, the attempt in other hands having proved unsuccessful. Pigs have declined in price, and until the shipments improve will not recover from their depression. We are, however, still of opinion that the advance of spring will restore this branch of the trade from its undue decline.

The traffic on railways for the past nine weeks is highly encouraging to shareholders, as well as merchants and manufacturers, as it shows a remarkable increase in the trade of the country. The reports of traffic upon ten of the leading lines of railway, exhibit an increase of about 215,000*l.*, as compared with the receipts for the same period last year. The lines referred to are the London and North-Western, the North-Eastern, Midland, Eastern Counties, Great Western, Great Northern, South-Eastern and Dover, Lancashire and Yorkshire, London and South-Western, and London and Brighton Railways, which comprise 3750 miles; and we think no better criterion can be obtained of the generally prosperous condition of our commerce.

The Coal Trade in Yorkshire and Derbyshire, as well as Staffordshire, is in a most inactive state, and there must be a reaction from the high prices which have ruled for so great a length of time. The colliers are not working more than two or three days per week at most pits. In those cases where they are making their ordinary time, a reduction of wages has been, or is about to be, made. The intention of working short time is no doubt to reduce stocks, with which all the coal markets are now glutted, and to maintain prices, which must fall soon, unless the present demand be materially increased.

The new Act for the Prevention of Accidents in Collieries has worked well in these counties; and the new inspector, Mr. Hedley, is very well liked by the coal-masters, for his straightforward conduct and punctual business habits. A case of considerable importance to coal owners was heard at Wakefield, on Monday. It was an information preferred by Mr. C. Morton, Government Inspector, against Mr. Benjamin Roberts, of the West Ardsley Colliery, near Wakefield, who was charged with omitting to give notice to the Secretary of State of a fatal accident which had occurred at his colliery, and with neglecting to form special laws for the guidance of persons employed at his colliery. The first charge was withdrawn on the defendant pleading guilty; for the non-establishment of rules he was fined 5*l.*, and a nominal penalty in other cases, with costs. Mr. Morton said the object of the proceedings was not to extract money from Mr. Roberts, but the publicity of this case would be a caution to others.

Four lives have been sacrificed this week in collieries in Yorkshire and Derbyshire. Two men, named Wild and Steel, were executing some repairs to the shaft of a pumping-engine, at Messrs. Hudson's coal pits, at Stanley, near Wakefield, and were standing on a platform, which gave way, and they were both killed. A man has been killed at the Staveley Collieries by the fall of a bind; and another fell out of an empty chair at a colliery at Pinxton, Derbyshire, as it was ascending the shaft, and he was killed instantaneously.

A very interesting distribution of prizes, given by iron and coal masters in South Staffordshire, to the children of miners, took place on Tuesday; and we should heatily rejoice at seeing a similar distribution take place in Derbyshire. A large number of prizes were distributed, and the institution of the system has been attended with the best moral, religious, and intellectual results.

A very important meeting of the promoters of Patent Law Reform was held in Manchester, on Tuesday, to petition Parliament, and memorialise the Patent Law Commissioners, to allow the large sum which had accumulated under the Patent Law Amendment Act of 1852, to be appropriated to a further reduction of the stamp duties now paid for obtaining royal letters patent for inventions. The meeting was well attended, and resolutions were carried in conformity with the object of the meeting.

Mr. W. Broomhead and Mr. Higginbottom, two shareholders in the Fircliffe Mining Company, Derbyshire, were summoned, by Mr. R. Bentley, the secretary, in the Bakewell County Court, last week, one for non-payment of 4*l.* 7s. 7d., due for calls on the proprietors. The claim was not objected to, but a demur was made to the payment of 3s. 4d. for a lawyer's letter. The jurisdiction of the County Court was proved under one of the articles of the Mineral Customs and Mining Act, for the King's Field, Derbyshire, so that the defendants had no alternative but to pay the amount claimed. The other defendant took advantage of the manner in which this case terminated, and he paid the claim against him without the case being heard.

STOCK, MINING, AND RAILWAY SHARES IN IRELAND.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN DUBLIN.]

MARCH 13.—A gradual advance took place in the prices of Government and Bank Stocks this week, and Consols are fully 1¼ per cent. higher than I last reported them; a large amount of business has also been done. Shares have also advanced this week, but only in a slight degree, the principal advances being in Mining Company of Ireland, and Wicklow Copper Mine shares, the latter being 15s. higher. In Railway Shares there was no change worth notice. The following are the latest quotations:—Consols, 91⅞, money; New Three per Cents., 91⅞; Bank Stock, 221; Hibernian Bank, 31¾; National Bank, 30½; Royal Bank, 20; Grand Canal Company (ex. div.), 38; National Insurance, 26¾; Consumers' Gas Company, 8⅝; Lackamore Mining Company, 2s. 6d.; Mining Company of Ireland, 14; Wicklow Copper Mine, 31; Belfast and Ballymena Railway, 47½; Belfast Junction (ex. div.), 42½; Dublin and Drogheda (ex. div.), 61½; Dublin and Kingstown Stock, 157; Dublin and Wicklow, 5½; Great Southern and Western (ex. div.), 52; Midland Great Western, 50; Waterford and Kilkenny, 3¾.

The general annual meeting of the Dublin Chemical Society was held last evening, in the Royal Dublin Society's house, and was attended by many of the learned and scientific of the city. This reunion was merely for the purpose of receiving the report and the president's address, and for conveying the society's thanks to those who so ably conducted its affairs during the past year, and principally to the distinguished professor of the society, Mr. Cameron, for the extraordinary tact, ability, and zeal, with which he has discharged the duties of his office. It was stated, that he is at present a candidate for the vacant Professorship of Chemistry in the Queen's College, Galway; and the singular ability which Mr. Cameron displays in imparting to others that knowledge which he so largely possesses, is a qualification which eminently fits him for that important post; and those who are acquainted with his qualities will be glad to see him occupy that position which his talents and industry entitle him to, and where he can be of such great use to his country, which is now making gigantic strides towards improvement; and the great diffusion of knowledge which of late years has taken place has not failed to arouse our people from the slumber of ages, and to infuse a spirit of individual self-reliance and exertion, which will by-and-bye sweep in collective strength onward to prosperity.

The usual monthly meeting of the Dublin Geological Society was held last evening, Lord Talbot de Malahide presiding. The Rev. Prof. Haughton brought under the notice of the meeting an interesting boulder, from Bandon, co. Cork; it was of segenite, composed of pinkish felspar and green hornblende. About 12 months ago, he drew attention to a boulder of this segenite, found at Silvermines, co. Tipperary, and the present discovery seemed to show that they were extensively distributed over the country. Mr. Kelly then read his paper of "Researches on the Palæozoic Rocks of Ireland, with a view to determine the Limits of the Old Red Sandstone." Mr. Kelly's paper, which entered into a long and careful investigation of its subject, was listened to with marked attention, and drew forth highly complimentary remarks from some of the members present, on the accurate character of the information given.

It is a subject of much gratification that the works of the Beet Root Sugar Company at Mountmellick are again brought into operation, after having been for a considerable time suspended, owing, I believe, to want of funds; and some sugar of very excellent quality has been produced, and lately sent to market. The public must watch with intense interest the development of schemes such as this, calculated as they are to raise up the condition of our country, and to place it in honourable rivalry with our more fortunate neighbours. Every Irishman should put his shoulder to the wheel, and should give encouragement by heart and hand to any project that will give the people employment, and render the products of our country available for those different purposes of manufacture to which they are so peculiarly fitted.

Tuesday next has been fixed as the last day for sending in the designs for the Moore Testimonial. I understand that several are already in the field, and that there will be a talented competition for the honour due to the successful contributor. One design which I have seen, by Mr. Richard Reilly, of this city, is most perfect in all its details, as well as in the general effect; it is simple and beautiful, and presents an appearance of solidity, combined with chasteness of outline and elegance of construction; the base being supported by the Irish wolf-dog, with the harp in the centre.

THE METAL TRADES AND INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS ON THE CONTINENT.

[FROM OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENT.]

MARCH 12.—In stating, in the last letter, that the settlement had passed off more easily than was anticipated, your correspondent was not then aware, any more than the public, of the extent to which assistance had been rendered to tide speculators for the difficulty; or, in plain English, to enable them to wait until the state of affairs is more prosperous. The Credit Mobilier advanced no less than eighty millions of frs., or upwards of three millions stirling, to the Chambre Syndicate; and it is probable that no less than three times as much was furnished by banks and capitalists, to enable our speculators on 'Change to carry over their transactions. Such a state of things is most unsatisfactory for those who look upon the question in its general bearings. It may naturally be asked, since these loans are made on very heavy interest, how is it possible to avoid serious ultimate loss? Had peace occurred previously, there would have been such an affluence of sellers that nothing could have staved off a most disastrous crisis. Even as it is, the future is threatening and uncertain. Government itself is not without apprehension at the extraordinary development of speculation here. The calls upon French capital for enterprises abroad are heavy and numerous. Then there are railway extensions, and new railways at home, with a whole host of industrial companies; and, lastly, there are the Government loans, that require 35 millions of frs., nearly 1½ millions sterling, a month—all crying, like the horse leech's daughter, "Give, give, give." Capital, in France, will have enough to do to meet all demands, without gambling on 'Change. As stated above, this has also occurred to the Government here, for last Sunday's *Moniteur* contained an announcement, which although it did not appear in the official portion of the paper, is nevertheless of official origin, to the effect that new companies are every day springing up, and that it is the duty of Government to resist these exaggerated tendencies, which may compromise undertakings already launched, and inflict a serious blow on public credit. The Emperor has decided, that whatever may be the results of the present negociations, Government will keep with the reserve imposed, and that no new enterprise, which will give rise to the issue of new stocks, will be authorised during the course of the present year. So here is an abrupt, and to some no doubt disagreeable, termination to the golden visions of our schemers. One long year must they wait before they can submit their speculations to the public. In spite of this decision of the powers that be, it will be found extremely difficult to restrain speculation. How are French capitalists to be prevented from dabbling in foreign enterprises? And it would certainly be far more beneficial if some effective means were adopted to prevent that wholesale gambling on 'Change to which allusion has before been made, and which is the ruin of thousands upon thousands. The public might be left free to dabble in industrial ventures; for here they seldom occasion great losses, and carry with them their own corrective. All the more is this announcement to be regretted, because it will operate most seriously to the discouragement of mining enterprise in France. It is but very lately that public attention has been directed to these kinds of undertakings here; and now, when there is an awakening desire to embark in them, it is repressed. As might be anticipated, after the assistance afforded, there is no great fluctuation in stocks and railway securities to chronicle, although there is a general tendency to fall. The 3 per Cents. has fallen from 73·45 frs. to 72·60 frs. Credit Mobilier from 1587·50 frs. to 1570 frs. The Credit Foncier has risen from 670frs. to 675 frs. In Railway Shares—the Northern have risen from 985 frs. to 990 frs.; Lyons stand at 1252·50 frs.; Western from 875 frs. to 895 frs. The Parisian Gas Company has fallen 35 frs. per share—that is, to 785 frs. In the Metal Markets there has been, within the last few days, a cessation in the activity that previously reigned: even they, at last, feel the effects of uncertainty consequent upon the doings of the Congress here. In Champagne, cast-iron is quoted at 195 frs. the 1000 kilos.; ditto, for castings, 200 frs.; rolls, first-class, 390 frs.; rods, 480 frs; forged, demi-roches, coal iron, 425 to 430 frs.; forged charcoal iron, demi-roches, 440 to 445 frs. the 1000 kilos. In the Moselle, where the production of charcoal iron is very extensive, and the mines of Aumetz and Audun-le-Tiche are very important, the iron masters have contracted to sell the whole of their productions for the year. The latest purchase, to the extent of 40,000*l.*, gave the average of 215 frs. the 1000 kilos. Forged iron, for plates, 440 to 450 frs. the 1000 kilos. The French artillery, land and sea, is principally supplied from this district. The iron masters in the Loire and South adopted the following prices last December:—Rolls, 1st-class, 375 frs.; hoops, 465 frs.; bands, 525 frs.; half bands, 495 frs.; rods (soft iron), 425 frs.; ditto, mixed, 395 frs. Plates, common, 475 frs.; ditto, sheets, 690 frs. Pigs (coke), 140 frs.; ditto, charcoal, 225 frs. the 1000 kilos. These prices show a fall of 50 centimes as compared with the preceding ones. Coke iron, for forge purposes, is quoted at 150 frs.; pigs, for casting, at 180 frs. to 190 frs. the 1000 kilos. In Paris, prices have diminished, within the last month, from 20 to 40 frs., as compared with the previous ones. Charcoal rolls are quoted at 410 frs.; coke, ditto, at 390 frs. the 1000 kilos. Forged iron, coal, demi-roche, 440 frs.; ditto, roches, 460 frs.; Berri iron, 570 frs.; sheets, 560 frs.; and axles, 48 frs. the 1000 kilos. The forges of Denain and d'Anzin are selling 1st and 2d class rolls at 360 frs. the 1000 kilos.; non-fort, at 440 frs.; demi-fort, at 400 frs.; and sheets, at 480 frs. the 1000 kilos.; Northern pigs, for refining, 160 frs. Puddled plates are quoted at 520 frs.; ditto, fort, 640 frs.; ditto, charcoal refined, 780 frs. the 1000 kilos. The prices in Périgord, at the works, are—charcoal pigs, refined, 210 frs.; charcoal forged iron, 480 frs.; rolls, charcoal, refined, 430 frs.; and charcoal rods, refined, 530 frs. the 1000 kilos. Nail iron has fallen 2 frs. the small Nos.; and iron wire is worth 930 frs. the 1000 kilos., in the Paris market. The prices of the forges d'Alais are:—hoops, 400 frs. to 460 frs.; bands (half), 480 frs.; bands, 510 frs.; rods, soft iron, 520 frs.; rods, mixed iron, 460 frs.; angle iron, 480 to 500 frs.; plates, common, 545 to 560 frs.; sheets, 600 to 650 frs.; rails, 250 to 290 frs.; castings, 2d melting, 250 to 260 frs.; axle boxes, 300 frs.; railings and pipes, 340 to 360 frs.; machine castings, 400 to 450 frs.; railroad ditto, 170 to 180 frs. the 1000 kilos. In Belgium, the prices are firm. Large contracts have been undertaken for pigs, refined metal; they stand at 115 frs. the 1000 kilos.; pigs, for castings, 127·50 frs.; No 5 (or grey iron), 137·50 frs.; No. 4, 147·50 frs.; No. 3, 157·50 frs.; No. 2, 167·50 frs. The orders are so numerous that the forge masters cannot produce fast enough, and a rise is, consequently, expected very shortly. Prices vary from 240 to 260 and 280 frs. the 1000 kilos., according to classification.

Copper is still firm, although founders have reduced the price five centimes. Pure ores are worth, at Bordeaux, 306 to 307 frs. In Paris, Lake Superior is priced at 322·50 frs.; English, 325 frs.; Russian, 340 frs. Tin, here, stands at 342·50 to 345 frs.; Banca, 337·50 frs. to 340 frs.; Straits, 327·50 to 330 frs. English, the 1000 kilos. Zinc is the same, as well, also, as lead. At Marseilles, the latter has been sold at from 550 to 555 frs. in bond. At Havre, 645 to 650 frs. the 1000 kilos. In this last town, a quantity of old sheathing was sold at 194 frs. the 1000 kilos.

Such of your readers as visited the Exposition Universelle, may remember seeing a cast-steel boiler, exhibited by Jackson Brothers, Petin, and Company; the boiler was some 17 ft. long, and 39 in. in diameter; it weighed 1 ton 1¼ cwt., and the thickness of the plates is only ¼ inch. The experiments that were made proved its capability to resist a pressure of 75lbs. to the square inch. It would be extremely satisfactory to engineers to learn that one of these cast-steel boilers has been long in use, and that the plates have been subsequently examined, to ascertain what changes the steel has undergone by repeated heating and cooling, if it has not lost its tenacity, and been reduced to the state of common iron. M. Alfred Chenot, son of the distinguished chemist, whose melancholy death was noticed some time back, asserts the claim of his father to the first invention of steam puddling, recently patented by Mr. J. Nasmyth. M. Chenot's patent, it is stated, was taken here March 26, 1853, which would evidently give him the priority. *Palmam qui meruit ferat.*

On Monday last, the model works erected by the French and Foreign Glass Company, at Asnières, were opened. They have been established for the purpose of carrying out the invention of M. Omer Salmon, which consists in the application of the waste heat from coking ovens to the manufacture of glass. It is stated that the success of the invention has been fully and satisfactorily demonstrated by the results obtained since Monday; and it certainly is a most reasonable and, at the same time, important proposition to apply the immense heat from coking, hitherto lost, to the production of articles of utility. To be able to utilise the heat from ovens, the latter, doubtless, require to have their construction modified; and it, therefore, remains to be seen whether coke will be as sound and clean when drawn from the new ovens as from the old ones. Should such prove to be the case, there is no doubt that M. Omer Salmon's invention will be readily adopted in England,—perhaps not applied to the manufacture of glass, but, at all events, to some manufacturing purpose. It is probable that the production of slag tiles, pipes, bricks, &c., would be the most convenient application of M. Saimon's invention; for this branch of manufacture requires, apparently, no very delicate manipulation; the frame materials may be obtained anywhere, and the goods will everywhere find a ready sale.

Mr. Kind, whose system of boring was noticed in the *Mining Journal* of Jan. 27, 1855, has recently been busily engaged in boring a new Artesian well in the Avenue Charles X., at the angle of the Avenues St. Cloud and Petit Parc, near Paris, for the purpose of supplying the ornamental lakes of the Bois de Boulogne. An interesting paper has been communicated to the Académie by M. Dumas on the subject, from which it appears that Mr. Kind has undertaken to bore a well 29 inches in diameter, and continue the sinking, if necessary, to the depth of 2500 ft., and thus obtain a daily supply of 10,000 cubic metres of water, being nearly equal to the volume of water delivered by the Seine through the Pont de la Tournelle, at Paris. The boring was commenced on Aug. 2 last, with a diameter of about 41 in. For some time, when the operations were through marl and chalk, the average daily progress was 16½ ft.; then, through sand, it was reduced to 8½ to 10 ft.; and now, having reached another stratum of chalk, containing boulders, the speed is 5 ft., the depth being already upwards of 980 ft., and by May 1 it is expected that the enormous depth of about 2360 ft. from surface will be attained, being more than 490 ft. deeper than the Artesian well at Grenelle. M. Dumas gives a detailed account of the process, but as we have before fully described the mode of operation, the repetition is unnecessary. We may remark, however, that the sole motive power is a steam-engine of 24-horse power. M. Dumas was authorised by Mr. Kind to make known to the Geological and Mineralogical Departments of the Académie that, when any stratum appeared particularly interesting to them, he would detach, and bring to surface, a specimen 20 in. in diameter, and from 3 to 6½ ft. in length, in order to show the real composition of the soil.

IMPROVED MODE OF IRON SMELTING.

The iron manufacture of Great Britain is, before all others, the most important and extensive; and everything calculated essentially for its welfare and prosperity demands not only the attention of the ironmaster, but the support of the country.

We have before us a circular, addressed by Mr. Mickle, of Willington, Durham, to the ironmasters, and consider it deserving of the early and serious consideration of the community, because it proposes to effect an improvement of primary magnitude, and its data are evidently given with scrupulous regard to scientific truth, and practical and commercial soundness and solidity.

The effect to the ironmaster practically, we conceive, will be this—that he will obtain as much metal of superior character, at less charge for fuel, from one furnace, as he now can from three or four, and at no increase of cost in any shape, except labour. The present capital for an establishment, therefore, which admits a supply of three to four millions, will then, with the same facility, yield ten to sixteen. Moreover, the coal, in some parts of the iron district, becoming scarce and expensive, has at different periods caused oppression and care to the manufacturer, placing him at disadvantage to those of more favoured districts, and sometimes rendering the partial closing of his furnaces necessary.

The development of the manufacture of the last few years makes this a still more important question, because some of the older of the southern coal districts are comparatively exhausted, while the demand is increasing; and the effect will be that, as is now the case with Staffordshire, fuel will have to be brought from a distance; and in times of depression, the ironmaster unable to sell at prices which, profitable to others, are ruinous to him, will have to put out his furnaces, and ultimately the capital embarked be valueless.

To the shipbuilders, the railway companies, and the public generally, the invention proposes to give a supply of superior iron in abundance, and necessarily cheaper. The most valuable, because most extensive, deposit of stone belonging to the country may be termed as yet scarcely touched; it is that of the formation of the lias, which, unaccompanied by coal, runs, with some interruption, from Eston to Scarborough, through Lincoln, Rutland, Northampton, Oxford, Wilts, and Dorsetshire, to Portland. Where this immense bed of ironstone approaches the surface, and at a reasonable distance from coal, as, for instance, in the Cleveland Hills, it is stated that Mr. Mickle's invention will make the ironmaster to produce, without admixture of the red hematite, superior pigs, at or under 25s. per ton; and his furnace yielding per week 400 tons or upwards, instead of 120. Those companies whose railways lie on the route of this ore would feel its general development sensibly beneficial.

In his circular, Mr. Mickle states that in the present mode of iron smelting there is an enormous proportion of the fuel altogether wasted; and to prevent this waste, he proposes in his patent, in the first place, to divide the coal by dry distillation, and then use the gas and coke produced as fuel to smelt the ore. The coke may be charged as usual, while the gas is conveyed from the gasometer in pipes, and pumped into the furnace. The gas-pipe can either be introduced into the air-pipe near the furnace, or the gas itself forced through separate pipes and tuyeres. The plan infers the use of a gigantic blowpipe; and those familiar with the oxy-hydrogen blowpipe will appreciate the power of the one proposed. Chemists of high standing, to whom the invention has been submitted, agree with the patentee, that the production of improved metal more cheaply and abundantly will follow its use. The intensity will render the heating of the air only desirable to increase an already extraordinary heat. Coal, on an average, contains of available hydrogen and carbon equal to 94 per cent. of coke: by the present methods, more than one-third of this is wasted; and it is shown that one ton of coal will go as far

as one ton of the best coke, without any reference to the concentration of combustion and intensity of the blowpipe. Coal, as purified, is noticed as the purest of fuel. The intensity will more effectually separate the iron from the slag, and *vice versa*, and thus improve the quality. Mr. Mickle observes, that 3,000,000 tons of metal have been made during the year in Great Britain. This required 7,500,000 tons of coal; and of the latter, the best and commandable part, upwards of 1,000,000 tons, with 1,500,000 tons of coke, have been altogether rejected and dissipated.

THE IRON TRADE—ITS STATE AND PROSPECTS..

There is no improvement in the trade of our district; the demand for America falls short of what I have ever known it at this season of the year; and, although from the lowness and ill-assorted stocks, which it is admitted on all hands exists throughout the United States, still it appears as though the buyers were waiting the issue of the preliminary meeting of the trade, which will be held on the 27th inst., before giving out any specifications. It is most uncertain whether a reduction will take place or not for the next quarter: so far as exertions on the part of some of the marked iron firms are concerned, I think they will endeavour to prevent alteration; but, on the other hand, what is to be done when needy houses are selling bars at 8*l.* per ton? I know it will be urged, by those who use the different brands of South Staffordshire, that it is rubbish, and not worth the money; but still we can understand the effect it has upon a market, when seller after seller call upon shippers, and offer them bars, which are represented as being as good as any in the trade, at such ruinous figures—ruinous they are, and I defy any one to produce iron at the price; in fact, with mine pigs at from 4*l.* 5*s.* to 4*l.* 10*s.* per ton, who can sell bars without a loss at 8*l.*? Look throughout the district at the way in which the trades are off for orders—many of the iron-works are working short time; some large establishments, who were nearly kept going by orders for railway tyres, axles, and boiler-plates, and have not lacked demand for several years, are now at work half time. The ironfounders have been reducing the number of hands employed by nearly half the quantity. Railway wheel makers are almost at a stand, and so are the wagon and carriage builders.

I think, under all the circumstances, that it will be a hard matter to prevent a reduction in price; but, as I have said before, great exertions will be made to do it, on the plea that now is the season of the year for orders to come in; that if the war is ended, we can export to the north of Europe; and that if money is easier, sanitary improvements, railways, and other home works, will speedily alter the existing state of demand.

For my own part, I would sooner see bars at 8*l.*, with pigs, coal, and labour in proportion, than at a higher figure. We can compete with Belgium and America when our rates are no higher than 8*l.* for bars; and Holland, that old and good customer, shares her purchases with us then, instead of buying all from the former market. America, when 8*l.* per ton is exceeded, puts forth her producing powers, and supplies her own market with a rather considerable quantity, whereas she cannot but lose by manufacturing, if we do not go beyond that figure.

Coal is being more extensively raised than for months past, and the price is giving way. Pig-iron of the best makes is hard to sell at anything like what the makers consider it is worth, and common pigs are increasing in stock.—IRONMASTER.—*Worcester Journal*, of this day.

LEAD MINING IN CARDIGANSHIRE.—No. II.

The numerous remains of ancient workings scattered over the surface of this county, as, indeed, over all the mineral districts of Wales, clearly indicate that lead was raised here at a remote period. They are similar to the surface workings so general in Cornwall, Devon, and Yorkshire, and are usually ascribed to the Romans. At the Rhyscog, one of the Llanddewybrefi run of mines, and some other places, there are adits which have been wrought with extreme care, and at a costly rate, being apparently cut down with chisels. A level similarly wrought has been found in the Poltimore Mine, Devon: this has been likewise attributed to the Romans. Near Aberdovey is a lead mine, still known as the Roman's Mine. The Rhyscog is also familiar to the country people by the same appellation. Little doubt can exist, from the great extent of the works, that these mines were very productive at the period alluded to, and that high dues were paid. The comparatively easy expense of raising the ore from shallow levels rendered dues a very different tax to what they become in deep and costly mines.

The almost marvellous traditions of the wealth of the Welsh Potosi, and Sir Hugh Middleton's mines, have no doubt tended to excite the cupidity of the landowners, and cause heavy demands for the privilege of working their lands; but there is another and increasing evil becoming more common daily, since the formation of railway companies—viz., the exactions of the lords' stewards, in the shape of fees, leases, and law charges. This evil is very severely felt in Cornwall also, and has frequently led to so much disgust on the part of capitalists, that they have thrown up the undertakings, rather than subject themselves to the rapacity of the stewards.

We do hope, now that attention is being directed to the Cardiganshire mines, and a prestige is excited in their favour, the land proprietors will take warning from the past, lower their dues to a fair standard, and take example from those Cornish worthies whose liberality has frequently saved mines from destruction, which have repaid them a hundredfold the value of the surface of the whole estates. How long since would the old mines in the neighbourhood of Camborne have been discontinued but for the liberality of the Bassets and similar landlords?

We sincerely hope and trust this matter will be seriously entertained by those most concerned, and that we may shortly see the Cardiganshire hills studded with works that tend so much towards national prosperity.

THE SLATE TRADE—THE TALYSARN QUARRIES.

We do not feel ourselves called upon to point out, specifically, the defects and prospective disadvantages of some of the undertakings with which, as journalists, we are occasionally conversant; nor, on the other hand, do we consider it our duty to dwell at large on the highly promising and remunerative character of other projected works connected with that branch of public industry of which, we trust, this Journal is the impartial exponent and representative. It is better generally, as we think, to leave to the public the guardianship of its own interests, than to incur the reponsibility, and the possible mischief, of a frequent interference. Still, we are not pledged to a slavish conformity to this rule, and gladly step out of it when, as in the present instance, we see a justifying cause. From the documents which have been submitted to us, we find that the Talysarn estate, near Carnarvon, comprises a chain of rich slate quarries, a part only of which have been worked, producing about 350 tons of fine slate per month; that it is quite easy, by a somewhat enlarged outlay of capital, to infuse such activity into the works as that they shall furnish, instead of their present contribution, 1000 tons of superior slate per month. It is further declared that this freehold estate, with the plant, and working furniture of the quarries, is of the full value of 50,000*l.*, and has really cost that sum, and that having passed into new hands, it is now purposed to re-invigorate the workings, and more fully develop the resources of the estate, by forming a company, with about 13,000*l.* as a subscribed capital, for the realisation of these important objects. This is the substance of the statement contained in the papers before us, and if it admits of satisfactory verification, for, of course, the whole matter turns upon that, we can have little hesitation in saying that this is a sound and highly promising undertaking. It is but justice to add, that this affair appears clearly exempt from the category of speculation. The present monthly earnings, and the monthly expenses of the quarries, as well as those for a series of years past, together with the respectable margin of profits left, are points which can be ascertained, we presume, with nearly a fractional accuracy.

CWMDYLE MINING COMPANY—WILFUL DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY.—We regret to hear that a shameful and wanton destruction of property has taken place on this mine. For the last three weeks, considerable mischief has been done to the shoots which convey the ore from the upper levels to the stamps, by their being thrown down, which was at first attributed to the wind. When the men attended at the mine, on Monday morning last, they found the shoots filled up with large stones, parts broken and thrown down, shovels broken, oil-cans destroyed, &c. Three persons (whose names the directors have) were seen on the mine on Saturday last, and, as they had no right there, but little doubt exists as to the guilty parties. We are glad to hear that the directors have sent instructions to their solicitor at Carnewen at once to take such proceedings as he may think necessary to bring the guilty parties to justice.

GUNPOWDER.—Mr. C. Goodyear proposes applying India-rubber or gutta percha with sulphur and saltpetre in the manufacture of gunpowder.

SUCCESSFUL RESULTS OF ENGLISH MINING.

BY J. H. MURCHISON, ESQ., F.G.S.

In the 10 years ending with 1854, the dividends paid by English Mines alone amounted to 2,186,620*l.*, or an average of 218,662*l.* per annum. In 1855, British Mines paid 360,000*l.*, of which 340,500*l.* was divided by English Mines, showing an increase over the annual average of the previous 10 years of 121,838*l.*; while there is an increase in 1855, over 1854, of 20,392*l.* These are the best evidences of the progress of British Mining, and the success attending its prosecution; and I believe that no investment offers so good a return, together with comparative security, if ordinary caution be observed, in selecting the mines to become interested in. The following are some of the principal instances of the large profits derived from legitimate mining in this country:—

Mines.	No. of Shares.	Amount paid up.		Dividends paid.		Market value.	
		Per sh.	Amount.	Per sh.	Amount.	Per sh.	Amount.
Wheal Basset	512	£5¼	£2,624	£382½	£195,840	£400	£204,800
Wheal Buller	256	5	1,280	766¼	196,160	580	148,480
Par Consols	6144	1¼	6,912	27	165,000	20	122,880
South Frances	496	19	9,424	332	87,482	370	183,520
North Basset	6000	—	—	7	42,450	42	252,000
West Basset	6000	1½	9,000	5¾	33,750	36	216,000
Fowey Consols	494	40	19,760	404	199,897	30	14,820
Devon Great Cons.	1024	1	1,024	479	490,496	400	409,600
Alfred Consols	5120	5½	28,800	13*l.* 18*s.*	71,168	15	76,800
South Caradon	256	2½	640	381	97,632	300	76,800
			£79,464		£1,579,875		£1,705,700

This list might be considerably extended, but so far it shows, in 10 mines, upon an outlay of only 79,464*l.*, profits divided to this date of 1,579,875*l.*, and also of the market value of 1,705,700*l.*

In 1855, a number of mines advanced greatly in price, as well as paid good dividends during the year—such as Basset, from 280*l.* to 400*l.*, and 68¾*l.* per share in dividends; North Basset, from 18*l.* to 41*l.*, and 3½*l.* per share in dividends; South Frances, from 135*l.* to 350*l.*, and 40½*l.* per share in dividends; West Seton, from 100*l.* to 320*l.*, and 17½*l.* per share in dividends; Rosewarne, from 35*l.* to 135*l.*, and 15½*l.* per share in dividends; Wheal Clifford, from 230*l.* to 620*l.*, and 4½*l.* per share in dividends.

THE COAL TRADE.

The following is a statement of the delivery of coals, &c., in the port of London during the month of February:—

	Ships.	Tons.		Ships.	Tons.
Newcastle	309	100,236	Blyth	9	1,606
Seaham	111	26,362	Scotch	9	1,380
Sunderland	178	51,805	Welsh	22	6,000
Hartlepool & West Hart.	181	51,213	Yorkshire, &c.	48	4,110
Stockton and Middlesbro'	9	1,992	Small coal and cinders	4	698
Total				880	245,402
Total imported in Feb., 1855					244,226

Comparative Statement of 1855 *and* 1856.

Imported from 1st January to 29th Feb., 1856	Ships	2078	606,775 tons.
Imported from 1st January to 28th Feb., 1855	„	1555	456,376 „
Increase of ships and tons		523	150,399

THE RAILWAY COAL TRADE.

Monthly statement of coal and coke brought by railway and canal within he London district, during the month of February:—

Railways.	Tons cwt.	Railways.	Tons cwt.
North-Western	31,659 16	Great Western	9,875 0
Great Northern	51,993 16	South-Eastern	1,506 8
Eastern Counties	14,513 2		
Total by railway in Feb., 1856			109,548 2
Coals by railway in Feb., 1855			71,054 2
Coals by canal in Feb., 1855			nil.

Comparative Statement of 1855 *and* 1856.

Coals by railway from 1st January to 29th Feb., 1856	231,079 15
Coals by railway from 1st January to 28th Feb., 1855	131,011 13
Increase in the year 1856—railways	100,068 2
Coals by canals from 1st January to 29th Feb., 1856	5,033 5
Coals by canals from 1st January to 28th Feb., 1855	1,861 5
Increase in the year 1856—canals	8,172 0

THE IRON TRADE.—The following weekly statement, to March 10, has been forwarded to us from Glasgow by Mr. Thomas Edington, showing the principal orders for rails, castings, and machinery, known to be in the Iron Markets of Great Britain and Ireland:—

ORDERS CONTRACTED FOR.

In Glasgow—300 tons gas tank castings, socket-pipes, &c., for London.
In Birmingham—Messrs. Fox, Henderson, and Co., have undertaken the completion of a railway in Zealand.

NEW ORDERS.

1500 tons of chairs, 250 tons of fishing plates, and 50 tons of fishing bolts, for the Midland Railway Company.
Gas apparatus, pipes, tubes, &c., for Gibraltar.
13,000 yards of main gas pipes, one gasometer, retorts, hydraulic mains, pipes, &c., for Stockton, county of Durham.
A pair of marine engines, a gas station meter, &c., for London.
A wet lime purifier, for Cornwall.
A gasholder, for Durham.
Four cast-iron purifiers, &c., for Southport, Lancashire.
Additional quantities of railway chairs.

PROSPECTIVE ORDERS.

Railways in Italy, Savoy, Canada, France, Russia, Sweden, from London to Portsmouth.
Extension of English and Scotch Railways.
Gas works for Constantinople and other towns in Turkey, and towns in Spain.

MINING EDUCATION.—Among those who have devoted their attention to this subject, few have rendered such practical service to the good cause as Mr. John Hedley, to whose labours some time since we had favourably to advert. At the time the Mining School was established in Truro, we had occasion to state that, in our opinion, not only was it too restricted in its objects, but that likewise the expenses attending the lectures, together with the cost of board and lodging in the town, would render, in a great measure, the benefits intended to be conferred nugatory. Mr. Hedley has been, for the last six months, visiting the mining districts of South Wales, Forest of Dean, Somersetshire, and Gloucestershire, and lecturing to the operatives of those localities on geology, mining, and the kindred sciences. A committee, comprising Messrs. Herbert Mackworth and John Hedley (Inspectors of Mines), Bennet, Brain, George, Baynton, Knight, George Fear, Farler and Son, G. C. Greenwell, Leonard, Boult, Thomas Nicholson, John Whittuck, Wethered, Cossham, Wethered and Co., proprietors respectively of the Bedminster, Kingswood, Ashton Vale, Golden Vale, Timsbury, Nailsea, Radstock, Easton, Park End, Soundwell, and Parkfield Collieries, have determined, from the report submitted to them by Mr. Hedley, to establish a Mining School in Bristol. It is proposed to give increased attention to the education of colliers' children, to deliver lectures on subjects connected with the miners' occupation, such as the dangers of mining, nature of gases, machinery, &c.; the establishment of reading-rooms, libraries, and geological museums at the several works; to publish a cheap monthly paper, for spreading information on subjects connected with mining. The committee of the Bristol Diocesan Trade School have placed at the disposal of the committee of the Mining School a portion of their premises in Nelson-street, and the masters of both institutions will reciprocally instruct the pupils of the several schools. The charge for general pupils, for the whole course, will be 1*s.* per week, or 13*s.* per quarter, payable in advance; for evening classes, 6d., or 6*s.* 6d. per quarter. The hours for the general pupils will be from 9 to 12 o'clock in the forenoon; and for the working colliers, after 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The school will open on March 31, under the superintendence of Mr. B. Mort, a gentleman well acquainted with mining in all its details. An examination will take place every half-year. Certificates of merit will be given to competent pupils at the end of the second or third year, and a special premium will be given to the pupil who has passed a satisfactory examination, and can do the best day's work as a collier. The committee will do all in their power to afford cheap lodgings for those pupils residing at a distance from Bristol. The above are the principal regulations about to be adopted in the Bristol Mining School. A system of education has long been required for our miners and colliers; and although it is not probable that in the first instance all the necessary requirements can be fulfilled, a little practical experience, probably, will remedy those defects that will naturally occur, and this, judiciously acted upon, will, no doubt, render the school as useful as it is the intention of the founders it should be.

In the "Natural Sciences Tripos" Examination, just concluded, Mr. P. A. Ninnis, B.A., of Clare College, Cambridge, took a first-class, and was marked distinguished, in Chemistry and Physiology: having stood well in the list of wranglers in 1855, he has now the honourable distinction of double first-class in honours.

MINERS' SPECIAL RULES—THE NEW ACT.—The *Wolverhampton Chronicle* having commented on the new "Act to amend the law for the inspection of coal mines," and complained that neither employers nor workmen are contented with the special rules founded on that Act, Mr. Lionel Brough, the new inspector, in writing to the Editor, says—"I have, as you must be aware, unusual facilities afforded me to observe the working of the Act, and also to become acquainted with the opinions entertained by masters and men. With regard to the former, it is simply necessary to say that those gentlemen themselves were principally concerned in framing the special rules—therefore any expression of dissatisfaction on their parts is not likely to occur. Touching the workmen, I am justified in believing that they generally approve of them. Probably, Mr. Editor, your journal, and others, may have inadvertently fallen into the error of confounding private agreements with the special rules themselves."—Mr. Thos. Wynne also says—"I have spent a good portion of the last four years in the district, underground, amongst the very class spoken of, and fancy I know something of their real sentiments. There may be discontent about other rules, but certainly none of the 10 rules that apply to the working collier are so objectionable."

WEEKLY LIST OF NEW PATENTS.

[From the *Commissioners of Patents' Journal*—March 11-14.]

NOTICES TO PROCEED.

H. Wickens, 4, Tokenhouse-yard, Lothbury: Improvements in locomotive steam-engines and in apparatus connected therewith, parts of which improvements are respectively applicable to other steam-engines and purposes.—Nov. 10.

T. Hitt, Tavistock-street, Westminster: A new method of obtaining power for propelling vessels, and certain new propelling machinery.—Nov. 12.

A. Barclay, Kilmarnock: Improvements indicating the pressure of steam and other fluids, which improvements are also applicable to governors, and other regulating apparatus.—Nov. 12.

J. Burrows, Haigh Foundry, Wigan: An improved apparatus for winding coals or other minerals from mines, which said apparatus is also applicable for other similar purposes, and for machinery required for forming or constructing such improved apparatus.—Nov. 14. [—Nov. 19.

J. Silvester, West Bromwich: Improvements in steam guages and safety valves.

W. Rowan (J. Rowan and Sons), Belfast: Improvements in steam-engines.—Dec. 3.

W. Pole, Westminster, F. W. Kitson, Leeds: Improvements in railway wheels.—Jan. 11.

A. Tolhausen, Duke-street, Adelphi: An improved machine for boring and other cutting operations in stone and other mineral substances of like character.—Jan. 25.

E. Clark, Westminster: An improvement in the apparatus for suspending insulated electric telegraph wires.—Feb. 14.

W. E. Newton, Chancery-lane: Improvements in the manufacture of zinc.—Feb. 13.

E. Slaughter, Avonside Iron Works, Bristol: Improvements in the fire-boxes of locomotive and other steam-boilers.—Feb. 25.

PATENTS SEALED.

A. Longbottom, London and Leeds: Improvements in the manufacture of gas when oils or fatty matters are used.—Sept. 13.

J. G. Martien, Newark, New Jersey, U. S., and London: Improvements in the manufacture of iron and steel.—Sept. 15.

G. S. Parkinson, Kensington: Improvements in railway breaks.—Sept. 21.

D. S. Porteous, Paisley: A rotary engine.—Jan. 22.

PATENT ON WHICH THE THIRD YEAR'S STAMP DUTY HAS BEEN PAID.

W. Muir, Britannia Works, Manchester: Improvements in machinery or apparatus for grinding edge tools and other articles.—March 12.

GRANTS OF PROVISIONAL PROTECTION FOR SIX MONTHS.

W. W. Sleigh, London: Producing motive power, which he entitles the hydrostatic motive power engine. [struction of railways.

W. H. Bowers, 4, Singleton-street South, East-road: Improvements in the con-

T. Smith, J. Gill, Hebden-bridge: Improvements in the mode or method of casing horizontal shafting.

G. Toucas, 39, Rue de l'Echiquier, Paris; and 4, South-street, Finsbury, London, metallurgist: For the invention of a new metallic alloy.—Feb. 22.

P. D. Margesson, Woolwich: Improvements in the manufacture of iron from ores.

C. A. de Fonbonne, Paris: Improved apparatus for the manufacture of coke and for blasting, also for the production and extraction of illuminating and combustible gas, as well as ammoniacal and bituminous matters, part of such apparatus being applicable to the consumption of smoke.

R. A. Brooman, 166, Fleet-street: Improvements in treating bituminous shale, Boghead mineral, and other like schistous bodies, in order to obtain various commercial products therefrom.—Feb. 28.

C. Morgan, Cwm Aman, C. R. Vickerman, Kilgetty: An improved preparation of fuel, and the application of the same to steam-boiler purposes.—March 5.

IMPROVEMENTS IN SAFETY-CAGES.—Mr. F. J. Emery, of Cobridge, Staffordshire, has provisionally registered an improvement in these useful inventions. The inventor proposes to employ side tooth-racks in mounting upon the cage's toothed wheels; and, by his principle, when the cage is being lowered, in case of breakage of the rope or chain, the cage will become engaged in the racks, and its further descent thereby stopped. We have inspected the model of the invention, and find that it works efficaciously. At the forthcoming exposition of the Society of Arts, it will be exhibited.

IMPROVEMENTS IN STEELED MILLS.—Mr. A. Savage, of Eastcheap, City, has just specified his patent (procured per Mr. Campin, the patent agent), for improvements in the means or mechanism for separating, reducing the size, and mixing substances (referring principally to modifications in Savage's noiseless machine for sifting tea, and cutting the large leaves at the same time), and comprising also improvements in mills of the class termed steel or steeled mills, which consist in placing the contrivance used to communicate motion to such mills on the bush or bearing of the same, and connecting such contrivance with the axis or spindle thereof, in such manner that no eccentric force may be communicated to the same. Also forming, casting, or forging, of iron or other suitable material, the standard or other part which supports a mill of the aforesaid kind in one piece, with the side plate or cheek thereof (generally casting the bush or bearing in which the spindle of the mill revolves in its place, though this is not essential), preparing the surface of the side plate by turning it in a lathe or otherwise, to receive the external cone of the mill, which external cone is bolted to the said side plate. Also making those parts of such mills technically termed cores and cases of cast-iron, or other suitable material, covered with wrought-iron, having the teeth by which the grinding is effected formed therein; and making the grinding parts of flat-surface mills (commonly termed plate mills) in the form of segments or annuli of wrought-iron, affixed to masses of cast-iron, or other suitable material. This he effects by casting taper rings or hoops of iron, or other suitable material, or flat discs thereof, turning their surfaces, if needful, in a lathe, and on the surfaces so prepared affixing wrought-iron hoops, segments, or annuli, by screws or otherwise, on which hoops, segments, or annuli, the furrows or teeth are formed, the said teeth being case-hardened in the usual manner.

IMPROVED STEAM GAUGE VALVE.—Mr. John Hicks, of Bedford-place, Clapham, has recently secured a patent for a new steam gauge valve, which appears to be constructed on sound principles, and is likely to prove a simple and efficacious instrument. It consists of a brass or gun-metal cylinder, screwed into the boiler-plate, in which slides a solid button valve spindle, carefully ground into its seat. On the extreme end outside the boiler is a flanged head to the spindle, between which and the head of the cylinder is a spiral spring to secure adjustment. The escape nozzle projects about half an inch outside the boiler and parallel with its side. This arrangement, attached to a steam-boiler, serves to distinguish the respective positions of water and steam; by manual pressure on the flanged head of the spindle, the spindle with its inner brass-seated valve is forced inwards, and the steam or water instantly escapes through the nozzle, and the pressure being withdrawn, the valve returns to its normal position, either by the force of the steam or the tension of the spring. The advantages claimed by the patentee for this gauge valve over the common gauge cock are simplicity, economy of labour and material, instantaneous efficiency, and the principle of self-adjustment. From the absence of leverage, there is not that liability to breakage which now so frequently takes place, and all the parts being ground steam tight, no packing is required, while the friction is reduced to a minimum. Messrs. Easton and Amos, the mechanical engineers, Southwark, have had one in use for a considerable period, which has been found to work admirably. The use of this gauge valve will not be confined to the purposes of a test for steam-boilers, but will make an excellent tap for liquor casks, as it will be found free from leakage, and the low cost at which it can be rendered will, without doubt, lead to general use.

METALLIC BEDSTEADS.—Messrs. Robert W. Winfield and J. Jackson, of Birmingham, have specified their patent, through Mr. George Shaw, for improvements in metallic bedsteads, and other articles of metallic furniture. This invention consists, firstly, of the following method of connecting the horizontal rails of metallic bedsteads, and other articles of metallic furniture, with the upright pillars of the same:—Upon the pillar of the bedstead, or other article, a conical block is cast, the smallest end being uppermost. This block has two fins, which are in vertical planes, and are situated opposite each other, or inclined at any angle, to suit the angle to be given to the horizontal rails. On the ends of the horizontal rails, blocks are cast: these blocks have dovetails, which engage with the before-mentioned fins, and thereby secure the horizontal rails to the pillar. That vertical face of each block in which the dovetail is made is inclined at an angle of 45 degrees to the rails on which it is situated, so that when the two blocks, meeting in the same pillar, are in their places, their inclined ends abut against one another; and, from the extent of bearing surface, great stability results. The inventors describe, in their specification, a modification of this part of their invention. This invention consists, secondly, in constructing the sacking of metallic bedsteads, and other articles, of metallic furniture. Instead of making the sacking of laths, wholly detached from the rails, and capable of being connected to the rails by buttons, or studs, they connect one end of each lath permanently with the rail, forming one side of the bed-frame by a joint, and make the other end of each lath capable of being readily attached to, and detached from, the other rails. The laths may also be jointed, for the purpose of portability in packing, and when so, the laths may be permanently attached at both ends to the rails.

THE PATENT PARATEMPO CARRIAGE.—Mr. C. Lenny, of Croydon, the well-known and enterprising carriage-builder, has lately perfected and patented a form of laundelet, which possesses, in a remarkable degree, those features which have been so long sought after as requirements tending to perfection. When closed it is round fronted, somewhat Parisian in appearance, and when open there exists nothing whatever to obstruct the view around. These advantages have been attained by an ingenious and secure detachable hinge, which permits the almost instant removal of the front pillars, which are then deposited within the coachman's box, so that nothing whatever need be left at home, and as even a boy can effect the required arrangement, of course the assistance of the qualified coach-maker is unnecessary. There is, likewise, a step (the Cruphabema, or concealed) adapted to these carriages, which acts direct and with rigidity by the opening and shutting of the door, and is the most complete and simple affair of the kind we have seen.

THE NEW METAL, "ALUMINIUM."—Much attention has been excited upon the subject of the metal aluminium, and we perceive that many applications for patents connected with its use have been made. The ideas which originate these patents are, of course, based upon the presumed properties of the metal, as detailed to us by the French chemists, with an additional colouring gained from the imagination of the inventor. It is superfluous to say that, under such circumstances, the results are but little likely to justify the expectations of the patentees; hence a few words of advice upon the subject may prove of use to the over-sanguine. The metal, so far from being almost as infusible as cast-iron, or even silver, melts more readily than zinc, and remains fluid upon a piece of dry wood, without sensibly burning it, as happens with tin or solder. It unites with scarcely any of the metals, and when united, in almost every instance loses its power of resisting oxidation; thus it affords no chemical protection to iron, as zinc does, but acts with it precisely as happens with tin—*i. e.*, the iron rusts wherever it is exposed to air and moisture; nor does the aluminium itself resist, under these circumstances, the same decomposing influences; on the contrary, it becomes rapidly coated with a white powder (alumina), and scales off. Tin and aluminium do not unite, but when brought into temporary contact by the intervention of another metal, the aluminium soon oxidises; with lead aluminium refuses to combine, though copper takes up a portion, and forms with it a bronze-coloured alloy. It may be made to unite with mercury, but the amalgam is very unstable, and soon oxidises. Upon the whole, therefore, we very much question whether this much-talked-of metal will ever be of much practical use, except when employed in its pure state; and at present the high price of aluminium (more than 30*l.* per lb.) entirely excludes it from employment. It is indeed, every way probable that a cheap mode of manufacturing it will soon be discovered, and something of the kind is already whispered about; but until the event becomes a marketable fact, we see no reason to indulge in prospective hopes that aluminium will ever substitute tin.—*Journal of Gas Lighting.*

THE LONDON GENERAL OMNIBUS COMPANY.—Week ending March 8: Number of omnibuses at work, 331; average number running daily, 323; receipts, 574*l.* 1*s.* 11d.; average per omnibus for seven days, 17*l.* 15*s.* 6d.—A. G. CHURCH, Sec.

TALYSARN SLATE COMPANY,
VALE OF NANTLLE, CARNARVONSHIRE.

On the "COST-BOOK PRINCIPLE."

In 4500 shares, of £5 each; of which only £3 per share will be immediately required Dividends payable half-yearly.

The property purchased comprises upwards of 70 acres of freehold land, all slate rock, on the celebrated Bangor veins, with 11 quarries thereon (two of which only are now in work, but which are producing 350 tons of manufactured slate per month). Mansion house, gardens and grounds, 27 cottages, 2 steam-engines, 4 water-wheels, sawing machine, lifting apparatus, for raising 500 tons a day, water-balance of the most perfect construction and vast power; 4 inclined planes, with their drums, chains, and tramways, complete; 4 weighing machines, iron pumps, pipes, wagons; two miles of tramway, workshops, implements, and machinery of every description. The whole in regular course of working, and in the most complete order, having cost the late proprietors, in purchase-money, machinery, and development of this splendid property, upwards of £50,000.

TRUSTEES.

HENRY FENTON JADIS, Esq., Comptroller Corn Department, Board of Trade, Whitehall.

WM. HUMPHREY PILCHER, Esq., 18, New Broad-street, City.

BANKERS—Messrs. Barnett, Hoare's, and Co., 62, Lombard-street.

OFFICES,—8, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, CITY.

Public companies are frequently formed to develop the resources of mineral properties, by means of a large subscribed capital; but the Talysarn Quarries having for a long period been realising large profits, require only an extension of the labour department to secure double or treble the present returns.

The quarries have been paying continuous dividends up the present time, and the monthly accounts show that a dividend of 10 per cent per annum, at least, may be paid out of the current profits of the present year, which will be gradually and greatly increased by extending the workings.

This ought not, therefore, to be considered as a speculation, but as an ascertained and safe investment.

The proprietor of this valuable estate has agreed to accept, for the entire property, £20,000, and will take one-third, at least, of the purchase-money in shares, to be deemed as paid-up—500 shares will be disposed of, as may be required, to form a working capital of £2500; and as £3000 of the purchase-money may remain on mortgage, the amount of cash immediately required, to complete the purchase, will not exceed £8000.

The property is freehold, and consequently free from the payment of royalty. It will be conveyed, with all the quarries thereon, plant, &c., to trustees, to be held for the benefit of the company. The estate and property comprise about 70 acres of land, mansion house, gardens, and grounds, 27 cottages, 2 steam-engines, 4 water-wheels, sawing machine, lifting apparatus, water-balance, and other machinery and implements (all of which will be included in the purchase).

The freehold was originally purchased by Messrs. Rundell, Bridge, and Co., and the plant put up by that eminent firm regardless of expense, and at a total outlay, including the development of the quarries, of upwards of £50,000.

The entire estates being slate rock, the quarries may be considered inexhaustible. The quarries produce slates of every description, and of a fine quality; and it is believed that, by extended working, 12,000 tons of slate per annum, at least, may be delivered at Carnarvon.

The Vale of Nantlle Railway passes through the estates, and the slates from these quarries are delivered at the Port of Carnarvon, at 2s. 8½d. per ton, while the cartage alone, from other quarries not contiguous to the railway, averages 3s. or 6s. per ton.

The advantage of working a freehold slate quarry, where no royalty is payable, is very great. The royalty of 3s. per ton, usually reserved in other quarries, would alone produce on 12,000 tons, £1800 per annum, which sum, in this case, will be wholly saved.

The whole presents one of the most unique and valuable freehold properties in the principality. The quarries are in regular and complete working order, and above 350 tons of slate per month are now being delivered from the two quarries only which are now in work. The manager, who has superintended the working for the last 12 years, states that he can easily supply 1000 tons per month.

The staple production of this part of North Wales is its unrivalled slate. Two of the Bangor quarries, Col. Pennant's and Mr. A. Smith's, have obtained great celebrity, and realised for their fortunate owners, for many years past, large sums of money.

The ordinary cost of producing a ton of slate, and the average value of every ton of slate shipped, are matters well ascertained by those experienced in the management of slate quarries. The profits, therefore, are in proportion to the quantity delivered, and ought not to be considered as uncertain or speculative.

The manager's report for the last month, ending 8th inst., is—produce, 390 tons 5 cwts., value £655 8s.; wages, £400: leaving on this limited working, a balance of profit, over the working expenses, of £255 8s., or above £3000 per annum.

The company will not be fettered by the cumbrous and expensive machinery of a joint-stock company; but will be conducted on the Cost-book Principle, and with the least possible expense. Meetings will be held on the estate, or elsewhere, as may be determined upon, every two months, and the accounts will be audited and dividends paid half-yearly.

The managing committee will be chosen at the first meeting after the formation of the company.

The current accounts, vouchers, reports, and plans of the estate, &c., may be inspected at the office. Samples of the slate may also be seen there, and all other information obtained on application to the secretary, 8, Great Winchester-street, City.

London, March, 1856.

Applications for shares must be made in the accompanying form to the secretary, Mr. HESLOP, at the offices; or to the solicitor, W. H. PILCHER, Esq., 18, New Broad-street; and no allotment will be made unless the deposit of £1 per share, mentioned in such form, be first paid to the bankers of the company. In case no allotment be made, or a smaller number of shares than applied for be allotted, the deposit on shares unallotted will be returned without any deduction.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

N.B.—This must be presented to the bankers entire.—The applicant will retain the receipt at foot, and forward this letter, when marked by the bankers, to the solicitor, or secretary.

To the Trustees of the Talysarn Slate Company.

GENTLEMEN,—Having paid into the hands of Messrs. Barnett, Hoare's, and Co., the bankers of the company, £ to you credit, I request you will allot me shares of £5 each in the above-named company, and I hereby agree to accept such shares, or any less number that may be allotted to me, and to pay the calls thereon at the appointed times.

Name in full.....
Profession or occupation .....
Date .....
Residence in full.....
Place of business, if any .....

MINING IN THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—We have received intelligence from the Cape of Good Hope to Dec. 17. A special general meeting of the shareholders in the Cape of Good Hope Mining Company was held on Dec. 15, for the purpose of considering a report from the directors, founded upon information received from Capt. Holman, the manager, recently engaged with a party of miners from England. Capt. Holman had inspected the whole of the centres belonging to the company (excepting those in the locality of Concordia), and found nothing in them that justified him in recommending further operations. He, therefore, advised that they should be abandoned, but recommended the retention of the company's second, on Messrs. Prince, Collison, and Company's mine—Hester Maria; and considered that several centres, in the neighbourhood of Concordia, require more careful examination than he had hitherto been able to make. The directors recommended that the operations should be continued another year, at a cost of 2500*l*. The report, after a lengthened discussion, was adopted. From the *Cape Mercantile Advertiser*, we learn that the Eagle Mining Company, in consequence of the depressed state of the money market, had agreed to stop further operations for the present. At the Union Mining Company meeting, on Dec. 13 (Mr. J. M. Maynard in the chair), Mr. Melle reported that the operations commenced at Koper Kop were so promising that he would soon be able to forward ore to Cape Town: three veins had been opened, the largest 4 feet wide. The company were in possession of nine centres, and an intimation was given by the Chairman that by the next meeting they might be in a position to declare a dividend. The Western Province Mining Company called a meeting for Jan. 4, to consider the propriety of dissolving. From Messrs. Phillips and King's mines, in Namaqualand, the accounts are very favourable; in one part they had a vein of pure copper 14 ft. wide, running from the bottom to the surface, where eight men were daily getting out 14 tons of best copper, worth 75*l*. per ton. About three miles from this place is another mountain, called Koper Berg, which to all appearance is a mass of copper. The Spectacle Mining Company, at the Isabella Mine, on the Orange River, had been working 10 days, sunk a shaft about 8 ft., and taken out 11 bags of superior ore. The *Prince of Wales* arrived from Port Nolloth, with 33 tons of copper ore; and the *Mary Sarah*, at Alexander Bay, to take in 100 tons of copper ore. The *Ocean Queen* sailed from the Cape of Good Hope on January the 14th, for London, with 55 tons of copper ore on freight.

MINING IN LAKE SUPERIOR.—Correspondence has been received from Mr. John Cox, superintendent of the Summit Mine, to Jan. 12. To that time the season had been extremely rigorous, and more snow had fallen in the highlands than for years previous, although the mercury has shown a temperature less, on the average, than for seasons preceding. On the mines, Mr. Cox writes: —"I visited the mines in the vicinity of Copper Harbour last week. The force employed in the Keweenaw Mine this winter consists of 22 miners, and an equal number of surface hands. Their workings are confined to an extensive gorge, or ravine, which passes across the Point north, 26° west, but a little too far south of the crystalline trap to intersect much mass copper. The vein is very large and contains an immense amount of stamp rock, rich in mineral. The admirable facility with which it can be excavated and prepared for market, enables the mine to pay its way without difficulty. They have a large engine, and fixtures for 16 heads of stamps, which they intend to erect next season; and with such an enormous and plainly defined vein, success is certain, if even a moderate economy is exercised. The Clarke Mine, situate midway between Copper Harbour and the Keweenaw, is on the north side of the range, and although but 10 miners are employed, and constitute the entire force, yet a very large amount of mass copper is exposed, and the nature of the ground is such as to admit of extensive workings, and must ultimately return rich rewards to its enterprising adventurers as a compensation for their skill and energy. The vein, although not so large as the Keweenaw, contains a vast deal more copper, and larger dividends may be expected. Besides the vein now wrought, they have three distinct and prominent veins, only partially explored, all crossing their mammoth location and contiguous to each other. After an examination of the Clarke, we proceeded to the Star Mine, directly south, but not having sufficient time to go underground, we contented ourselves with an examination of the material daily taken from the mine, and I think, from its appearance, a great similarity exists between it and the Keweenaw, but both mines are opened too far south of the crystalline trap to intersect much mass copper, yet when their workings have reached further south large masses will, doubtless, be met. In the two galleries going south at the Eagle River Mine, small masses, barrel, and rich stamp work are constantly met with. That mine will make a handsome shipment of copper on the opening of navigation. They are now working within a few feet of the south boundary of the Hill Mine, belonging to the Garden City, and on the same vein, just under and south of the crystalline trap. The Garden City own one mile in extent of this productive vein, and it is to be hoped that the earliest opportunity will be improved in exhuming its resources. The Phœnix Company on the north, and the Eagle River on the south, having proved the productiveness of this company's vein, it will be an anomaly in mining if this does not prove one of the best mining ventures of the country. There is an abundance of supplies in the different mines on Keweenaw Point, yet the orders have not been as extravagant as heretofore, which will, doubtless, be beneficial in the end."

TO IRONMASTERS AND OTHERS.—IMPORTANT SALE OF FREEHOLD IRONWORKS AND PLANT, AT GREET'S GREEN, WEST BROMWICH.

MR. THOMAS DANKS WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, on Monday, the 14th day of April, 1856 (by order of the Trustees of Mr. Thomas Payne), at the Dudley Arms Hotel, in Dudley, at Five for Six o'clock in the afternoon, subject to such conditions as will then be produced, all that valuable FREEHOLD PROPERTY, called the STAFFORDSHIRE IRONWORKS, situated at Greet's Green, in the parish of West Bromwich, Staffordshire.

Full particulars may be obtained on application to HENRY CONSER, Esq., solicitor, Stourbridge; G. JABET, Esq., Messrs. GEDS, DOCKER, and SUTTON, and W. COTTERELL, Esq., solicitors, Birmingham; or to the auctioneer, Dudley.

TWO HUNDRED 6 tons COAL WAGONS.

MR. ESSEY WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, on Wednesday, the 26th inst., at the Rugby Station, TWO HUNDRED NEW 6 tons COAL WAGONS, built expressly for the London coal trade, but not put into work, in consequence of the default of the intended lessees. They will be divided into lots, suitable for private purchasers. Approved bills at two or three months' date, with interest added for time, will be taken in payment.

The owner will be glad to receive tenders from railway companies for the hire of the whole, upon a fair rental, with or without future powers of purchase; such tenders to be addressed to Mr. ESSEY, auctioneer, Rugby, on or before Thursday next, the 20th inst., that due notice may be given of abandonment of sale.

The wagons may be seen on application to Mr. FREW, station master, Rugby.

MR. WHEATLEY KIRK begs to call attention to his large STOCK of ENGINES and TOOLS, which are of the best workmanship and newest construction. All classes of STEAM-ENGINES, NEW and SECOND-HAND, a large number of which, HORIZONTAL and VERTICAL, are always on hand, ready for delivery on the shortest notice. WHEATLEY KIRK is also open to receive orders for the construction of engines of any class or power, and to complete the same promptly. Engineers' Tools of every description on hand; Slide and Screw-cutting Lathes, Planing, Punching, and Drilling Machines, &c.

Offices, Cross-street Chambers, Manchester; Warehouse, Bonded Wharf, Salford.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF RAILWAY, MINING, and OTHER PLANT or ROLLING STOCK, RAILS, CHAIRS, LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES, CARRIAGES, WAGONS, TURN TABLES, CRANES, MILLWRIGHT WORK, TOOLS, STEAM-ENGINES, and MACHINERY, for home and exportation, may be had on application to WHEATLEY KIRK, Cross-street Chambers, Manchester.

EAST LANCASHIRE RAILWAY.—The Directors are prepared to receive TENDERS for the MAINTENANCE of the PERMANENT WAY and WORKS; also, for the FORMATION and LAYING DOWN of a SECOND LINE of RAILS from STUBBINS JUNCTION to RAWTENSTALL, including all the works connected therewith.

Specifications and plans may be seen on and after the 21st inst., at the engineer's office, Bury Station. Sealed tenders, endorsed "Tender for Maintenance of Permanent Way and Works," to be addressed to the undersigned before the 19th day of April next. By order,

MYLES FENTON, Sec.

Bury, Lancashire, March 12, 1856.

NEWPORT DOCKS.—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—The Directors of the Newport Dock Company are desirous of receiving TENDERS for the EXECUTION of the following WORKS:—viz., An EXTENSION of the existing DOCK; ALTERATIONS and ADDITIONS to the present LOCK and ENTRANCE; and the CONSTRUCTION of an AQUEDUCT from the River Ebbw.

The plans, sections, specifications, and conditions of the above-named works, and others connected with them, may be seen at the office of JAMES ABERNETHY, Esq., 3, Parliament-street, Westminster, engineer to the company; and at the Dock Office, Newport, Monmouthshire; on and after Monday, the 10th inst., of whom forms of tender may be obtained.

Sealed tenders, addressed to the "Secretary to the Newport Dock Company," Dock Office, Newport, Monmouthshire, to be sent in on or before Wednesday, the 2d day of April next.

H. R. FOOTE, Sec.

Dock Office, Newport, Monmouthshire, March 6, 1856.

HIGH-PRESSURE HORIZONTAL STEAM-ENGINE FOR SALE, with or without boiler, 16 in. cylinder, 3 ft. 2 in. stroke; fly-wheel 4 tons 3 cwts.; Cornish boiler, Low Moor fire-box, 6 ft. diam., and 24 ft. in length; weight 6 tons 6 cwts.—Apply to J. J. CAPPER, Falcon Works, Loughborough.

STEAM PUMPING ENGINE WANTED, of from 24 to 30 in. cylinder, with boiler, &c., complete.—Address, stating particulars, with price for same, to be delivered on the mine, to Mr. WILLIAM RICKEARD, Rickeard's Wheal Rose, Newlyn, until Tuesday, the 18th inst.—Dated March 5, 1856.

BIRAM'S PATENT ANEMOMETER, 12 in., £4 4s.; 6 in., £3 3s. To be had of the maker, JOHN DAVIS, Derby, Manufacturer of Dials, &c.

THE LATE J. BUDDLE, Esq.'s, LETTERS UPON VENTILATION, and the PREVENTION OF ACCIDENTS IN MINES; written immediately prior to the invention of the safety-lamp. A FEW COPIES of the above having passed into the hands of Mr. P. S. REID, Pelton Colliery, Chester-le-street, parties interested may OBTAIN THEM by enclosing 13 postage stamps to his address.

ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS, SHIPBUILDERS, &c.—TWO very strong PUNCHING and SHEARING MACHINES FOR SALE, will punch and cut ⅞ in. plates. Also, ONE ditto, to punch and cut ⅝ in. plates, adapted to work either by hand or steam power. Also, ONE COMPOUND SLIDE REST, for 9 in. centre lathe, to slide 18 in. long; ONE ditto, for 10 in. centre lathe, to slide 20 in. long; ONE ditto, for 12 in. centre lathe, to slide 24 in. long.—For price and particulars, apply to J. GOODWORTH, Albert Foundry, Leeds; or Mr. GEORGE ARMITAGE, Bucklersbury, London.

SPIKES AND FISH BOLTS.—Prices and detailed information, with respect to HOPPER'S PATENTS and IMPROVEMENTS in SPIKES and FISH BOLTS, will be forwarded on application to Mr. GEO. HOPPER, Houghton-le-Spring Ironworks, and Britannia Ironworks, Fence Houses, Durham. Thousands of tons of the above have been made at these works during the last ten years, for most of the principal railways in England. A liberal allowance to exporters and commission agents.

STATIONARY STEAM-ENGINES OF THE BEST QUALITY, from 1 to 50-horse power, fitted with VARIABLE EXPANSION GEAR. These engines, which have been designed to combine great simplicity of parts with the utmost economy of action, are supplied with or without boilers, at the lowest possible rates; and erected, if required, in any part of the kingdom. General boiler and tank work carefully executed upon advantageous terms.—Apply to Messrs. WILLIAM YOUNG and Co., engineers, Barnstaple.

WATER-WHEEL.—FOR SALE, in Ireland, near a railway and shipping port, a superior IRON WATER-WHEEL, 40 ft. diam., 4 ft. breast, with bearing blocks, brasses, &c., complete; adapted to the purposes of mining operations. The machine is in excellent working condition.—For price, &c., address "A. B.," *Mining Journal* office, 26, Fleet-street, London.—Feb. 2, 1856.

WATER-WHEELS AND STAMPS' AXLES FOR SALE.—FOR SALE, a FIRST-RATE WATER-WHEEL (by Whitby and Co., of Warrington), 40 ft. diameter, 6 ft. breast, buckets 12½ deep; all iron, except arms; cost when new upwards of £1000. The warehouse room being required, it would now be sold for £200. It is laying a short distance from Newton Quay, and the Railway Station. Also, TWO STAMPS' AXLES, 12 heads each, with framing, &c., complete; a 30 ft. WATER-WHEEL, nearly new, 3 ft. 6 in. breast, buckets 12½ deep—all iron, except arms; and a quantity of 5 in., 8 in., and 9 in. PUMPS.—For particulars, address CHAS. and HY. WEBBER, ironfounders, &c., Newton Abbott, Devon.

IMPORTANT ANTHRACITE OR STONE COAL COLLIERY TO BE LET, in the centre of the coal field of PEMBROKESHIRE, accessible to the Harbour of Milford Haven. This estate is nearly 500 acres in extent, situate in the parish of Loveston, near the shipping place of Cresswell Quay, and contains all those pure and high-priced veins of ANTHRACITE or STONE COAL, so celebrated amongst maltsters. Levels to drain the crop water have been driven. Pits have been sunk on some of the veins, and engines and engine-houses, shops, storehouses, and office, &c., have been erected; and the colliery is now partially worked, and is in admirable condition for being opened out on an extensive scale, at a moderate outlay.—Apply to the proprietor, GEORGE PROTHEROE, Esq., Tenby.—March 10, 1856.

FOR SALE, HIGHLY VALUABLE AND EXTENSIVE COLLIERY PLANT AND MACHINERY.—Early in the month of May next, the particulars of which, with due notice, will be given in future advertisements (if not previously disposed of by private contract), ALL that PLANT and MACHINERY above alluded to, consisting of a STEAM-ENGINE, 40-horse power, 12 in. pumps, complete, and in excellent order for work; a 20-horse power engine, fitted for winding and pumping; a set of 10 in. pumps, all complete, and now at work; a 16-horse power winding engine; with a great variety of materials for colliery purposes.—Apply to ROBERT BROUGH, Esq., Pentlepoir, Tenby.

MR. NICHOLAS ENNOR intends LEAVING on his ANNUAL TOUR OF INSPECTION about the LATTER WEEK in MARCH. Shareholders desirous of having mines inspected will send on their orders early, as he will only charge, when in the vicinity of the mines, the fee of a resident agent.

Mr. ENNOR will survey young and promising mines, or genuine dividend ones, for companies free of charge, and hand them a report, if required, on their giving him early notice.

Mr. ENNOR, on his return, will frame his List of Mines for the ensuing year, and all deserving mines will be placed therein.

Wiveliscombe, Somerset, March 11, 1856.

TINCROFT MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of shareholders in this company will be HELD at their offices, No. 61, Moorgate-street, London, on Tuesday, the 8th day of April, 1856, at Twelve o'clock at noon precisely. And that such MEETING will be made SPECIAL, for the purpose of deciding upon the propriety of taking proceedings to enforce payment of a debt of £560, or thereabouts, due to the company.

By order of the Board, HIRAM WILLIAMS, Sec.

61, Moorgate-street, March 6, 1856.

ROYAL SANTIAGO MINING COMPANY.—The Directors of this company hereby give notice, that they have this day made a CALL upon the shareholders of ONE POUND per share, to be paid to the company's bankers on or before the 10th day of May next.

By the terms of the agreement constituting the company, all shares of those proprietors who do not pay the said call of £1 per share within 30 days after the 10th May will be absolutely forfeited.

The form to make the payment will be delivered upon application at the office; and the certificates must be lodged at the same time, to have the payment endorsed thereon.—38, Broad-street-buildings, March 7, 1856.

DEVON WEST BEAM MINE, ILSINGTON, DEVON.
IMPORTANT SALE OF MINE MACHINERY AND MATERIALS.

MR. E. SAWDYE is instructed to SELL, BY PUBLIC COMPETITION, on Tuesday, the 18th day of March, 1856, all the following MINING PLANT and MATERIALS, at the DEVON WEST BEAM MINE, consisting of ENGINE WATER-WHEEL, 40 ft. diameter, 4 ft. breast, with 12 head stamps attached; 10½ fms. of 11 in. pumps, with working-barrel, doorpiece, and windbore, complete; 14½ fms. 10 in. pumps; 9 ft. 9 in. working-barrel; 6 ft. 10 in. doorpiece; 9½ fms. 2 in. flat rods, with pulleys and stands; 35 fms. 8 in. wood ditto, with caps, side plates, and bolts; 21 fms. 6 in. ditto, with side plates and bolts; shaft bob; balance bob; 3 travelling bobs; WATER-WHEEL, 40 ft. diameter, 1½ ft. breast, with stamps' axle attached; 6½ fms. 9 in. pumps; 9 ft. 8 in. working-barrel; 6 ft. 8 in. doorpiece; 9½ in. windbore; 24 fms. 1¾ in. bucket-rods; 14 fms. 1½ in. ditto; 3 ft. 10½ in. matching-piece; 3 buckets, prongs, and rings; 25 fms. 3 in. launders; 14 fms. 4 in. air-pipes; capstan and shears; 100 fms. 3½ in. capstan-rope; 2 12 ft. cage horse-whims, nearly new, with shaft tackle and pulleys, complete; 100 fms. 3 in. whim-rope; 70 fms. ⅜ in. whim-chain; 140 fms. 1¼ in. rope, nearly new; 45 fms. new tackle rope; 55 fms. ladders; 75 fms. dividings and casings; 20 fms. 4 ft. launders, with stands; large bell; 3 tram iron wagons; about 3 tons railroad iron; small water-wheel axle; about 1 ton of round and square new iron; about 1 cwt. of steel; 80 pick moulds; a large quantity of new and old wrought and cast-iron, of the most useful description; smiths' bellows; 3 anvils, vice, iron horse; smiths and miners' tools; about 2 cwts. hoop iron; beam, scales, and weights; 3 dozen stamp grates; grindstone; hand, wheel, and landing barrows; miners' chests; carpenters' bench; screwing stocks; whim and derrick kibbles; about ½ cwt. white lead; lot of 3 in. nails; dressing tools; hutches; sieves and buddles; several yards of stout canvas; powder cans and pick hilts; lot of old timber, boards, &c.; also, an excellent dial and stand; writing desks; tables, forms, and chairs; stoves; grates; fenders and fire irons; and numerous other effects.

The above machinery and materials are in good working order, and well worth the attention of mine agents, ironfounders, and others, and may be viewed previous to the sale, by applying to the agent on the mine.

The sale will commence precisely at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

General Auction, Agency, Royal Farmer's Fire, Life, and Hail Insurance Offices, West-street, Ashburton, March 1, 1856.

OPENING AUCTION SALE.

MR. T. TREGASKIS, of Basset Wharf, for the increased accommodation of his friends, has OPENED a BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT at LEMON QUAY, near the West Cornwall Railway Station, in the borough of Truro. The central position of the Truro Yard offers great facilities for transit by land and water to all parts of the county, and enables the proprietor occasionally to offer still further advantages to the trade by holding Public Sales.

Mr. TREGASKIS begs to announce the FIRST AUCTION SALE will be HELD at LEMON QUAY, on Wednesday, the 19th inst., at Two o'clock in the afternoon, when about 140,000 feet of DEALS and BATTENS will be OFFERED FOR SALE, by Messrs. OLVER and SONS, consisting of about 100,000 feet run of prime Baltic red deals and battens, and about 40,000 feet run of superior Norway red and white deals and battens. The above are in various lengths and widths, and will be offered in lots to suit the convenience of purchasers. Approved bills will be taken in payment.

Mr. TREGASKIS takes this opportunity of thanking his friends for past favours, and to assure them that he will on all occasions give them the full advantage of the markets; and his having been the first in the trade to reduce the price of Norway balk to 9d. per foot, is the best guarantee of this assurance.

Dated, Basset Wharf, March 5, 1856.

WHITCHURCH, DEVON.
VALUABLE MINING SETT AND MATERIALS FOR SALE.

MR. WM. MONK, WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, at WHEAL SURPRISE, situate on Whitchurch Down, in the parish of Whitchurch, near Tavistock, Devon, on Monday and Tuesday, 17th and 18th March, the SETT and the WHOLE of the MACHINERY and MATERIALS of the said mine, comprising a WATER-WHEEL, 30 ft. high and 4 ft. breast, with cast-iron ring, axle and sockets, saddles, brasses, bearings, and crank, complete:—

PUMPS.	
5 15 in. pumps.	1 9 in. working-barrel.
1 14 in. working-barrel.	1 9 in. windbore.
1 14 in. windbore.	1 9 in. clack doorpiece, with seating, complete.
1 13 in. clack doorpiece (this lift has never been used).	8 7 in. pumps, and 1 4 ft. 7 in. matching.
5 13 in. pumps.	1 6 in. working-barrel.
1 12 in. working-barrel.	1 6 in. windbore.
1 12 in. windbore.	1 6 in. clack doorpiece, with seating, complete.
1 12 in. clack doorpiece, with seating, complete.	1 9 in. H-piece and doors.
1 13 in. 4 ft. matching.	1 9 in. plunger-pole and case.
5 11 in. pumps, and 1 4 ft. 11 in. matching.	1 9 in. stuffing-box and gland.
1 10 in. working-barrel.	BUCKET PRONGS.
1 10 in. windbore.	2 12 in. bucket prongs.
1 10 in. clack doorpiece, with seating, complete.	2 10 in. bucket prongs.
9 10 in. pumps.	2 9 in. bucket prongs.
	2 6 in. bucket prongs.

2 capstans and 2 shears, 50 ft. high, with sheaves, braces, stays, &c.; 2 11 in capstan-ropes, 80 fms. long each; 14 fms. ⅝ in. chain; 59 fms. 2¼ in. main iron rod; 83 fms. of bucket rods and chain; 32 fms. of 1⅝ in. main iron rod; 20 fms. of 7 in. wood rod; 2 whims, with oak axles, about 11 ft. cage; 2 6 in. whim ropes (about 80 fms. long each); 2 poppet heads, pullies, stays, and wood roles; 13 18 in. rod pullies and stands, 9 15 in. ditto; 3 water-barrels; several iron whim and winze-kibbles; 80 fms. of ladders; 3 balance-bobs, with bishops heads, strapping plates, brasses, and bearings, complete; 1 loggerhead bob; 1 angle bob; 2 screw-stocks; taps and plates; 21 6 in. strapping plates; 50 fms. of wood launders and stays, 2 ft. 2 in. and 3 ft. 6 in. wide; about 90 fms. of zinc air-pipe; 2 36 in. smiths' bellows and frames; 2 anvils; 1 vice; 2 grind-stones and frame; quantity of flat, round, and other iron; bars, bolts, and bars; setoffs, staples, and glands; a large pair of double and treble blocks; 1 flood hatches; 2 beams and scales; weights; Norway and other quarter timber and plank; quantity of casing and dividing timber; wood roof, &c.; carpenters' bench; miners and smiths' tools; wheel and handbarrows; miners' and other chests (safety) powder; grease; paper; measuring chain; lathe, &c.; with a quantity of good and useful mining materials. Also, a few articles of count-house furniture.

The auctioneer begs to acquaint mine agents and others that the materials are nearly new, and in first-rate condition, a great portion of them having been brought from two other mines, which only worked a few months; the sett and materials may be viewed on application to Capt. F. BRAY, on the mine.

The sett, with the erections thereon, consisting of a dwelling house and count-house, large blacksmiths' shop, material house, powder house, with other conveniencies; and any portion of the materials will be offered first in One Lot, for the accommodation of persons desirous of working the mine.

For further information, application to the auctioneer, Abbey, Tavistock; Mr. R. D. HUGHES, solicitor, 22, Bedford-row, London; or Mr. W. P. PAULL, solicitor, Plymouth; and all persons having claims on the adventurers in the said mine are requested to send the same; and all persons indebted to this adventure, for calls or otherwise, are requested to pay the amounts due from them, respectively, to the said R. D. HUGHES or W. P. PAULL, in order that the affairs of the said mine may be forthwith wound up, and the debts discharged.

Refreshments on the table at Eleven o'clock, and the sale to commence at Twelve precisely.—Catalogues may be obtained on application to the auctioneer; Mr. R. D. HUGHES; or Mr. W. P. PAULL.

Dated, Abbey, Tavistock, March 4, 1856.

CORNWALL.—ST. AUSTELL FOUNDRY.
PEREMPTORY SALE.—TO ENGINEERS, IRONFOUNDERS, MINE PROPRIETORS, MERCHANTS, AND OTHERS.

TO BE SOLD, BY AUCTION, on the premises, on Thursday and Friday, the 27th and 28th inst., commencing on each day at 10 o'clock precisely, the WHOLE of the remaining VALUABLE MACHINERY, STOCK IN TRADE, and UNFINISHED PRODUCTIONS, on the above premises: namely—

MACHINERY.—A 16 inch cylinder condensing engine, 4 ft. stroke and 8 tons boiler, complete; a 14 inch horizontal engine, 3 ft. stroke, with 4 tons boiler complete; a 14 inch cylinder Nasmyth steam-hammer, 3 ft. stroke, and about 7 tons boiler, with furnace, frame, and fittings complete.

Large self-acting boring and drilling machine.	Pump boring carriage.
Large self-acting shaping machine.	Large chuck complete.
Small self-acting ditto.	Large lathe for turning plunger poles.
Seven lathes of various sizes.	Several powerful cranes.
Screwing machine.	An excellent water-wheel, 18 ft. diameter, 3 ft. 2 in. abreast.
Two tilt hammers complete, worked by a water-wheel 15 ft. diam., 4½ ft. abreast.	A ditto, 19 ft. diam., 2 ft. 11 in. abreast.
Punching and shearing machine.	Three fan machines.
Plate bending machine.	Blacking mill.
Cylinder boring mill.	New cast-iron water-wheel, 20 ft. diam., 3¼ ft. abreast, complete (in parts).

STOCK IN TRADE.—New bar-iron; spring steel; pig-iron; a number of 14 in., 12 in., and 8 in. pumps; H-pieces; doorpieces; plunger poles, &c.; stamps shanks, heads and tongues; stamps guides; stamps plates; shieves for flat-rods; feed pipes; bishopshead; large shears; chains and blocks; crab winch; two pillars, beams, scales and weights; 30 and 40 in. smith's bellows; vices; anvils; various smiths' tools; grinding stones; five carpenter's benches; an excellent turning lathe, complete. Six cast-iron core carriages; large quantities of cast-iron core bars; loam plates and moulding boxes; a large collection of cast iron and wood patterns; wrought-iron beams; cast-iron loam kettles; ironfounders' tools of all descriptions; wheels of various sizes; a very large quantity of old wrought and cast-iron; three dandies; firewood; and numerous other articles.

UNFINISHED MACHINERY.—A 70 in. cylinder pumping engine, far advanced towards completion; a 50 inch ditto, ditto; a 34 in. cylinder stamping engine, ditto.

The whole of the machinery will be found, on inspection, to be of the very best quality, with the latest improvements, and affords an opportunity for select purchases such as is rarely offered. The unfinished mine engines are on the best principle, and are well worthy attention; all the important portions being completed, so that parties in the trade could render them at a short notice. The unsold stock is very heavy, and comprises almost every article requisite in large foundries, and of the best and most modern description, amongst which will be found an immense quantity of patterns of machinery of all kinds.

For further particulars, and to view, apply to Mr. J. J. GUMMOE, St. Austell (executor of the late proprietor, Mr. J. F. Hodge, deceased); or to Messrs. COODE, SON, and SHILSON, solicitors, St. Austell.

Dated St. Austell, 12th March, 1856.

LANCEFIELD FORGE, GLASGOW.—There will be exposed by PUBLIC SALE, in the Royal Exchange Sale Rooms, Glasgow, on the 9th day of April, 1856, at Two o'clock P.M., the extensive works known as the LANCEFIELD FORGE, in Lancefield-street. The works are situated near the Harbour of the Clyde, in the most eligible situation. The ground contains nearly 10,000 square yards. The buildings are extensive and substantial. There are FOUR STEAM and TWO TILT HAMMERS, at which have been manufactured the heaviest description of malleable ironwork ever made in this country, including the largest forgings for Scott Russell and Co.'s mammoth steamer. There is also MACHINERY for DRESSING and FINISHING all descriptions of FORGED WORK, consisting of SLOTTING MACHINES, VERTICALS, &c., with ample STEAM-POWER. The purchaser will have the benefit of current contracts, and will take over the utensils, stock on hand, and work in progress, at entry, at a valuation.

Inventories of the machinery, &c., are in preparation; and further information will be given by Messrs. FULTON and NEILSON, at the works; or by Messrs. BANNATYNES and KIRKWOOD, or Messrs. TOWERS and ROBERTON, writers in Glasgow.

WHEAL SUSAN, SITHNEY, CORNWALL.—TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, an excellent 20-in. cylinder STEAM-ENGINE, 9 ft. stroke, equal beam, with one boiler about 8 tons, 24 head stamps; two fly-wheels, &c., complete, and in first-rate condition, together with all the woodwork of engine-house and boiler-house, &c.—Application to be made to Mr. FRAS. DANIELL, Camborne; Mr. JOHN BURGESS, auctioneer, Burncoose, Redruth; or, Mr. H. V. NEWTON, auctioneer, printer, &c., Camborne.

LEAD WORKS.—TO BE SOLD, OR LET, a large MANUFACTORY in BIRMINGHAM, now in full operation, consisting of a white-lead works, capable of making 25 tons per week, with grinding and paint stones, complete, by Fairburn; a composition and lead pipe mill, by Eaton; a rolling-mill, by Rush, 8 ft. 6 in. wide; and a steam-engine of 50-horse power. The whole of the machinery is of the best construction, and contains all the latest improvements.

The works have a frontage of 100 yards to the Birmingham Canal, are within a quarter of a mile of a goods and passenger railway station, are of modern erection, and most substantial character.—Apply to "Box 59," Post-office, Birmingham.

SWINTON IRON WORKS, NEAR ROTHERHAM.—TO BE DISPOSED OF BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, all those valuable and extensive IRONWORKS known as the SWINTON IRONWORKS, 5 miles from Rotherham, and 11 miles from Sheffield, having a wharf and frontage to the River Dun Company's Canal, the whole length of the works, with water communication to Rotherham, Sheffield, Doncaster, Hull, &c., &c., and near the Kilnhurst and Swinton Railway Stations, on the Midland Railway, and Mexbro', on the South Yorkshire Railway. The work consists of 16 puddling furnaces, 3 ball furnaces, 2 mill furnaces, 1 annealing furnace, 1 30-horse condensing beam-engine, driving plate mill, and 1 hammer complete, with stone-built engine-house; large iron cistern, one other portable beam-engine, 14 horse power, driving finishing hammer; 1 other portable condensing beam-engine, 25 horse power; driving bar mill, with all wheels, gears, water boshes, floor plates; working tools, in the most complete working order; together with 4 large cylinder boilers, supplying the whole with steam; 2 stone-built converting furnaces, in good working order. Smiths' shop, 2 hearths, 2 pair of bellows, with all tools complete; turners' shop, with 2 lathes, 1 fitted with screw machinery, driven by 1 6-horse high-pressure engine, with 8-horse cylinder boiler. Foundry, with air furnace, capable of melting 15 tons; 2 cupolas, cranes, crane and hand ladles, moulding boxes, sand, &c., all complete, with models for all the gear, wheels, &c., in the forge; dry house fitting shop, model makers' shop, joiners' shop, boat, carpenters' shop, melting furnace, 10 holes; counting-house, 3 cottages, coal pens, pens for red ore and scrap iron, with coking furnace for foundry, and other warehouses and outbuildings. Also, ONE CLOSE OR PARCEL OF LAND adjoining, comprising about 3 acres. Also, EIGHTEEN STONE BUILT COTTAGES, at High Thorn, in the township of Swinton, and near the works, with a valuable Stone Quarry. Also, a large and substantial STONE BUILT HOUSE, at Kilnhurst, close to the railway station, well adapted for an inn, with 2 cottages, stabling for ten horses, with hay lofts and carriage house, so built as to be easily converted into cottages. To view the premises, apply to the manager, Mr. COOK; for further particulars, apply to CARRSS and CUDWORTH, Solicitors, Leeds.

TO SPECULATORS.—TO BE DISPOSED OF, on very advantageous terms, a SLATE QUARRY, situated in one of the best localities in NORTH WALES. About £3000 has already been spent in driving tunnels, and laying open the vein. Large quantities of slate have already been sold, a small capital only being required to bring it into a profitable state of working. Slabs of the best quality can at once be made, no machinery being required for drawing, as the quarry is worked by a series of levels, the land carriage being very moderate. Royalty 1-14th. Lease about 14 years unexpired.

A COPPER MINE, capable of being extensively worked, now returning from £150 to £200 worth of ore per month, with an outlay of £3000, good dividends might safely be calculated on. Crushing machinery being on the mine, with ample supply of water, no machinery is required for draining, as backs of 150 fms. can be commanded. The ore averages from 8 to 16 per cent. Lease 21 years, with a very low yearly rent.

Also, a SETT containing a COPPER LODE of great promise. Has been wrought to a small extent, and several tons of rich ore have been raised, and now to be seen at surface.

The above properties are situated in some of the best localities in the principality, and possess facilities rarely to be met with.—Every particular will be given, with plans and reports, by addressing to "A. B.," Post-office, Carnarvon, North Wales.

TO COLLIERY PROPRIETORS AND OTHERS.—TO BE LET, the COLLIERIES at STAUNTON HAROLD, near Ashby-de-la-Zouch, in the county of Leicester. A most favourable opportunity presents itself for a safe and productive investment of capital in this improving district. A seam of coal, 13 ft. thick, has been proved at the moderate depth of 50 yards, and a considerable extent may be leased. The lime works adjoining may be taken also in conjunction with the collieries, if desired. The works are connected with the Midland Railway by a tramroad, and thence to the Ashby Canal. Immediate possession may be had.

To view the works, application may be made to JOHN HARRIS, at Staunton Harold; and for particulars relating thereto, or to treat for the same, to Mr. JOHN THOMAS WOODHOUSE, Midland-road, Derby; Messrs. GREEN and SMITH, solicitors, Ashby-de-la-Zouch; or Mr. RALSTON, Chartley, near Stafford.

TO IRONFOUNDERS.—TO LET, for such a term of years as may be agreed upon, the HARESHAW FOUNDRY, situated at Hexham, Northumberland, containing extensive and convenient BUILDINGS, and a spacious YARD, together covering about 2 acres.

Placed in the centre of a large agricultural and mining district, exposed to very slender competition, and in close contiguity to the Border Counties Railway, now in course of formation, which will open out the finest field of iron in the United Kingdom, this foundry presents such opportunities for conducting an extensive and profitable business as are seldom to be met with.

It is within 300 yards of the Newcastle and Carlisle Railway, from which a branch into it could easily be made, and communication thus established with all parts of the kingdom. It is also convenient for shipping, being about midway between the coasts at this the narrowest part of the island.

There are upon the premises an excellent STEAM-ENGINE, with boilers, CUPOLA, LARGE CRANE, BLAST, and OTHER MACHINERY and MATERIALS, which may be rented, or taken at a valuation.

The proprietor is willing to accept a moderate rent, and to give considerable facilities, if required.—Application must be made to the Hareshaw Foundry, Hexham, Northumberland.—Feb. 27, 1856.

IRONWORKS IN CUMBERLAND TO BE DISPOSED OF. TO BE SOLD, OR LET.

1. The UNEXPIRED TERM of the LEASE of the SEATON IRONWORKS, at Workington, Cumberland, comprising about 14 acres of land, held under a lease, at a nominal rent, having six years to run, consisting of a blast furnace, with blowing engine and hot-blast apparatus; forges and mills for rolling bars, sheets, and boiler plates; and a TIN-PLATE WORK, capable of producing 400 to 500 boxes per week. Also, eleven workmen's houses, and two excellent managers' houses, with large and productive gardens. These works have the advantage of both steam and water-power, and the whole is most eligibly situated close to a railway, a branch of which goes into the works, and with every facility for the cheap supply of argillaceous iron-stone, coal, and hematite iron ore. The above is in excellent condition, and may be immediately put to work at a very small expense, the engines and machinery being all nearly quite new.

2. Also, together, or separately, a FREEHOLD FORGE and ROLLING MILL, in the immediate neighbourhood of the above, situated close to the Workington Harbour and Railway Station, and called the DERWENT IRONWORKS, consisting of a complete set of rolls for puddled and finished iron, shinglers, hammers, shears, &c., worked by a steam-engine, and capable of producing 50 to 70 tons of bars weekly.

For further particulars, apply to Messrs. WM. BIRD and Co., iron merchants, London, or Glasgow; Messrs. MCEWAN and AULD, accountants, Glasgow; or to PETER CAMERON, Esq., Whitehaven.

IMPORTANT TO IRONMASTERS.—Several portions of the IRONSTONE and IRON ORES on the MULGRAVE ESTATE, near Whitby, belonging to the Marquis of Normanby, are still unlet, and may NOW BE TAKEN on advantageous terms. This immense seam runs for about five miles along the cliffs facing the German Ocean, is from 8 to 15 ft. in thickness, and is allowed by competent authority to be much the richest ironstone yet discovered in Cleveland. It is within 16 miles (by sea) of Hartlepool, and 20 of Middlesbro'—both the above places now becoming celebrated for the manufacture of iron. The seam will be divided so as to suit companies; and further information may be obtained on application to Mr. KERR, at Lythe Hall Office, near Whitby; or of Messrs. LEMAN and Co., 51, Lincoln's Inn-fields, London.—Lythe Hall, Dec. 11, 1855.

IMPROVED BLAST ENGINES.—HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO SMELTERS OF IRON, &c.—R. and J. COUPE have much pleasure in informing iron smelters and others, that they are now prepared to enter into CONTRACTS for the SUPPLY of their IMPROVED HORIZONTAL HIGH-PRESSURE BLAST ENGINES, which they are enabled to manufacture at little more than one-half the cost of high-pressure blowing machinery, and considerably under half the cost of those where condensing engines are employed. Engines to supply from 200 feet to 15,000 feet of air per minute. R. and J. COUPE respectfully request that parties requiring will state the diameter of blowing cylinder they require, and the pressure of blast; also, the pressure of steam for steam cylinder.—Apply to R. and J. COUPE, Clayton Foundry, Wigan.

VENTILATION OF MINES.

COULSON'S HYDRO-PNEUMATIC VENTILATING, OR BLOWING APPARATUS. The most perfect invention of the age.

This APPARATUS can NOW BE SEEN in FULL OPERATION at CARN GALVER MINE, on the Morvah and Zennor Cliffs, near Penzance, and at BASSET GRAZE UNITED MINE, Gwennap, near Truro, Cornwall, where it has triumphantly established its claim to be the only known apparatus for the complete ventilation of adits, levels, and other recesses of mines, where the air, through any cause, may be unfit for respiration.

By the use of this machine, explosions in coal mines would be prevented, the health of miners in all cases preserved, the cost of labour reduced, and the practicability of driving levels to any length, without sinking shafts or winzes, secured.—For full particulars, testimonials, &c., apply to the patentee, Mr. JOHN COULSON, Penzance.

PATENT SAFETY FUSE.—The GREAT EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDAL was AWARDED to the MANUFACTURERS of the ORIGINAL SAFETY FUSE, BICKFORD, SMITH, DAVEY, and PRYOR, who beg to inform Merchants, Mine Agents, Railway Contractors, and all persons engaged in Blasting Operations, that, for the purpose of protecting the public in the use of a genuine article, the PATENT SAFETY FUSE *has now a thread wrought into its centre*, which, being patent right, infallibly *distinguishes it from all imitations*, and ensures the continuity of the gunpowder.

This Fuse is protected by a Second Patent, is manufactured by greatly improved machinery, and may be had of any length and size, and adapted to every climate.

Address,—BICKFORD, SMITH, DAVEY, and PRYOR, Tuckingmill, Cornwall.

SAFETY FUSE.—Messrs. WILLIAM BRUNTON and CO., PENHALLICK, near REDRUTH, CORNWALL, MANUFACTURERS OF FUSE of every size and length, as exhibited in the Great Exhibition of 1851, and supplied to the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich, the Arctic Expedition, and every part of the globe.

Messrs. BRUNTON & CO. are at all times PREPARED to EXECUTE UNLIMITED ORDERS for SUPPLYING FUSE direct from their own MANUFACTORY, upon warrant that it will prove equal to, if not better, than any to be procured elsewhere.

RAILWAY WAGONS.—WILLIAM A. ADAMS AND CO., MIDLAND WORKS, BIRMINGHAM.

BROAD AND NARROW GUAGE COAL AND IRONSTONE WAGONS,

IN STOCK—FOR SALE OR HIRE.

RAILWAY WAGONS.—TO BE LET, on reasonable terms, a QUANTITY of 6 tons RAILWAY WAGONS.—For particulars, apply to Mr. THOS. NURSE, Wellington Chambers, Cannon-street West, London.

RAILWAY WHEEL AND AXLE WORKS.—GEORGE WORSDELL AND CO., WARRINGTON, MANUFACTURERS of EVERY DESCRIPTION of HAMMERED IRON, TYRES, AXLES, &c.

WARRINGTON FORGE AND BAR IRON WORKS, WARRINGTON.

GEORGE WORSDELL AND CO., MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MERCHANT BARS.

MR. J. H. BARBER, METAL BROKER, 20, DALE STREET, LIVERPOOL, is in WANT of an AGENCY for the SALE of WELSH TIN-PLATES, BARS and OTHER IRON; and, from his knowledge of the various merchants in Liverpool, Manchester, &c., his connection would be found valuable to any maker.

JOHN BRYAN, GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT, 1, SANDHILL, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

CONTRACTS made for all kinds of MACHINERY, CAST and WROUGHT-IRON, RAILWAY BARS, ANCHORS, CHAINS, COALS, COKE, FIRE-BRICKS, &c.

All orders promptly shipped and forwarded. Prices and Lists of Freights or Carriage sent on application.

TO IRONMASTERS, MERCHANTS, CONTRACTORS, FOUNDERS, &c.—Messrs. DAUNT and MOFFAT, METAL BROKERS, 59, ST. VINCENT STREET, GLASGOW, OFFER THEIR SERVICES for the PURCHASE and SALE of PIG and MANUFACTURED IRON.

All orders carefully executed, and prompt shipments made.

TO COAL OR MINERAL OWNERS AND DEALERS.—The BIRMINGHAM WAGON COMPANY is open to receive APPLICATIONS for the LETTING OF WAGONS ON HIRE.

B. SMITH, Secretary and General Manager.

Offices, 101, New-street, Birmingham.

THE PERMANENT WAY COMPANY.—Extract from the Report of Captain DOUGLAS GALTON, R.E., Secretary to the Railway Department of the Board of Trade, on Railway Accidents for 1855. After referring to several cases of one class of accident, he says:—

"In all these cases it is stated by the inspecting officer that the accidents would probably not have occurred had the joints of the rails been fished. The stability of the permanent way is one of the most important elements in the economical and safe working of a railway, and to obtain this stability very great care should be bestowed upon the joints of the rails. Of the improved joints in use, the fish-joint appears to be one most largely adopted on narrow gauge lines, and to have proved very satisfactory."

LICENSES to USE the FISH-JOINT, of which the Permanent Way Company are the sole proprietors, and every information respecting various other highly important patents belonging to, or worked by, the company, may be obtained upon application to CHARLES MAY, F.R.S., the Manager, or to

26, Great George-street, Westminster. WILLIAM HOWDEN, Sec.

TO ENGINEERS, MILLWRIGHTS, SHIPBUILDERS, &c.—W. BLACKETT, ENGINEER, CROSBY HALL CHAMBERS, BISHOPSGATE STREET, LONDON, has FOR SALE, and READY FOR DELIVERY, various ENGINEERING TOOLS, comprising large and small drilling and boring machines, self-acting screw-cutting lathes, hand lathes, planed iron beds and compound slide rests, shaping, planing, punching, and shearing machines, and other useful tools. Particulars forwarded on application.

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1000	Carn Brea (copper, tin), Illogan	15	85	80	251 10 0	2 0 0—Dec. 1855.
2048	Carnyorth (tin), St. Just	3	5		0 9 0	0 3 0—Dec. 1855.
10000	Castle Slate Quarry, Dolwyddlan	1	1½		0 2 2	0 0 4—Feb. 1855.
200	Cefn Cwm Brwyno (lead), Cardiganshire	33	80		3 0 0	3 0 0—Sept. 1855.
256	Comford (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	78	9½		9 0 0	3 0 0—June, 1850.
256	Condurrow (copper, tin), Camborne*	20	140	140 145	66 0 0	4 0 0—Mar. 1856.
128	Cwmystwith (lead), Cardiganshire†	60	120		55 0 0	5 0 0—Nov. 1855.
1024	Devon Great Consols (copper), Tavistock*	1	405	405	479 0 0	9 0 0—Jan. 1856.
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6000	Great South Tolgus	2⅝	6		0 2 6	0 2 6—June, 1855.
20666	Great Wheal Vor (tin, copper), Helston	5	4½	4½	0 5 0	0 5 0—June, 1855.
119	Great Work (tin), Germoe	100	130		181 10 0	5 0 0—Nov. 1854.
1024	Herodsfoot (lead), near Liskeard	8½	—	4	2 12 6	0 7 6—April, 1854.
6000	Hingston Down Consols (copper), Calstock	3⅝	6¼	6¼ 6½	2 3 0	0 2 0—Jan. 1856.
2000	Holyford (copper), near Tipperary	11	9		3 7 6	0 2 6—Nov. 1855.
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2048	Kenneggy (copper), Breage	6s. 7d.	¼		0 4 0	0 4 0—Mar. 1854.
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160	Levant (copper, tin), St. Just	2½	120		1050 0 0	2 0 0—Feb. 1856.
400	Lisburne (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	18¾	150		223 15 0	5 0 0—June, 1855.
320	Machno Slate and Slab Company	25	29		2 10 0	1 5 0—Dec. 1854.
160	Ditto (New Shares)	18¾	22¾		1 17 6	0 15 0—Dec. 1854.
6000	Marke Valley (copper), Caradon	4l. 10s. 6d.	3½		0 5 6	0 3 0—Sept. 1855.
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5000	Merllyn (lead), Flint	2l. 18s.	1		1 11 0	0 2 6—June, 1853.
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6400	Nether Hearth, Westmoreland	2s.	1½		0 1 0	0 1 0—Oct. 1855.
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140	North Roskear (copper), Camborne	10	80		249 10 0	4 0 0—Sept. 1853.
8000	North Wheal Basset (copper, tin), Illogan*	nil.	42	39 41	7 12 6	0 14 0—Feb. 1856.
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500	Peak United (lead), North Derbyshire	7¾	11		4 0 0	0 10 0—Oct. 1855.
200	Phœnix (copper, tin), Linkinghorne	30	550		147 0 0	37 0 0—Dec. 1855.
1000	Polberro (tin), St. Agnes (Preferential)	15	—		11 3 10	1 4 0—Oct. 1855.
560	Providence Mines (tin), Uny Lelant†	20l. 13s. 2d.	55		39 4 6	5 0 0—Feb. 1856.
512	Rosewarne United (copper, tin), Gwinear*	12	117½	107½	19 10 0	4 0 0—Feb. 1856.
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256	South Caradon (copper), St. Cleer*	2½	305	300	396 0 0	8 0 0—Jan. 1856.
128	South Crinnis (copper), St. Austell	19	375		60 0 0	20 0 0—June, 1855.
9000	South Tamar (silver-lead), Beerferris†	1l. 6s. 6d.	6⅝	6½ 6¾	3 5 0	0 5 0—Jan. 1855.
256	South Tolgus (copper), Redruth, Cornwall	16	140		69 0 0	4 0 0—May, 1853.
496	South Wheal Frances (cop.), Illogan*	18l. 18s. 9d.	355	350	190 5 0	10 0 0—Mar. 1856.
1024	Spearne Consols (tin), St. Just, Cornwall	1¾	2¾		8 8 6	0 2 6—Dec. 1853.
280	Spearne Moor (copper), St. Just†	23l. 7s. 8d.	—		3 0 0	1 0 0—Dec. 1855.
1024	St. Aubyn and Grylls (cop., tin), Breage	3l. 17s. 8½d.	2¾		0 17 6	0 7 6—April, 1852.
94	St. Ives Consols (tin), St. Ives	80	100		888 0 0	8 0 0—Feb. 1854.
9400	Tamar Consols (silver-lead), Beeralston	4½	3½	2¾ 2⅞	4 13 6	0 2 6—Feb. 1856.
6000	Tincroft (copper, tin), near Pool, Illogan	9	4¼		7 3 6	0 5 0—Feb. 1856.
2048	Trehane (silver-lead), Menheniot	¾	4¼	2½ 3	8 11 3	0 5 0—Dec. 1855.
572	Trelyon Consols, (tin), St. Ives	11½	25		1 15 0	1 0 0—Feb. 1854.
96	Tresavean (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	32½	150		4677 15 0	5 0 0—June, 1855.
120	Trethellan (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	10½	25		403 13 6	2 10 0—April, 1851.
10000	Trevalga (slate), Boscastle	1	—		0 1 0	0 1 0—Feb. 1855.
4096	Trewetha (sil.-lead), Menheniot, Cornwall	2	2⅝	2⅝ 3	0 17 0	0 4 0—Dec. 1855.
100	Trumpet Consols (tin), near Helston	95	90		55 0 0	5 0 0—Dec. 1854.
400	United Mines (copper), Gwennap†	40	225	220 225	61 5 0	2 0 0—Feb. 1856.
20000	Vale of Towy (ld.), Llangunnor, Carmarthen†	⅝	1¼	1½ 1¾	0 2 0	0 1 0—Jan. 1856.
1024	Wellington (copper, tin), Perranuthnoe	8¼	½		2 5 0	0 2 6—Jan. 1855.
10500	Welsh Potosi (silver-lead), Talybont, Card.	5	6½		1 0 0	0 5 0—July, 1855.
2000	Ditto (New Shares of 5l. each)	3	3½		0 12 0	0 3 0—July, 1855.
6000	West Basset (copper), Illogan*	1½	36½	34	5 12 6	0 12 6—Jan. 1856.
256	West Caradon (copper), Liskeard	20	150	140 142½	274 5 0	5 0 0—Aug. 1855.
256	West Damsel (copper), Gwennap	£10 7	80	80 85	12 0 0	2 0 0—May, 1855.
1024	West Providence (tin), St. Erth†	5	15		25 5 0	0 15 0—Jan. 1856.
400	West Wheal Seton (copper), Camborne*	38½	325	360 365	28 10 0	6 0 0—Feb. 1856.
1228	Wheal Arthur (copper), Calstock	7	10		6 10 0	0 10 0—Oct. 1855.
240	Wheal Bal (tin), St. Just	6½	—		1 0 0	1 0 0—Aug. 1855.
512	Wheal Basset (copper), Illogan*	5⅝	390	385	382 10 0	12 10 0—Feb. 1856.
256	Wheal Buller (copper), Redruth*	5	575	590	746 5 0	20 0 0—Jan. 1856.
1024	Wheal Charlotte, Perranuthnoe†	3¾	6		1 10 0	0 10 0—Sept. 1855.
250	Wheal Clifford (copper), Gwennap	—	425	420	9 1 3	2 14 4—Aug. 1855.
5700	Wheal Exmouth and Adams United	4l. 14s.	8		1 13 0	0 3 0—Feb. 1856.
5000	Wheal Fortescue, Bodmin	nil.	3		0 2 4	0 1 6—Jan. 1856.
128	Wheal Friendship (copper), Devon	—	110		2375 10 0	8 0 0—May, 1854.
512	Wheal Jane (silver-lead), Kea	3½	16		4 10 0	1 0 0—Oct. 1853.
1024	Wheal Kitty (tin), Uny Lelant	£1 7 2	10	9½ 10	1 0 0	0 10 0—Dec. 1855.
430	Wheal Lovel (tin), Wendron	33	20		30 0 0	2 0 0—Aug. 1854.
448	Wheal Margaret (tin), Uny Lelant*	19¾	37	35	61 5 0	2 0 0—Feb. 1856.
1024	Wheal Mary Ann (lead), Menheniot	3⅝	19½	19½	16 2 6	0 15 0—Dec. 1855.
80	Wheal Owles, St. Just, Cornwall	70	320		180 3 0	4 0 0—Feb. 1856.
240	Wheal Reeth (tin), Uny Lelant	24¼	16		40 10 0	3 0 0—Sept. 1852.
98	Wheal Seton (tin, copper), Camborne*	107	215		261 10 0	4 0 0—Dec. 1855.
520	Wheal Trelawny (silver-lead), Liskeard	8⅝	27	27	49 10 0	1 0 0—Oct. 1855.
1024	Wheal Tremayne (tin, copper), Gwinear	9⅝	6½		10 2 6	0 7 6—Jan. 1854.
4096	Wheal Wrey (lead), St. Ive†	1l. 9s.	11½	10¼ 10¾	1 3 0	0 7 0—Feb. 1856.
5000	Wicklow (copper), Wicklow	5	30¼		24 13 0	1 12 6—July, 1854.

[* Dividends paid every two months. † Dividends paid every three months.]

FOREIGN MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present.	Dividends per Share.	Last Paid.
5000	Alten Mining Company (copper), Norway	£14½	3½	3 3½	4 5 0	0 15 0—Nov. 1853.
57605	Baden, Grand Duchy of	1	¼		0 1 0	0 1 0—Nov. 1852.
10000	Brazilian Imperial (gold), Brazil	26	2¼	1½ 2	34 17 6	0 10 0—Dec. 1844.
2464	Burra Burra (copper), South Australia	5	135		155 0 0	5 0 0—Mar. 1855.
12000	Cobre Copper Company (copper), Cuba	40	69	66 69	78 12 0	5 0 0—Jan. 1856.
100000	Colonial Gold, Australia	1	⅜		0 1 6	0 1 6—Mar. 1854.
10000	Copiapo Mining Company (copper), Chili	16	22	20 22	4 18 0	1 0 0—Mar. 1855.
20000	General Min. Assoc. (iron, coal), Nova Scotia	20	16	14 16	9 0 0	0 10 0—June, 1855.
10000	Linares (lead), Pozo Ancho, Spain	3	7¼	7 7½	3 0 6	0 10 0—Sept. 1855.
10000	Lusitanian (of Portugal)	1¼	2	1½ 2	0 2 6	0 2 6—Sept. 1855.
103815	Mariquita and New Granada	1	¾	½ ¾	0 2 0	0 1 0—July, 1853.
36000	Obernhof (lead), Nassau	1	¼		0 1 0	0 1 0—June, 1853.
25000	Peninsular Mining Company	¾	⅝	½ ¾	0 2 6	0 2 6—Sept. 1855.
10000	Pontgibaud (silver-lead), France	20	14	12 14	1 0 0	1 0 0—June, 1855.
7000	Royal Santiago (copper), Cuba	12¾	3½	3 3½	33 0 0	1 5 0—July, 1848.
104000	San Fernando (silver-lead), Linares	1	½	¼	0 1 9	0 0 7—June, 1854.
11000	St. John del Rey (gold), Brazil	15	28	24 26	31 17 6	2 0 0—Nov. 1855.
43174	United Mexican (silver), Mexico ...Av.	28¼	3¾	3½ 4	1 16 6	0 4 0—Feb. 1853.
70000	Waller (gold), Goochland Co., Virginia	1	⅝	½ ⅝	0 0 9	0 0 9—July, 1855.
30000	Mexican and South American Smelting Co.	9	6	5½ 6	6 15 0	0 7 6—Dec. 1855.
88676	North British Australasian	1	¾	½ ¾	0 1 8	0 1 0—April, 1855.

NON-DIVIDEND FOREIGN MINES.

Shares.		Paid.	Last Price.	Present.
75000	Adelaide Land and Gold Com.	2	½	⅜ ½
35000	Almaden (silver-lead), Spain	2	2¼	2 2¼
50000	Chancellorsville Freehold	1	½	
54860	Cologne Mining Company	1	—	
124400	Fort Bowen, New Granada	1¼	½	⅝
120000	Gladbach (zinc) Rhen. Pruss.	1	⅜	
20000	Iberian (silver-lead), Spain	½	⅜	½ ⅜
12000	Jamaica (copper)	1	⅜	
2309	Kinzigthal Min. Ass., Germany	4	5	
17000	Metcalfe (copper), Jamaica	1	½	
80000	Mount Carbon (coal), Virginia.	1	½	½
25000	Port Royal and St. Andrew's	⅛	¼	
75000	Wildberg (sil.-lead., copper)	2	1½	1½ 1⅝
100000	Worthing (cop.), Adelaide	12s.	⅛	

MINES WHICH HAVE SOLD ORES.

Shares.		Paid.	Last Price.	Present.
6000	Abbey Consols (lead), Cardigan.	1	¾	
1024	Aberdovey (lead), Merioneth	2¼	—	
6930	Altgoed Consols Slate Quarry	2⅛	½	
2000	Anglesea Coal Company	7	7	
940	Balnoon Con. (tin), Uny Lelant	3⅝	6	5½
12000	Ballygoneen (lead), Wicklow	1	⅝	
4000	Ballyvirgin, Co. Clare	£1 14	3	
5000	Barytes Company of Ireland	1	½	
3000	Basset Graze United (cop.), Kea	2	5	
4000	Bedford Consols	3s.	⅜	
508	Bell and Lanarth, Gwennap	11	6	5 5½
7000	Beeralston United, Devon	½	⅜	¼
5000	Bodewl, South Wales	£1 7	½	
1000	Boiling Well (copper)	11	9	13 14
4096	Boringdon Consols, Plympton.	4¼	¾	
4335	Bottle Hill (copper), Plympton	4½	—	
126	Britannia, Llanarmon	£7 19 6	15	
4000	Bronfloyd (lead), Wales	£1 1	½	
1000	Bryntail, Llanidloes, Montgom.	7	7	6 6½
6000	Buckland Con. (cop.), Buckland	1s.	—	¼
420	Budnick Consols (tin), Perran.	2½	2	
6400	Buller and Basset United	1¼	5	5
812	Butterdon (lead)	£6 8	2¾	
6000	Bwlch (sil.-lead), Cardiganshire	3	4	
5000	Cae-Cynon, Cardiganshire	10s. 6d.	½	¼ ⅜
3384	Calstock Consols (copper)	4½	6	
2745	Calstock United (tin and cop.).	£5 8	½	⅜
1000	Camborne Consols	13	5	
64	Cambrian (gold)	62½	150	
6000	Camdwr Mawr (lead, copper)	£1 2	—	
32	Camel Quarry	305	280	
1024	Caradon Consols, St. Cleer	6½	4¼	
229	Cargoll, Newlyn	25	50	
50000	Carnarvonshire Slate	1	1¼	
5000	Carnewas (lead, cop.), Mawgan	¼	¾	⅝ 1
10000	Caroline Wheal Prosper	—	—	
8000	Carreg-hova (cop., lead), Salop	1	6d.	
1055	Carvannall (copper), Gwennap.	11	10¼	10½ 11
6400	Carvath United, St. Austell	2¼	6½	
2000	Catherine and Jane Consols	½	1¾	
6000	Cavian, North Wales	£2 3	1½	
6000	Cefn Gwyn (sil.-ld.), Cardigan.	1	1	
2560	Christopher Con. (tin), Sithney	4	5	
2000	Clara (lead), Cardiganshire	£1 5 6	1½	
1024	Clijah & Wentworth (tin, cop.).	15¼	17½	16 16½
8000	Clowance Wood, Gwinear	8s.	⅜	
2000	Coed Mawr Pool (ld.), Llanrwst	6¾	—	
1000	Collacombe (copper)	10	40	
15000	Connemara (sil.-lead), Galway.	4	½	
2510	Cook's Kitchen, Illogan	£15 18 9	3	
20000	Coosheen (copper), Cork	1	1¼	
256	Copper Hill	30	140	
1055	Craddock Moor (cop.), St Cleer.	8	44	45
30000	Craignuir (cobalt and nickel)	1s. 6d.	½	
12800	Cross-gill and Tees Head	½	1	
6400	Crow Hill, St. Stephen's	1½	¾	
9000	Cubert (silver-lead), Cornwall	2¾	¾	
10000	Cwm Daren (ld.), Cardiganshire	14s.	¼	
6700	Cwmdyle Rock and Green Lake	3½	1	⅝ 1
1000	Cwm Erfin (lead) Cardigansh.	8	2	
3000	Dalrhiew (cop., lead), Brecon.	2¾	—	
1000	Daren (sil.-lead), Cardiganshire	6	4	
1400	Derwent (sil.-lead), Durham	60	—	
1024	Devon & Cornwall United (cop.)	13¼	16½	
3907	Devon and Courtenay (copper).	¾	⅜	1
4000	Devon Burra Burra (copper)	4½	3	
10000	Devon Tin Mines, Dartmoor	1½	—	
4566	Devon Wheal Buller	£1 4	2½	
14000	Dhurode (copper), Ireland	1	⅜	⅜ ½
863	Duke of Cornw., Lostwithiel	£16 19 0	3½	
15000	Dunsley Wheal Phœnix	1	1½	
3000	Dyfngwm (lead), Wales	£11 11 6	11	
256	Eaglebrook, Llanphangel, Card.	40	12	
4096	East Alfred Consols	£1 1 6	½	⅜ ½
100	E. Balleswidden (tin), Sancreed	7	—	
256	East Basset (copper), Redruth	44	50	50 52½
4200	East Birch Tor, Dartmoor	5	5	
5000	East Black Craig, Kirkcudbright	⅝	½	
1024	East Buller (copper), Redruth	12	6	
2048	East Cefn Brwyno	½	⅜	
1024	East Garras (lead), St. Clement	1s. 6d.	1½	
512	East Goldscope (copper)	1	5	7
4000	East Gunnis Lake (copper)	2¼	4½	
5000	East Hender (copper), Crowan.	½	1	
1000	E. Rosewarne (cop., tin), Crowan	2s.	1	
5000	East Rosewarne (cop.), Gwinear	9s. 3d.	1	
9000	East Tamar (sil.-ld.), Beerferris	£2 8 6	½	½
256	East Tolgus (copper), Redruth.	23	27	
2048	East Wheal George, Walkhamp.	3¼	—	
1035	East Wheal Rose (sil.-lead)	27⅜	65	58½ 59
4000	East Wheal Russell, Tavistock	£4 3 0	1½	
3500	East Wheal Vor (tin)	3½	¾	
4026	East Wheal Wrey	¾	⅜	¼
5000	Fee Donald (lead, antimony)	5s. 6d.	1	
24000	Fox Tor (tin), Altarnun	1	⅜	
5000	Frank Mills, Devon	2	4	
12000	Gallt-y-Ffrith-Rhedyn (lead)	3	2½	
5000	Garreg (lead), Flint	£2 8 6	¼	
4000	Gawton United (cop.), Tavistock	£2 12	1¼	1 1⅜
6000	Gellirheiron (sil.-ld.), Cardigan	1	¾	
1024	Gilmar (tin), St. Erth	6⅝	10	
12000	Gorn (lead), Llanidloes	12s.	—	
243	Grambler & St. Aubyn (copper)	109½	120	
900	Great Beam (tin), St. Austell	20	9	
4000	Great Cowarch, Merioneth	4½	1	
30000	Great Crinnis (cop.), St. Austell	1	⅜	¾ ⅜
15000	Ditto, New Shares	3s. 6d.	—	
6000	Great Dowgas	2	—	
30000	Great Hewas United	£1 11	⅜	¼ ⅜
15161	Great Onslow Cons., Camelford	2½	—	
1024	Gt. Sheba Con., Stoke Climsland	21¾	9	
10000	Gt. Tregune Consols, Altarnun	1	1½	1¼
10000	Great Treveddoe	2	2¼	
5120	Great Wheal Alfred, Phillack	£9 4 7	2¾	
5120	Great Wheal Baddern (tin)	£3 3	¾	½ ¾
1024	Great Wheal Fortune, Breage	£18 18 6	8½	
16000	Grey Mare (iron, &c.), Cornwall	2s. 9d.	⅜	
20480	Gunnis Lake	1½	1⅜	1½
9600	Gwydyr Park Consols, Llanrwst	7s.	¼	⅛ ¼
512	Halamanning and Croft Gothal	98	21	
8192	Hawkmoor (tin, cop.), Calstock	£1 0 6	⅜	
512	Helvellyn Consols (cop.)	1	13	
4096	Hemerdon Consols	£1 5 6	⅜	
100	Herward United (lead), Flint	30	55½	50 55
10000	Hill Bridge Consols	1	1¾	
1000	Holmbush (ld., cop.), Callington	25	7	
12000	Ivybridge (silver-lead)	1	1⅝	
2048	Kea Tremayne (tin)	nil.	—	
5000	Kelly Bray (ld., cop.), Callington	8⅞	2½	2 2½
6000	Keswick (lead), Portinscale	£4 6 6	1¼	
6000	Lady Bertha (copper)	1s.	1½	
1698	Lamherooe Wheal Maria (cop.)	18	1	
1024	Leeds and St. Aubyn (tin, cop.)	£5 6	4½	
1024	Lelant Consols (tin)	25	7	6 7
5000	Lewis (tin, cop.), St. Erth	£4 18	2	
4000	Loveden United, Cardiganshire	1½	1	
20000	Ludgvan Lease (tin), St. Ives.	⅝	¼	
1024	Ludgvan Wheal Margaret (tin)	1	1⅝	
5056	Lydford Consols (lead), Devon	£2 3 6	¼	
2500	Madron United (tin), Cornwall	3	4	
256	Messer (copper), Bodmin	76	2	1 1¼
6400	Michell (lead), Flint	⅜	¼	
4096	Middleton (lead), Snailbeach	4s.	—	
1024	Mill Pool (tin, cop.), St. Hilary	9¾	5¼	
7500	Mixon Great Con. (cop.), Leek	£1 19 2	1	
10000	Molland (cop.), South Moulton	⅜	1s. 6d.	
4403	Mount's Bay Consols, Marazion	2¾	⅜	¼
4096	Mount Tiack (tin, cop.), Lelant	1	5	
64	Nant-ar-Nelle, Llandovery	31	21	
5000	Nanteos and Penrhiw	1½	1⅜	
7500	Nantlle Vale (new shares)	¾	⅜	
1500	Nant-y-Car (cop.), nr. Rhayader	£4 7	4	
2400	New Machno Slate and Slab Co.	10	10	10
1024	North Buller (cop.), Redruth	£11 2	6½	6½ 6¾
1024	North Ding Dong (tin), Madron	1	3⅜	
2000	North Downs (cop.), Redruth	1½	1½	
2500	North Frances (cop.), Illogan	5½	10¾	10 11
1366	North Grambler, Redruth	3	2	
2000	North Levant (tin, cop.) St. Just	5⅝	7	
1024	North Rosewarne, Gwinear	⅛	⅜	½ ⅝
14000	North Staffordshire Consols	£1 2	1	
4096	North Tamar (sil.-ld.), Lezant.	1½	1¼	
10000	North Towy and Cystanog	4s. 6d.	⅜	
1128	North Wheal Crofty (cop.)	£1 18 10	12	10 11
1024	No. Wh. Gilbert (cop.), St. Erth	1¼	3½	
4800	No. Wh. Ludcott, St. Cleer, Corn.	⅛	—	
1024	N. Wh. Robert, Sampford Spiney	14	35½	34½ 35½
4240	North Wheal Trelawny	2¼	1¼	
12000	N. Wh. Unity (cop., tin), Gwin.	1	1½	
2048	Okel Tor (lead), Calstock	£6 6	6½	
32	Old Tolgus United (cop.), Redr.	125	250	300
8000	Old Trewether Consols	£1 3	½	
256	Old Wheal Basset, Illogan	4	2	
4000	Oola (sil.-lead, cop.), Limerick	½	⅜	
2500	Orsedd (lead), Flint	2⅝	⅜	
1000	Paul's Downs (copper)	8	4	
10000	Pedn-an-drea United (tin)	1½	1½	1⅜ 2
43745	Pembroke & East Crinnis (cop.)	£1 3 6	⅜	
5000	Pencorse Consols, St. Enoder	1⅜	1½	
6000	Pennance Consols	1⅞	2	1¾
640	Pen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire	6	1	
24000	Perran and Leisure Union	⅜	¾	
6495	Perran Consols (Perranuthnoe)	2	1½	
1160	Perran St. George (copper, tin)	21½	15	
6000	Perran Wh. George (cop., lead)	1	⅜	
2000	Polgear & Lancarrow (cop., tin)	£2 3	⅜	
2400	Porkellis United (tin), Wendron	9	5⅜	
6000	Prince Albert Co. (tin), St. Agn.	1	1	
4096	Queen of Dart, Devonshire	½	3¼	
10000	Rheidol United Mine	£1 5 6	1¾	
2500	Rhoswydol & Bacheiddon (lead)	11¼	12¾	
17323	Rorrington (lead), Chirbury	8s. 6d.	1s.	
1024	Rosewarne and Herland United	2	4½	4¼
5000	Round Hill (silver-lead), Salop	1¾	1⅜	
5250	Silver Brook, Ashburton	1⅞	⅜	
4000	Sithney Wheal Buller (tin)	3	4¾	4¼
12000	Sortridge & Bedford, Tavistock	9s. 10d.	⅜	
6000	South Bog (lead), Salop	17s. 7d.	⅜	
6400	So. Buller and W. Penstruthal	½	2⅜	2¾
2000	South Carn Brea (cop.), Illogan	13½	6	
6144	S. Condurrow (tin, cop.), Camb.	5	1	¾
5000	South Crenver (copper)	£4 0 6	1¼	
256	South Garras, St. Clement	13	120	100
1024	So. Providence (tin), Sithney	£3 7	7	
2048	South Wales Consols	£2 8 4	3	
1105	So. Wh. Crofty (cop.), Illogan	£1 18 10	6	
5208	St. Austell Consols	£2 14	1½	
20000	St. Day United (tin & copper)	2	1¾	1 1
20000	St. Dennis Consols	16s. 6d.	—	
920	Stray Park and Camborne Vean	10⅜	5	
30000	St. Hilary Wheal Friendship	1	—	
1800	Swanpool, Budock	8	4	4½
10000	Taliesin (sil.-lead), Cardigansh.	2½	—	
20000	Tassan (lead), Ireland	¾	—	
4944	Tavy Con. (cop.), near Tavistock	£2 14	¾	
6000	Thomas's United, Cardigansh.	2½	½	
6400	Tees Side (lead), Cumberland	1½	⅜	⅜
1024	Trebarvah, Perranuthnoe	4	1	
25000	Treburget Consols, St. Teath	1	—	
600	Tregardock (lead), St. Teath	6¾	⅜	
5000	Treleigh Cons. (cop.), Redruth	6	1	1
10000	Treloggan, St. Colomb Minor	1¼	2	
5000	Treloweth (copper), St. Erth	£3 9	6	
2000	Trenow Consols, Perranuthnoe	£6 14	1½	1 1
4000	Tretoil (copper, tin), Bodmin	12s.	3⅜	
2048	Trevelyan (tin, copper)	6	6	
1014	Trevenen (tin), Wendron	12	3¾	
16	Trinity (copper, lead).	250	250	
6400	Tyne Head (silver-lead, cop.)	⅛	¾	¾
4000	Tyn-y-Worglodd (slate), Carna.	5	5	
10000	Tyn-y-berth (slate), Talyllyn	1⅜	1¼	
5000	Ulpha United Mines, Cumberl.	⅜	—	
6000	Union (tin), Roche & Luxillion	1½	1	
5120	United Mines, Tavistock	⅜	3¼	3 3
256	Wendron Con. (tin), Wendron.	36¾	55	
2000	West Aberffwyd, Cardiganshire	4s.	—	
1024	West Alfred (cop.), Phillack	£27 18 5	25	22 2
12288	West Collacombe (copper)	½	¾	
3000	West Crinnis, St. Austell	3⅝	3⅜	
6400	West Fowey Con. (tin, cop.)	£6 0 8	5	
25000	West Par Con. (cop.), St. Blazey	1	⅜	⅛
6000	West Polberro, St. Agnes	1¾	5¼	
1024	West Rosewarne United	2	5	4 4
12000	West Sortridge, Whitchurch	4s. 6d.	⅜	
1056	West Stray Park, Camborne	2	9½	8 8
128	West Wheal Bolton	50	55	
512	West Wheal Frances, Illogan	23	29	22 2
10000	West Wheal Jane, Kea	1⅜	—	
500	West Wheal Towan (cop., tin.)	36	3	
6000	Wheal Agar (copper), Illogan	½	3	
12000	Wheal Alfred (cop.), Hayle	1	1¼	
256	Wheal Betsy (tin), St. Agnes	14¾	—	
539	Wheal Carne (tin), St. Just	9⅞	—	
4096	Wheal Crebor (cop.), Tavistock	4	⅜	⅜
1024	Wh. Cupid (copper), Redruth	10¾	10	
4096	Wheal Edward (cop.), Calstock	5½	5	
4000	Wh. Emma (cop.), Buckfastleigh	⅛	16	
1070	Wheal Enys (tin), Wendron	£10 15 9	10	
720	Wheal Franco, near Tavistock	20½	10	
5000	Wheal Guskus (tin, copper)	£2 9	¾	
5120	Wheal Harriett, Camborne	1⅜	⅜	
3000	Wheal Helen (tin), Breage	1½	1	
1000	Wheal Hender, Crowan	14s. 6d.	4¼	4 4
5000	Wheal Kitty (tin), St. Agnes	4½	3	
6000	Wh. Langford (cop., sil.-ld.), Cal.	£1 6 6	½	
4800	Wheal Ludcott	17s.	1¾	
512	Wheal Margery (tin), St. Ives	16½	30	
512	Wheal Mary Ann (Perran)	6	8½	
3400	Wh. Mary Great Consols (cop.)	6½	1⅜	1 1
5000	Wheal Marshall, St. Stephens.	1½	1½	
4000	Wh. Maudlin (lead), Llanivery	2	⅜	
512	Wheal Montague (tin)	6⅜	—	
256	Wheal Morgan, Llandovery	5	13	11 1
5000	Wheal Nelson (cop., tin), Camb.	2	1½	
128	Wheal Polmear, St. Austell	30	55	
1000	Wheal Regent (Limited)	2⅛	1¼	
2048	Wheal Robins (tin) Liskeard	3	¾	
4000	Wheal Russell (cop.), Tavistock	2⅛	1⅜	
1024	Wheal Sidney, Plympton	7	—	
6000	Wheal Tehidy (cop.), Illogan	2¾	2¾	2 2
512	Wheal Trefusis (cop.), Gwenn.	20¾	11	
1044	Wheal Trenwith (copper, tin)	£8 9 6	10	
3000	Wheal Trevena (tin), Breage	5	5½	
8448	Wheal Trewane (silver-lead)	1¼	—	
3000	Wheal Tristrem, St. Austell	4¾	—	
3102	Wh. Unity (cop., tin), Gwinear	8	3¼	3 3
1024	Wheal Uny (tin, cop.), Redruth	22¼	6	5 6
1024	Wheal Venton (sil.-lead), Lisk.	£6 13	3½	
246	Wheal Virtue, Perranarworthal	3¼	4½	
4096	Wh. Zion (cop., lead), Calstock	£4 5 6	1⅜	1 1
6400	Whitford (lead), Flint	6s	⅜	
4096	Wood (lead), Beerferris	£1 3 6	⅜	⅜
10000	Wrysgan (slate), Festiniog	1	—	
5000	Wrysgan (Preference)	1	—	
4906	Yeoland Consols (tin, copper)	4¾	¾	⅜

MINES NOT HAVING SOLD ORES.

Shares.		Paid.	Price.
6000	Beaufort Consols	1s.	¼
6000	Bolenowe	£1 4 6	⅝
1180	Bridford Consols	£7 1	1
4000	Brookwood	½	2¾
6000	Bwlchstellan (lead).	1	1
2048	Carew United	2	2
6000	Castell	1	1¼
12800	Clew Bay, Ireland	1	1
256	Clowance Mines	15⅝	75
5000	Devon United	1	⅛
30000	Drewsteignton	½	⅜
2048	Dun Raven Consols.	⅝	2
1024	E. Boscean, St. Just	4	5
6144	East Caradon (cop.)	2	1¾
2048	Ea. Falmouth (lead)	2	—
5200	East Fowey Consols	¼	1
5500	East Frongoch (ld.)	13s. 6d.	⅛
6000	Ea. Trelawny (sil.-ld.)	½	⅛
512	Forest, Illogan	6	6½
128	Gernick	100	85
24000	Glenaulin & Carivilleen	½	⅛
512	Great Rough Tor	37	4
12000	Great Sortridge	6s.	¼
10000	Great Wh. Martha	¼	⅜
10000	Havon & Henfwch	⅝	⅜
1024	Hayle Consols	1s.	⅜
17090	Kilraine, Donegal	8s.	½
320	Nent Force, Alston	1	1½
3072	Newton St. Cyres	1	—
256	North Fowey (cop.)	4¾	¼
6400	North Hingston Con.	2s. 3d.	—
4096	North Wrey Consols	½	¾
100	Old Tincroft	2½	6
5000	Pendeen Consols	1¼	1¼
5498	Penquean, St. Breock	1	—
6000	Perran (silver-lead)	½	⅜
1024	Polwhele, Truro	6d.	1
2048	Ponterwyd, Cardigan	2¾	⅛
6000	Prince Albert Cons.	1	½
4000	Ritton Castle (lead)	£1 6	⅜
6000	South Cuddra	½	⅜
21000	South Devon Consols	1	
6000	S. Dolc. & Carnar. Con.	¾	
6000	Severn (lead, cop.).	1	
6000	So. Rob. and Sortridge	¼	
2560	South Rosewarne	¾	
3072	Sou.-West Phœnix	£1 13 6	
1000	South Wheal Lovell	14s. 10d.	
12000	South Wheal Robert	3s.	
4000	South Zion	1s. 6d.	
4000	Treeby	¼	
4000	Tresellyn Consols	14s. 6d.	
256	West Sharp Tor	62	100
12000	Wh. Bray (copper).	1	
512	Wh. Clinton (lead).	6	
512	Wheal Freedom	1	
1536	Wheal Gill	10	
4000	Wheal Glynn	6s.	
6000	Wheal Grenville	3½	
1024	Wheal Penair	6s. 6d.	
3900	Wheal Pollard	13s. 8d.	
4000	Wheal Surprise	1	

Transactions on the Stock Exchange.

MINES.

Shares.		Paid.	Clos. Pr.	Bus. Done.
100000	Agua Fria	1	—	—
30000	Anglo-Australian Gold	1	—	—
100000	Anglo-Californian	½	—	⅛
20000	Australian	6½	⅛ ⅜	—
50000	Ave Maria	1	—	—
80000	Clarendon Consols	½	⅛ ¾	¾
100000	Colonial Gold	1	—	—
350000	Copper Miners of England Stock		36 40	35
8000	Ditto, Pref., 7½ per cent.	25	26 27	26
25000	Fortuna	1½	¾ 1¼	1
100000	Great Nugget Vein	1	¼ ⅜	—
72000	Grand Duchy of Baden	1	—	—
60000	Liberty	1	—	—
103815	Mariquita	1	½ ¾	⅝
6000	National Brazilian	30	2 2½	2¼
60000	New Granada	1	¼ ½	—
200000	Nouveau Monde	1	¼ ¾	—
10000	Pontgibaud Silver-lead	20	12 14	—
100000	Port Phillip	1	—	—
60000	Quartz Rock	1	¼ ⅜	—
50000	South Australian	1	⅜ ⅜	⅜
70000	Waller	1	⅜ ⅜	—
100000	West Mariposa	1	⅛ ¼	—

JOINT-STOCK BANKS.

Shares.		Paid.	Clos. Pr.	Bus. Done.
22500	Australasia	40	96 98	97
20000	British North American	50	—	—
40000	Chartered Bank of Asia	5	4 5	—
32200	Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China	4	2½ 3½	—
3000	City	50	60 62 x n.	62¼ 63
20000	Colonial	25	—	—
25000	Commercial of London	20	—	—
25000	Eng., Scot., and Aust. Chart.	20	16 17 x d.	16 15¾
6000	London	50	63 65	60 61
25000	Lond. Chart. Bank of Austr.	20	16 17	16¾
10000	Ditto (New)	5	1 2	1¾
20000	London and County	20	—	33¾
60000	London Joint-Stock	10	—	29
50000	London and Westminster	20	—	44 44
20000	New South Wales	20	37 39	37½
33873	Oriental Bank Corporation	25	41 43	—
20000	Provincial of Ireland	25	—	—
12000	South Australia	37½	38 40	39
32000	Union of Australia	25	71 73	72
8000	Ditto (New)	2½	7½ 8½	—
60000	Union of London	10	—	27

MISCELLANEOUS.

Shares.		Paid.	Clos. Pr.	Bus. Done.
35000	Berlin Waterworks	10	6¼ 7½	6¾
8915	Canada	32½	143 148	146
200000	Crystal Palace	5	2¾ 2¾	2¾
30000	Ditto (Preference)	5	5¾ 5⅝	5⅝
28000	Electric Telegraph	23	20 21	20½
70000	English and Australian Cop.	5	1 1¼	—
30000	Mexican and S. American	9	5½ 6	—
25000	North of Europe Steam	15	—	14
50000	Oriental Gas	1	1¼ 1⅜	1¼
120000	Peel River Land and Mining	5	2¼ 2¾	2½ 2¾
14200	South Australian Land	25	35 36	—
100000	Scottish Australian Invest.	1	1⅛ 1¾	1¾
30000	Penin. and Oriental Steam.	50	—	64¾
20000	Ditto (New)	10	—	14

** Our object being to make the Share List correct, we earnestly call upon all who have the power, to aid us, by forwarding any alterations or correction which may, from time to time, come under their notice. Reports from mines—in fact, mining information of every description, forwarded to our office, will meet ready attention.

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